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Historical Abstracts

1775-1945

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1775 - 1945

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The initials in parentheses following the names are used in HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS to identify the authors of those abstracts translated from IHE.

The English translations of the IHE abstracts were prepared by Frank C. Ashbee, London

NOTE:

Readers are advised to consult categories 1 - 5 and the "General History" sections of each of the chronological categories (A - F) to complete their search in the respective country and area sections.

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NOTES:

- [1] Includes Malaya and the Malayan Archipelago (except the Philippines, which are included under "Pacific Area")
- [2] Includes the Near East in categories A - D
- [3] See "Habsburg Empire" in categories A - D
- [4] See "B General History" for all articles on the Napoleonic Era and Napoleonic Wars
- [5] "Austria" in categories E and F
- [6] See "Russian Empire" for articles on the Baltic Provinces and articles on the Pacific Area

- [8] Abstracts on the wars of independence, even though they may deal with the years before 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." Abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions
- [9] Includes the Near East in categories E and F
- [10] "Pacific Area" includes Australia, New Zealand, Philippines

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1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

See also: 6:1972, 2073, 2111, 2124, 2153, 2188, 2222, 2229, 2446, 2475, 2675, 2723, 2831, 2900

6:1939. Arnade, Charles W. (Univ. of Florida). A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOLIVIAN SOCIAL SCIENCES. *Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía* (USA) 1958 8(3): 256-265.

Critical comment on works dealing with the history, literature, bibliography, philosophy, anthropology, geography, education, journalism, etc. of Bolivia which appeared between 1843 and 1957. The reviewer commends the work of the historian and bibliographer Gabriel René Moreno, to whom the social sciences of Bolivia are greatly indebted.

C. Ba. (IHE 31948)

6:1940. Borges, Pedro, O.F.M. LOS FRANCISCANOS EN LA BIBLIOGRAFIA AMERICANISTA DE 1958 [The Franciscans in Americanist bibliography of 1958]. *Archivo Ibero-Americano* (Spain) 1959 19(76): 447-480.

A bibliography of material published in 1958 about the Franciscans in Spanish America. It contains notes on 3 manuscripts and references to 16 printed works, 14 new editions of Franciscan sources, 57 works or documents of non-Franciscan origin dealing with the Franciscans and 38 monographs or studies referring to them. Each note gives a brief summary of the document, work or article to which it refers without any critical valuation. The data derive mainly from the author's personal examination of the sources he cites. In cases where a personal examination was not made, he has indicated the source from which the reference was taken.

A (t)

6:1941. Franke, Herbert (Univ. of Munich). OST- UND SÜDASIEN [Eastern and Southern Asia]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(7): 442-449.

Reviews twenty-seven works on Eastern and Southern Asia, published in French, English or German, between 1956 and 1959.

F. B. M. Hollyday

6:1942. Garcia Morales, Justo. ETAPAS Y SITUACION DE LA BIBLIOGRAFIA [Stages and situation of bibliography]. *Boletín de la Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas* (Spain) 1958 46 (Annex): 28 pp.

Text of a lecture. The author surveys the evolution of the concept of bibliographical science from ancient times up to the present, with indication of the activity of the Cuerpo Facultativo de Bibliotecarios in this field and initiatives of an international type.

R. Ró. (IHE 30546)

6:1943. Geremek, Bronisław. CAHIERS D'HISTOIRE MONDIALE [Journal of World History]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(1): 146-155.

A bibliographical article, which enumerates and gives short summaries of the more important papers published in the first four volumes of the *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* (1953-1958).

A. F. Dygnas

6:1944. Gollwitzer, Heinz (Univ. of Münster). POLITISCHE IDEENGESCHICHTE UND HISTORIOGRAPHIE [History of political theory and historiography]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(5): 303-310.

Reviews eighteen works in German and English on political theory and historiography, published between 1955 and 1959.

F. B. M. Hollyday

6:1945. Inglezi, R. M., and B. A. Kamenetskii. BIBLIOGRAFICHESKIE UKAZATELI. VELIKAIA OKTIABR'SKAIA

SOTSIALISTICHESKAIA REVOLIUTSIIA I REVOLIUTSIONNOE DVIZHENIE 1917-1923 GG. V GERMANII [The Great October Socialist Revolution and the revolutionary movement of 1917-1923 in Germany]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 2(1): 189-192.

This bibliographical index lists the literature on this subject which appeared in the USSR and the German Democratic Republic between 1951 and 1957, under the following subdivisions: 1) general works; 2) the revolutionary movement (1917-1923); 3) the November 1918 revolution; 4) the revolutionary struggle of 1923; and 5) the formation and struggle of the Communist Party of Germany.

G. Liersch (t)

6:1946. Kandel', E. P. OBZOR SOVETSKOI LITERATURY O ZHIZNI I DEIATEL'NOSTI OSNOVOPOLOZHNIKOV MARKSIZMA [Survey of the Soviet literature on the life and activity of the founders of Marxism]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (6): 163-175.

In the first years of the Soviet regime foreign biographical works on Marx and Engels and old works of the Narodniki predominated in the Soviet Union. In the years 1918-1920 many popular pamphlets of a propagandistic nature were published. The author shows the development of the elements of scholarly research in Soviet literature on the founders of Marxism.

Erna Wollert (t)

6:1947. Klimushev, V. V. O NAUCHNYKH SBORNIKAKH VUZOV PO ISTORII KPSS [On the learned publications of establishments of higher education on the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (2): 204-207.

A critique of the official publications between 1955 and 1957 of the following institutions: 1) the Faculty of Social Studies and Economics, First Moscow Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages; 2) the Faculty of Social Studies, N. G. Chernyshevskii University of Saratov; 3) the Irkutsk State "A. A. Zhdanov" University; 4) the Faculty of History of the USSR, Moscow Region Pedagogical Institute; 5) the Faculty of History of the USSR, Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute, and 6) the Faculty of Marxism-Leninism, Kharkov University. *Revoliutsiia 1905-1907 gg. Sbornik Stat'ei* [The Revolution of 1905-1907. A collection of articles] (Leningrad, 1956) is also reviewed.

Jean Jull

6:1948. Maiorov, S. M. O PLANE GOSPOLITIZDATA (LITERATURA PO ISTORII KPSS) [On the plan of the State Political Publishing House (literature on the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (6): 221-223.

Most of the books, pamphlets and document collections pertaining to the history of the Party to be published in 1960 and 1961 by Gospolitizdat [the State Political Publishing House] are intended for students of Party history. Gospolitizdat will also publish monographs and a number of artistically designed books.

Erna Wollert (t)

6:1949. Schipperges, Heinrich (Kiel). MEDIZINHISTORISCHE NEUERSCHEINUNGEN [Recent books on the history of medicine]. *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* 1959 41(3): 376-389.

Discusses a dozen recent works in the field of history of medicine, which are also taken as the starting point for a critical survey of the situation of the history of medicine generally. The studies reviewed cover subjects ranging from the ancient Egyptians (Frans Jonckheere, *Les médecins de l'Égypte*

pharaonique [Brussels: Édition de la fondation égyptologique Reine Elisabeth, 1958] and Arabs (Soheil M. Afnan, *Avicenna. His Life and Works* [London, 1958]) to Paracelsus (Walter Pagel, *Paracelsus. An Introduction to Philosophical Medicine in the Era of the Renaissance* [Basel and New York, 1958]) up to Rudolf Virchow (Erwin H. Ackerknecht, *Rudolf Virchow. Arzt, Politiker, Anthropologe* [Stuttgart, 1957]). Included are such surveys as Werner Leibbrand's *Heilkunde. Eine Problemgeschichte der Medizin* (Freiburg and Munich: Karl Alber, 1953) and *Die spekulative Medizin der Romantik* (Hamburg, 1956), Douglas Guthrie's textbook, *A History of Medicine* (London, 1958, and Henry E. Sigerist's survey *Die Heilkunde im Dienste der Menschheit* (Stuttgart, 1954). New editions of C. W. Hufeland's *Makrobiotik oder Die Kunst, das menschliche Leben zu verlängern* (Stuttgart, 1958) and Samuel Hahnemann's *Organon der Heilkunst* (Stuttgart, 1955) are also discussed. Joseph Schumacher's essay *Medizingeschichte - wozu?* (Stuttgart, 1958) raises the question with which Schipperges' survey concludes. The history of medicine, which has enough dilettantes, few workers and much opposition, is a promising but still young and undeveloped field of research. A (t)

6: 1950. Schlenger, Herbert (Kiel). *SCHRIFTTUM ÜBER DIE DEUTSCHEN OSTGEBIETE UND IHRE NACHBARRÄUME* [Writings on the German eastern territories and their neighboring areas]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11 (5): 311-323. Continued from a previous article [See abstract 6: 814]. Schlenger reviews several periodicals, year-books and books, published in Germany between 1957 and 1959 on Germany's former eastern territories and Eastern Europe. F. B. M. Hollyday

6: 1951. Simonescu, Dan. *CONTRIBUȚII LA BIBLIOGRAFIA OPERELOR LUI M. KOGĂLNICEANU* [Contributions to M. Kogălniceanu's works]. *Studii și Materiale de Istorie Modernă* 1957 (1): 453-473. A list of the principal works of the Rumanian statesman and historian Mihail Kogălniceanu (1817-1891), including books, pamphlets, articles, lectures, etc. Works issued in foreign periodicals, published abroad, are excluded. G. Ciorănescu

6: 1952. Sobociński, Władysław. *O BIBLIOGRAFIĘ HISTORII POLSKI XIX WIEKU* [On the bibliography of 19th-century Polish history]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67 (1): 108-123. Reviews article on the introductory volume and Vol. 1 of *Bibliografia Historii Polski XIX wieku* [Bibliography of Polish history in the 19th century] (Warsaw, 1954-58). The bibliography has been in preparation since 1917. The review compares the present arrangement with the prewar ones and while finding the present one much better, suggests further improvements for future volumes. He also points out several mistakes and omissions. A. F. Dygnas

6: 1953. Unsigned. *AFGHANISTAN. Central Asian Review* 1956 4 (2): 161-200. A survey of some of the Soviet publications accessible for the study of Afghanistan. Publications, including both past and current Soviet writings, have been selected with a view to affording some insight into the Soviet attitude toward Afghanistan. This attitude is affected by practical as well as by ideological considerations. The survey covers the Soviet treatment of certain episodes in Afghan history, current Afghan affairs, and Afghan literature and linguistics. Barbara Waldstein

6: 1954. Unsigned. *DISSERTATII PO NOVOI I NOVI SHEI ISTORII, ZASHCHISHCHENNYE V 1956-1957 GODAKH* [Theses on modern and recent history, presented in 1956-57]. *Novaia i Noveishiaia Istoriia* 1958 2 (1): 193-195. Lists the titles of two doctoral dissertations and a number of dissertations for the candidate's degree, dealing mainly with questions of social revolution from almost all European countries and USA. G. Liersch (t)

6: 1955. Uribe de Fernández de Córdoba, Susana. *BIBLIOGRAFIA HISTORICA MEXICANA* [Mexican historical bibliography]. *Historia Mexicana* (Mexico) 1959 8 (4): 557-660. A bibliographical catalogue, classified by subject-matter, comprising 878 references to publications, articles, books of the years 1952-1959. B. T. (IHE 31951)

2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

(including PEDAGOGY)

See also: 6: 1991, 2014, 2017, 2121, 2296, 2309, 2806, 2870

6: 1956. Fairfield, Roy P. (Ohio Univ.). *LOCAL HISTORY OR ANCESTOR WORSHIP. New England Social Studies Bulletin* 1959 16 (2): 15-19. Discusses the significance of studies in local history for the support and amplification of studies of larger areas and of trends in history, and, conversely, the impact upon local history of the larger areas and of major trends. The author then describes some of his experiences in research for his *Sands, Spindles, and Steeples*, a history of Saco, Maine, as illustrative of the challenges and opportunities that exist in the local history field. W. D. Metz

6: 1957. Holt, W. Stull (Univ. of Washington). *WHAT WILSON SENT AND WHAT HOUSE RECEIVED: OR SCHOLARS NEED TO CHECK CAREFULLY. American Historical Review* 1960 65 (3): 569-571. Shows how the process of encoding and decoding introduced changes in language and thought in a cable sent by President Woodrow Wilson on 29 October 1918 to Colonel Edward M. House in Paris. "It is clear that scholars should add alterations through coding to the long list of pitfalls they must avoid." M. Berman

6: 1958. Kennan, George F. (Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey). *SOVIET HISTORIOGRAPHY AND AMERICA'S ROLE IN THE INTERVENTION. American Historical Review* 1960 65 (2): 302-322. Illustrates the manner in which ideological considerations lead Soviet historians to distort facts through a detailed examination of statements regarding the American role in Allied intervention in Russia, 1917-20, made by S. F. Naida in *O nekotorykh voprosakh istorii grazhdanskoi voyny v S.S.S.R.* [Concerning certain questions of the history of the civil war in the USSR] (Moscow, 1958). Kennan suggests that developing "a body of factual material on which both sides could agree as a starting point for interpretation ... [requires] a common willingness to respect not only the indi-

vidual fact but the preponderant and obvious weight of available factual evidence as the supreme arbiter of historical controversy." M. Berman

6: 1959. Kersten, Adam and Krystyna Kersten. *O POPULARYZACJI HISTORII NIECO SZERZEJ* [More on the popularization of history]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67 (1): 120-133. A polemic concerning Tadeusz Łepkowski's paper "Popularno-naukowa książka historyczna" [The historical book for the general reader], *ibid* 1959 66 (2): 458-464 [see abstract 5: 2573]. The lack of attractiveness of historical books written for the general reader is not caused by the low standard of recent efforts at popularization but by a clash between the ideas underlying the subject matter of these books and the "historical traditions" shared by society. A. F. Dygnas

6: 1960. Moseley, Edward J. *FABRIC OF FACT AND FAITH. Encounter* (USA) 1959 20 (3): 373-380. Discusses the publication of local church histories, revealing the deficiencies so often encountered in most published histories and suggesting methods for improvement. Barbara Waldstein

6: 1961. Moszczeńska, Wanda. *ZADANIA BADAWCZ A WARSZTAT NAUKOWY HISTORII HISTORIOGRAFII* [History historiography: its tasks and methods]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67 (1): 58-94. Analysis of the sources and methods for the study of the historian's philosophical and methodological concept. The author provides an extensive analysis of recent Polish works on Joachim Lelewel's approach to his studies (two papers by N. Assorodobraj and a monograph by M. Serejski). As a result of this analysis she concludes there has up to now been no general agreement on "what is the subject and what are the characteristics of the phenomenon

constituting the history of historical sciences" or on "the kind and characteristics of the sources for it." A.F. Dygnas

6:1962. Podkorytov, G.A. (Leningrad). SOOTNOSHENIE ISTORII I TEORII V POZNANII [The interdependence of history and theory in knowledge]. *Voprosy Filosofii* 1958 (10): 48-56.

Stresses the cumulative character of scientific theory and defines knowledge as the sum of things known. With few exceptions history and morphology were until the 19th century isolated from each other. The great advances of the 19th century were due to the refusal to regard any given structure as God-given, and the application of the comparative method to morphology as a means of determining the laws governing the evolution of structures and organisms. The author's illustrations are drawn mainly from the history of biology in the 19th century. Based on works of Timiriazev on the history of biology (Collected Works, 1939) and on writings of Chernyshevski, Herzen and G. Bernal. Jean Jull

6:1963. Taylor, George V. (Univ. of North Carolina). SCHOLARSHIP AND LEGEND: WILLIAM HENRY HOYT'S RESEARCH ON THE NEY CONTROVERSY. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1960 59(3): 360-396. A detailed discussion of the historical question: was Michel Ney, the Napoleonic marshal, executed in Paris in 1815 or did he die as Peter Stewart Ney, a North Carolina schoolmaster, in 1846? The author discusses the origin and progress of the legend that he died in North Carolina and describes in detail the researches of William Henry Hoyt, a wealthy amateur, into the controversy. He describes Hoyt's methods and summarizes his documentation and conclusions that Ney did die in Paris in 1815. Hoyt left the work incomplete at his death. C.R. Allen, Jr.

6:1964. Veysey, Laurence R. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). MYTH AND REALITY IN APPROACHING AMERICAN REGIONALISM. *American Quarterly* 1960 12(1): 31-43. Focuses on the problem of the myth as it is related to the writing of regional history, with special attention to southern California. The author takes to task those writers on western regions, such as Henry Nash Smith and Carey McWilliams, who in his judgment have sought to distinguish too sharply between myth and reality. Sometimes, the author points out, the myth is the only rational explanation for the irrational behavior of a people. "Myth, when it exists in more than the historian's imagination, is in fact another order of reality. The legendary and empirical plans deserve genuine integration." Based on secondary sources. W.M. Armstrong

PEDAGOGY

6:1965. Binder, Gerhart (Hanweiler, Waiblingen, Germany). DOKUMENTAR-AUFNAHMEN ZUR GESCHICHTE [Documentary records on history]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(6): 359-360. Recommends four German documentary phonograph records (in German) dealing with 1) Berlin, 1789-1959; 2) Germany in the Second World War; 3) Winston Churchill; and 4) Germany in the Nazi period. The author recommends the publication of accompanying texts. F.B.M. Hollyday

6:1966. Chaulanges, Martial. L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE L'HISTOIRE ET LE DOCUMENT D'HISTOIRE LOCALE [The teaching of history and the document of local history]. *Information Historique* 1959 21(5): 223-225. Advocates the use of documents of local history in school instruction even on the elementary school level in order to awaken an interest in history, to counteract the excessive emphasis on Paris in the teaching of French history, and to facilitate the teaching of local history. G. Iggers

6:1967. Courtin, Madeleine. LA METHODE HISTORIQUE DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT DES SCIENCES PHYSIQUES [Historical method in the teaching of the physical sciences]. *Information Historique* 1959 21(5): 226. Proposes the introduction of history of science into secondary school instruction as a means of combining scientific and general humanistic education and of awakening in the student the realization of the provisional character of all scientific knowledge. G. Iggers

6:1968. Gidel, Philippe. L'EDUCATION DES FACULTES PAR L'HISTOIRE [The education of the faculties through

history]. *Information Historique* 1960 22(1): 41-43, and (2): 85-86. Reprints an article written in 1902. The criticism that history teaching requires students to memorize too many facts is no longer justified. Indeed, there should be a return to learning of facts. What is to be rejected is not the learning of details, but rather the memorization of nomenclature, of dead facts lifted out of their historical context. The secondary school teacher should imaginatively, with the use of visual aids, weave details into meaningful complexes. In the second part the author calls for less reliance on textbook teaching. Instead teachers are urged to discuss at length certain selected topics and enrich their courses through outside reading and the writing of themes. G. Iggers

6:1969. Kara-Murza, A.S., and A.A. Kinkul'kin. IZUCHENIE NOVEISHEI ISTORII V SREDNEI SHKOLE [The study of recent history in the secondary schools]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 (4): 123-129. Describes the introduction into the Soviet secondary schools of a new syllabus on foreign history since 1917. Its introduction was in response to the decisions of the Twentieth Party Congress. Jean Jull

6:1970. Kukin, D.M. PREPODAVANIE ISTORII KPSS - NA UROVEN' NOVIKH ZADACH' [Raising the standard of teaching of the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the level of new tasks]. *Voprosy Istории KPSS* 1960 (1): 134-143. One of the most important tasks of the historian is to bring the scientific investigation of the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union up to a level where it can help solve the problems presented by the present state of Communist development. The scientific qualifications of the teachers of social sciences are not adequate: more than half of them have no academic degree, and there are only fifteen professors and nine doctors for the chairs of history of the Communist Party of the USSR. The training of scientific cadre is one of the main tasks of the high schools. Erna Wollert (t)

6:1971. Marechal, Paul. EXTRAITS DES REGISTRES MUNICIPAUX DE CHATEAUNEUF-EN-THIMERAIS (1790-1791) [Extracts from the municipal records of Châteauneuf-en-Thimerais, 1790-1791]. *Information Historique* 1958 20(2): 83-88. A number of documents prepared with comments for school use. The documents concern the "Fête de la Fédération" in Châteauneuf in 1790, the oath to the constitution by the local curé, the sale of church property, and the announcement of the king's flight. G. Iggers

6:1972. Peraza, Fermín (Editor, Anuario Bibliográfico Cubano). BIBLIOGRAFIA CUBANA DE LIBROS DE TEXTO DE HISTORIA DE CUBA [Cuban bibliography of textbooks on the history of Cuba]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1959 67(1): 257-273. Following an introduction by the author, presents a bibliography comprising all material published between 1902 and 1958, and divided into the following parts: 1) elementary instruction; 2) secondary instruction; 3) university instruction, and 4) a name index. A brief analytical note is given on each work. The information is based upon the bibliographical archives of the *Anuario Bibliográfico Cubano*. A (t)

6:1973. Rivet, Félix. LE SERVICE EDUCATIF DES ARCHIVES DU RHONE [The educational service of the Rhône archives]. *Information Historique* 1960 22(3): 134-136. Since 1954 the Rhône archives in Lyons, in co-operation with schools in the department, have prepared exhibits and lectures for students at all levels to introduce them through documents to a more real and critical understanding of French history. Certain of the documents used are discussed. G. Iggers

6:1974. Saillol, Paul. CLASSES LABORIEUSES, CLASSES DANGEREUSES: L'EXEMPLE DES MAÇONS DE LA CREUSE EN 1825 [The working classes as dangerous classes: the Creuse masons in 1825 as an example]. *Information Historique* 1960 22(1): 44-45. Presents an archival document, with notes and suggestions for utilization in class. G. Iggers

6:1975. Schwalm, Eberhard (Lägerdorf, Holstein). ZUR VERWENDUNG DER GESCHICHTSKARTE IM UNTERRICHT [The utilization of historical maps in teaching]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(6): 340-357. With practical illustrations from the whole range of history, notes the different types of maps and methods of their employment in historical teaching and research. A bibliography of more than seventy-five titles is appended. F.B.M. Hollyday

6: 1976. Staudinger, Hugo (Werl, Westphalia). DAS GESCHICHTLICHE UNTERRICHTSWERK ALS DIDAKTISCH-METHODISCHES PROBLEM [The historical textbook as a didactic-methodological problem]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1960 11(5): 273-284. Holds that history textbooks for the upper grades in high schools must be written for youths of a particular age and for class, not individual, instruction. Goals of an ideal textbook (no examples are given) include: 1) presentation of material in such a way that is understandable without reference to other sources; 2) showing history "as it is" - its many-sidedness, chronology, lack of inevitability, and context, as seen through sources, pictures and sketches; 3) making no attempt to replace the lectures themselves. F.B.M. Hollyday

3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 6: 1944, 1960, 1961, 2058, 2065, 2120, 2205, 2232, 2277, 2297, 2308, 2554, 2556, 2610, 2646, 2741, 2837, 2866

6: 1978. Agulló y Cobo, Mercedes. ESCRITORES CONTEMPORANEOS. VICENTE PALACIO ATARD [Contemporary writers. Vicente Palacio Atard]. El Libro Español (Spain) 1959 2(15): 120-122. Biographical note on this historian and professor of the University of Madrid (born in 1920), who is a specialist in the field of modern history. Information on his published works is included. M.L.L. (IHE 30743)

6: 1979. Bartel, Walter (Berlin). VOPROSY ISTORII SOVREMENNOSTI [Questions of recent history]. Voprosy Istarii 1958 (10): 152-165. Translation of an article published originally, under the title "Fragen der Zeitgeschichte," in Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1958, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 730-748 [See abstract 5:30]. Erna Wollert (t)

6: 1980. Bittner, Konrad. HERDERSCHE GEDANKEN IN KARAMZIN'S GESCHICHTSSCHAU [The ideas of Herder in Karamzin's view of history]. Jahrbücher für Geschichte Ost-Europas 1959 7(3): 237-269. Even before N.M. Karamzin's trip abroad, in 1789-90, he knew and respected the writings of J.G. Herder. During the first decade of the 19th century, Karamzin's views of history, and especially his judgment of Peter the Great, underwent a radical transformation. Herder's influence may be seen in Karamzin's new critical position, according to which Peter had forcefully interrupted the organic growth of the Russian people and divided the nation into two groups, one of which slavishly imitated everything foreign. W.F. Woehrlin

6: 1981. Blanco-Fombona, Rufino. RAFAEL MARIA BARALT. Revista de la Universidad del Zulia (Venezuela) 1959 2(6): 107-118. A reprint. The author presents notes on the life and work of Baralt (1810-1860), a Venezuelan historian and scholar. R.C. (IHE 31955)

6: 1982. Bravo Ugarte, José, S.J. GARCIA GUTIERREZ, PERIODISTA, CATEDRATICO E HISTORIADOR CRITICO Y DE COMBATE (1875-1958) [García Gutiérrez, journalist, professor, and critical and fighting historian (1875-1958)]. Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de la Historia 1959 18(2): 97-103. A lecture giving information about the prolific work of this Mexican historian. R.C. (IHE 31960)

6: 1983. Gallcott, George H. (Univ. of Maryland). THE SACRED QUOTATION MARK. Historian 1959 21(4): 409-420. Defends the editorial and historiographic practices of American historians of the romantic period, 1800-1860, against their critics. The author declares that Jared Sparks and others must be judged by the canons of their times. He demonstrates that these writers were not dishonest, since they carefully explained their practices of changing the text of quotations. Also, the lack of competition between historians resulted in a borrowing of texts that was not considered plagiarism. E.C. Johnson

6: 1984. Corrêa Filho, Virgílio. A. DE TAUNAY E O INSTITUTO HISTORICO [A. de Taunay and the Historical Institute]. Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro 1958 (239): 371-377. Biographical sketch of the contemporary Brazilian historian A. de Taunay and a note on his most notable works. R.C. (IHE 31976)

6: 1977. Terveen, Fritz (Berlin). FILMDOKUMENTE ZUR ZEITGESCHICHTE [Film documentation on recent history]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1960 11(6): 361-364. Notes that the Institut für den Wissenschaftlichen Film, which reproduces and distributes unaltered news films of the past, with explanatory texts, requests criticism. The author publishes a reply to common complaints, stressing that the institute is restricted by the material available and that films must be used as supplements to regular instruction. F.B.M. Hollyday

6: 1985. Fleiuss, María Carolina. MANOEL XAVIER DE VASCONCELLOS PEDROSA. Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro 1958 (239): 378-385. Biographical notes on M.X. de Vasconcellos Pedrosa (born in 1892), and information about his works, some of which deal with colonial Brazil. R.C. (IHE 31978)

6: 1986. Fleiuss, María Carolina. OSVALDO RODRIGUES CABRAL. Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro 1958 (239): 385-388. Short biographical notes on the Brazilian historian and ethnologist Osvaldo Rodrigues Cabral (born in 1903). A list of his works is included. R.C. (IHE 31973)

6: 1987. Fohlen, C. LA FRONTIERE DANS L'HISTORIOGRAPHIE AMERICAINE [The frontier in American historiography]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1960 59(13): 9-12. Examines the criticism of Frederick Jackson Turner's interpretation of the frontier as the great determining factor in American history. The author cites conceptions of a widespread application of the Homestead Act, the democratic frontier character of the West in the areas that were long since by-passed by the frontier, and the "melting pot" syphon for surplus populations. Nevertheless, the question of a frontier thesis in American and other national histories is regarded as potentially enlightening. H. Emery

6: 1988. Gabaraev, S.Sh. ISTORICHESKIE VZGLIADY KOSTA KHETAGUROVA [The historical views of Kosta Khetagurov]. Istoriia SSSR 1959 (6): 123-128. Konstantin Levanovich Khetagurov was an important humanist and revolutionary democrat at the end of the 19th century, and created the Ossetian literary language and artistic literature. Gabaraev discusses three of the many problems dealt with by Khetagurov in his works: 1) the origin of the estates and the social stratification in Ossetia; 2) the union of Ossetia with Russia and its progressive significance; 3) the significance of the development of capitalism in the Caucasus. Based on Khetagurov's works. Erna Wollert (t)

6: 1989. Ivanov, V.B. SOVETSKAIA ISTORICHESKAIJA ENTSIKLOPEDIJA [Soviet historical encyclopedia]. Voprosy Istarii 1959 (2): 197-199. The central editorial office of the Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia [Great Soviet Encyclopedia] and the Otdelenie istoricheskikh nauk Akademii Nauk SSSR [Section for Historical Sciences, Academy of Sciences of the USSR] are preparing a twelve-volume Soviet encyclopedia of history. This work is intended to elucidate from a Marxist point of view the basic questions of domestic and foreign history from antiquity to the present. Erna Wollert (t)

6: 1990. Klingberg, Frank J. MEMOIRS OF FRANK J. KLINGBERG. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1960 29(2): 106-138. An autobiographical essay emphasizing the author's childhood in Kansas and his historical studies. Included are some reminiscences about historians, including George Burton Adams, Williston Walker, Kenneth Scott Latourette, Charles Seymour and F.J. Turner. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:1991. Kłoczowski, Jerzy. POCHWAŁA HISTORII [The apology of history]. *Znak* 1960 12(12): 1626-1643. Review article on the Polish translation of Marc Bloch's *Apologie pour l'histoire*. Kłoczowski summarizes and analyzes Bloch's thought, setting it against the background of the various currents of historical interpretation. Special stress is laid on the group centered around *Annales d'Histoire Economique et Sociale*, with Lucien Febvre and his successor as editor of *Annales*, Fernand Braudel. Kłoczowski concludes that although one cannot speak of a Bloch-Febvre school, the principles of the *Apologie* are followed by many contemporary historians. A.F. Dygnas

6:1992. Nevins, Allan (Huntington Library). NOT CAPULETS, NOT MONTAGUES. *American Historical Review* 1960 65(2): 253-270. Presidential address delivered to American Historical Association 29 December 1959. The author regrets that the recent split between academic and popular history has reduced the influence of historians on human affairs. "Of the four parts of our equipment -- fullness of research, accuracy, insight, and imagination -- we overvalue the first and second, and undervalue the last two... If history is to regain its place as instructor of the whole democracy, if it is to communicate with intelligent men as freely as in the year when Prescott and Macaulay died, the academic scholar will have to teach the layman something about precision and depth, while the lay writer will have to teach us a great deal about human warmth and literary form." M. Berman

6:1993. Palacio Atard, Vicente. HA MUERTO CAYETANO ALCAZAR [Cayetano Alcázar is dead]. *Arbor* (Spain) 1958 41(153/154): 130-135. Biography of the historian Cayetano Alcázar (1897-1958), who was a professor of modern history at the University of Madrid. C.B. (IHE 30717)

6:1994. Patton, James W. (Univ. of North Carolina). WILLIAM HENRY HOYT, 1884-1957. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1960 59(3): 356-359. A brief sketch of the life of William Henry Hoyt, lawyer and amateur historian, and of his research and writing on various aspects of North Carolina history. Undocumented. C.R. Allen, Jr.

6:1995. Petrovich, N. ANNALY INSTITUTA ISTORII PARTII PRI TSK RRP [Annals of the Institute for the History of the Party, attached to the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (5): 228-232. Since 1955, for the first time in the history of Rumania, a scholarly periodical devoted specifically to the history of the Party has been published: *Analele Institutului de istorie a partidului de pe Linga C.C. al R.M.R.* Erna Wollert (t)

6:1996. Polonska-Vasylenko, N. PROFESSOR B.C. KRUPNYTSKY (1894-1956). *Ukrainian Review* 1957 (5): 5-18. Commenting on the life and works of the noted Ukrainian historian, Professor B.C. Krupnytsky, emphasizes his contribution to the study of Ukrainian history. The author makes a thorough analysis of Krupnytsky's works, trying to show how he handles problems and questions of Ukrainian historiography. He believes that his constant efforts are aimed toward the readjustment of Ukrainian historiography and the right interpretation of facts and personalities involved in the forming of Ukrainian history. Catherine Koumariannof

6:1997. Ronze, Ramón. EMILIO RAVIGNANI. MAESTRO DE ERUDICION ARGENTINA [Emilio Ravignani. Master of Argentine erudition]. *Boletín del Instituto de Historia Argentina "Doctor Emilio Ravignani"* 1957 [1958] 2(4-6): 23-27. Evaluates the personality and work of the contemporary Argentine historian Emilio Ravignani. C.Ba. (IHE 31968)

6:1998. Salem, Sam E. (Case Institute of Technology). U.B. PHILLIPS AND THE SCIENTIFIC TRADITION. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1960 44(2): 172-185. Examines Ulrich Bonnell Phillips as an American historian who tried to write in the scientific tradition of Leopold von Ranke. The author concludes that he fell short of that master's ideals, though he came surprisingly close to achieving them. R. Lowitt

6:1999. Santamaría, Julio H. HOMENAJE AL DOCTOR VICENTE LECUNA [Homage to Dr. Vicente Lecuna]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(58): 35-38. A speech praising and summarizing the work of Lecuna (died 1954) as a student of Bolívar. R.C. (IHE 31962)

6:2000. Schlenke, Manfred. G.P. GOOCH UND DIE DEUTSCHE GESCHICHTE [G.P. Gooch and German history]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1960 86(3): 217-224. A tribute to the British historian and publicist G.P. Gooch, well-known as a student of German history. The author considers the influence of leading German intellectuals, such as Treitschke, Delbrück, Gustav Schmoller and Adolf Harnack, upon Gooch as a young man, describes several of his visits to Germany, and discusses his writings on German history. Comparison is made between Sir Robert Vansittart's book *Black Record* and G.P. Gooch's more objective approach, particularly to the events of the Nazi era. Barbara Waldstein

6:2001. Stern, Leo (Halle). GLAVNYE TENDENTSII REAKTSIONNOI ISTORIOGRAFI VOTROI MIROVOI VOINY [The main trends in reactionary historiography of the Second World War]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 (4): 142-158. Discusses various German works on the Second World War and notes an almost universal tendency to attribute every German victory to the General Staff and every German defeat to Hitler. In general the author considers that the role of the heroic Soviet Army is belittled, that the importance of the battle for Moscow is not recognized, and that the Battle of Stalingrad is not recognized as the event which turned the tide of the war. Western historians attach exaggerated importance to Dunkerque, the Battle of Britain and El Alamein. The author attacks those who condemn the Soviet Union for its part in the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact. He argues that influential circles of the Western bourgeoisie would have preferred war with Russia to war with Hitler and tried to "switch" the war; hence the "phony war." As a result of its isolated position and of previous Western appeasement, the Soviet Union was compelled to make an alliance with Hitler. Jean Jull

6:2002. Thompson, Richard A. (Ohio Univ., Athens). FRANCIS PARKMAN ON THE NATURE OF MAN. *Mid-America* 1960 42(1): 3-17. Argues that Francis Parkman's alleged anti-democratic bias was not a categorical denial of the possibility of a democratic society, but a criticism of the failure of the Americans of his time to attain "the standards which he was certain their basic nature placed within their reach": Men are essentially equal in nature, but are different as a result of their environment and their response to the challenge of life itself. "Parkman's strictures against American life in his own time were born of his conviction, that, within admitted limitations, man had an almost infinite capacity for improvement." Based on Parkman's works. R.J. Marion

6:2003. Tych, Feliks. POL'SKII ISTORIKO-PARTIINYI ZHURNAL [A Polish journal on Party history]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1960 (1): 223-227. Discusses the periodical *Z pola walki* [From the battlefield], a periodical devoted to the history of the Polish working-class movement which has been published since 1958 by the Institute for the History of the Party, attached to the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' party. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2004. Unsigned. ACADEMICOS DEL INSTITUTO PARAGUAYO DE INVESTIGACIONES HISTORICAS [Academicians of the Paraguayan Institute for Historical Studies]. *Historia Paraguaya* 1957 [1958] (2): 103-109. Biographical sketches of the following members of the Institute: Pablo Max Ynsfran, Marco Antonio Laconich, H. Sánchez Quell, Luis Alberto de Herrera (corresponding members in Montevideo), Mariano Picón Salas (corresponding member in Caracas) and Emeterio S. Santovenia (corresponding member in La Habana). Notes are also included on their works. R.C. (IHE 31925)

6:2005. Unsigned. GRANDE DE LA HISTORIOGRAFIA NACIONAL: DR. CECILIO BAEZ [Grantee of the national historiography: Dr. Cecilio Báez]. *Historia Paraguaya* 1957 [1958] (2): 11-14. Biographical notes on the Paraguayan historian Cecilio Báez (1862-1941) and information about his works, some of which dealt with colonial Paraguay. R.C. (IHE 31954)

6:2006. Unsigned. ZADACHI MARKSISTSKO-LENINSKOGO IZUCHENIIA ISTORII RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIIA [The tasks of Marxist-Leninist research on the history of the working-class movements]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 2(3): 14-23. On the occasion of the 140th anniversary

sary of the birth of Karl Marx, exhorts the Soviet historians to concentrate more on the history of socialist ideas, the international working-class movements and the Communist parties in other countries. The working-class movements in Germany, England and France have been relatively well-covered, but the United States and above all Latin America have been very much neglected. The periodical *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* [Modern and recent history] has assumed a leading role in dealing with these problems. The author recommends that the Institut Istoriia Akademii nauk SSSR [Historical Institute, Academy of Sciences of the USSR] work in closer co-operation with the Institut Marksizma-Leninizma pri Tsk KPSS [Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union] and the Institut Mirovoi ekonomiki i mezhdunarodnykh otnoshenii Akademii Nauk SSSR [Institute for Economic and International Relations, Academy of Sciences of the USSR] and other institutes. G. Liersch (t)

6: 2007. Vianna, Hélio. PEREIRA DA COSTA. *Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro* 1958 (239): 354-370. Biographical sketch of Francisco Augusto Pereira da Costa (born 1851), and extensive information about his work, concerning the history of Pernambuco and of Brazil in general. R.C. (IHE 31964)

6: 2008. Volkov, S.I. V.I. SEMEVSKII (K NAUCHNOI BIOGRAFI) [V.I. Semevskii (material for a scientific biography)]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1959 (5): 113-122. The Weltanschauung of V.I. Semevskii (1848-1916), the greatest representative of the Russian Narodniki in the field of historical science, was complicated and contradictory. Though he advocated in the 1880's the reorganization of the social and political structure of Russia, he tended later more toward liberalism. Nevertheless, the huge amount of factual material in his works will remain important for research for a long time to come. Semevskii was the first to treat the problem of the history of the Russian peasantry of the 18th century as a whole. Based on works of Semevskii and material from the central state archives of Leningrad and Moscow. Erna Wollert (t)

6: 2009. Wanderley de Araújo Pinho, José. TEODORO SAMPAIO HISTORIADOR [The historian Teodoro Sampaio]. *Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro* 1958 (239): 179-191. A lecture presenting critical information on the work of this Brazilian historian, examining some aspects of colonial Brazil. R.C. (IHE 31974).

6: 2010. Wilkins, Burleigh T. (Shorter College). FREDERICK YORK POWELL AND CHARLES A. BEARD: A STUDY IN ANGLO-AMERICAN HISTORIOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL THOUGHT. *American Quarterly* 1959 11(1): 21-39. By means of a comparison of the two men's writings, seeks to

assess Powell's influence, if any, on Beard. Powell, as Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, was Beard's major supervisor during the American's student stay there. Overlooking Powell's Tory bent, Beard could embrace his mentor's scientific method (although later to retreat from it), his rejection of history as merely "past politics," and his Ruskinian concern at the oppression of the multitude. But here the comparison falters; unlike Beard's, Powell's writings were essentially narrative, with "but slight indication of any 'frame of reference' or 'philosophy of history.'" W.M. Armstrong

6: 2011. Williams, N.J. STUBBS' APPOINTMENT REGIUS PROFESSOR, 1866. *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research* 1960 33(87): 121-125. Prints two documents recently deposited in the Public Record Office, elucidating Lord Derby's appointment of William Stubbs as Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. Derby appears to have acted on the advice of Lord Carnarvon, who recommended Stubbs as a Conservative and good churchman. P.H. Hardacre

6: 2012. --. [ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1960 58(1). Rémond, René, TOCQUEVILLE ET LA DEMOCRATIE EN AMERIQUE [Tocqueville and Democracy in America], pp. 2-3. Reinhardt, M., TOCQUEVILLE, HISTORIEN DE LA REVOLUTION [Tocqueville, historian of the Revolution], p. 3. Degros, M., TOCQUEVILLE ET LA QUESTION ROMAINE [Tocqueville and the Roman question], pp. 3-4. Three aspects of the work of Alexis de Tocqueville are treated separately by three scholars as part of an international colloquy dedicated to the French author and statesman. Rémond praises *Democracy in America* for "the seriousness of the preparation, the objectivity of the inquiry, the unity of the subject, and the novelty of the description." This study, for all of its perception and first-hand analysis of America as the land of democracy instead of the conventional land of liberty, failed to instruct and enlighten the French, however, as political issues turned French public opinion from its traditional pro-Americanism soon after the study appeared. By contrast Reinhardt regards *The Old Regime and the French Revolution* as an essayist's conversion to a historian with the result of "care for the movements that are profound and of long duration, not of the 'days.'" As a non-chronological study of a period open to much controversy and interpretation, the work often lacks the completeness one can achieve by the more conventional historical approach. Tocqueville's *Souvenirs* are commented upon by Degros, not for what they relate of the author's tenure in the French Foreign Ministry, but rather for their vagueness on the Roman question. Subsequent research on this vital affair, however, has served to substantiate that the minister's policy was consistent, despite his disagreement with the ultimate settlement of the question of the lay authority of the Papacy. H. Emery

4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

See also: 6: 1962, 2358

6: 2013. Eschenbacher, Herman F. (East Providence High School). JOHN DEWEY AND THE RECONSTRUCTION IN HISTORY: THE HISTORIAN AS SOCIAL ENGINEER. *New England Social Studies Bulletin* 1960 17(2): 8-15. Reviews pragmatism as formulated by John Dewey and describes the function Dewey believed history should perform as an applied science in the reconstruction of society. Dewey criticized the historian's emphasis on objectivity and his efforts at specialization, and insisted that the historian must select from the past those trends which have the greatest meaning for the present in order to influence the future. The author contends that Dewey's theory of history is in fact a theory of social psychology, and that it would make the historian into a "philosopher king" manipulating society, a "social engineer." W.D. Metz

6: 2014. Ginsberg, Morris (London School of Economics and Political Science). SOCIAL CHANGE. *British Journal of Sociology* 1958 9(3): 205-229. Discusses the concept of social change in the study of history and the social sciences. The four main aspects of the question examined are: causality; teleology; the comparative importance of conscious purpose and unconscious drive in individuals; and the relation between indi-

vidual action and social forces. The author also compares, where appropriate, the relevance of these ideas to history and the social sciences, on the one hand, and the natural and biological sciences, on the other. H. Parris

6: 2015. Holmer, Paul L. HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND CHRISTIANITY. *Encounter (USA)* 1959 20(3): 367-374. A critical analysis of the work and outlook of Herbert Butterfield, Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, with particular reference to the study of history as related to Christianity. Barbara Waldstein

6: 2016. Merktatz, Hans-Joachim von. DIE GENERATIONEN IN DER POLITIK [Generations in politics]. *Forum* 1959 6(65): 175-177, and (66): 219-221. Believes that rhythms in history and politics are connected with differences in generations and their attitudes and reactions to certain convictions or "Weltanschauungen." The author refers to German history since the French Revolution as an example. P. Podje

6:2017. Walter, E.V. (Brandeis Univ.) **POWER, CIVILIZATION AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CONSCIENCE.** *American Political Science Review* 1959 53(3): 641-661. A discussion of the decline of civilization and the breakdown of morality from a psychological standpoint, divided into two sections: 1) The Deteriorated Superego, and 2) The Atavistic

Superego. The author reviews history of civilizations in this light and concludes that although the superego has deteriorated, "it still survives underground and promises to endure in a state of watchful suspension." The author's main point is that political power and the advance of civilization will only be restored when man's superego is restored. Barclay Ball

5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTES

including

MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO HISTORIANS

See also: 6:2004, 2006, 2172, 2179, 2199, 2211, 2318
2360, 2361, 2485, 2650, 2761, 2815

6:2018. Allen, C. Geoffrey. **MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS IN THE BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.** *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 1960 2(2): 52-60. In 1898 Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb presented a collection of trade union documents to the British Library of Political Science, founded two years earlier. This collection, partly manuscript and partly printed, and arising out of activities of persons closely connected with the London School of Economics, is typical of much of the manuscript material now in the Library. The Webbs subsequently presented seven other collections of papers. These and similar collections (e.g. Charles Booth's papers on London life and labor) resulted in publications. A second category reflects the activities of individuals in public office, e.g. the papers of Lord Beveridge during his service at the Ministry of Munitions. There is also much personal material, e.g. the diaries and correspondence of Richard Potter, grandfather of Beatrice Webb, letters of J.S. Mill, and the Lansbury, Morel and Passfield papers. Less personal are the records of societies dating from the mid-19th century, e.g. the minutes of the Labour Representation Committee, 1900-1906. Not many business records are collected, as they are considered more appropriately housed in local record offices. Manuscripts are collected in keeping with the wide curriculum of the School, but most of the research work is done by historians and biographers. Inventories and indexes are made, and entries for the manuscripts are inserted in the general author catalogue. There is no separate catalogue for manuscripts, but one is planned. J.H. Hodson

6:2019. Bain, A.G. **A.G. DOKUMENTAL'NYE MATERIALY TALLINSKOGO GORODSKOGO I KHAR'YUSKOGO RAIONNOGO GOSUDARSTVENNOGO ARKHIVA** [Documentary material of the Tallin City, and Harju Region, State Archives]. *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria* 1958 (4): 366-368. The holdings of these archives include the documents of the Tallin magistrates, 1257-1878, and of the church, the guilds and trade and industrial organizations from 1878 to 1940. Among these the most important are the records of 1) the Tallin Merchants or "Great Guild" (1438-1922); 2) the Tallin Stock Exchange (1872-1940); 3) the firm Clayhills and Son (17th century to 1944); 4) the Tallin Guild of St. Canute (1416-1926) and 5) the Upper Town Guild (1416-1921). The records of the magistrates and of the city show the importance of trade relations with the Hanseatic League particularly with Lübeck, and with Novgorod and Pskov. Industrial records give information on the various strikes and demonstrations of the 19th and 20th centuries and of the revolution of 1905. Jean Full

6:2020. Black, C.E. (Princeton Univ.), Robert F. Byrnes (Indiana Univ.), Charles Jelavich (Univ. of California, Berkeley) and others. **AN APPRAISAL OF RUSSIAN STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES** *American Slavic and East European Review* 1959 18(3): 417-441. Presents the conclusions of a survey of the development and problems of the study of tsarist and Soviet Russia in the United States since 1945. The authors note the achievements already attained in the training of specialists on Russian affairs in several disciplines, and makes recommendations for the further development of this work in the years ahead. Particular attention is devoted to the expansion of research, the improvement of programs of graduate education, the development of Russian studies in undergraduate and secondary education, the training of teachers, the significance of scholarly exchanges with the USSR, and the establishment of

better communications among scholars in this field and between these scholars and the general public. A (C.E. Black)

6:2021. Burks, Ardath W., and Jerome Cooperman (both Rutgers Univ.). **THE WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS COLLECTION.** *Journal of Asian Studies* 1960 20(1): 61-69. Surveys the William Griffiths Collection of the Rutgers University Library, New Brunswick, New Jersey, embracing material on Japan, Korea and China. The collection contains personal notes, correspondence, articles, monographs and clippings of Griffiths (1843-1928), "one of America's first scholarly and at the same time popular writers to project an image of the cultures of the Far East on the consciousness of Americans." G.A. Lensen

6:2022. Chalupa, Aleš. **K OTÁZKÁM MODERNÍHO MASOVÉHO SPISOVÉHO MATERIÁLU** [A discussion of the problems of mass documentary material]. *Sborník Archivních Prací* 1959 9(2): 283-296. In recent times, the increase in official documents and other written material has become a problem to archivists all over the world. The most recent book on this subject in non-socialist countries is T.R. Schellenberg's *Modern Archivists' Principles and Techniques*. The book is written soberly, and contains a minimum of theory. Its chief fault is that it does not deal with the situation in East European countries at all. It discusses past practices in U.S. archives and lists the chief principles by which archivists should be guided. The reviewer is skeptical about the microfilming, advocated by the authors, of documents, which can then be destroyed. A section is also included about the current means of preserving documents against humidity, heat, etc. Wilma Iggers

6:2023. Echols, John M. **SOUTH EAST ASIAN STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES.** *United Asia* 1959 11(5): 406-412. Describes the opportunities offered for Southeast Asian studies in the United States, particularly at Yale and Cornell Universities. The author lists a series of bibliographies, translations and original studies published for limited distribution within the Yale and Cornell Southeast Asia programs, as well as similar publication services organized by other universities. The most important library sources and research facilities are cited. The author emphasizes the value of the interchange of scholars and students. Barbara Waldstein

6:2024. Danishevskii, T. **IZUCHENIE ISTORII POL'SKOGO RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIYA** [Studying the history of the Polish workers' movement]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1957 (3): 179-184. The Institute for the History of the Party, Attached to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party was established in 1957 for research on the history of the Party and the Polish labor movement. Relevant material is collected by this institute and arranged into groups, covering the following periods: 1) up to 1917; 2) the interwar period; 3) the occupation under Hitler, and 4) 1944-1948. Research on the influence of the October Revolution on Poland is particularly emphasized. G. Liersch (t)

6:2025. Durán y Sanpere, A[gustín]. **EL INSTITUTO MUNICIPAL DE HISTORIA DE BARCELONA A TRAVES DE SUS PRIMEROS CUARENTA AÑOS (1917-1957)** [The Instituto Municipal de Historia in Barcelona during its first forty years (1917-1957)]. *Boletín de la Real Academia de Buenas Letras de Barcelona* 1957/58 27: 5-67. A detailed history of the

institute by its founder and first director. The author describes its antecedents, the building, its contents, activities, etc. In the few years of its existence the institute has contributed effectively to the study of the history of the city, to its excavations and to the preservation of an important collection of documents, books and reviews of more than local interest. In the last thirty pages he notes in detail the successive acquisitions of the institute, giving an inventory of some series (e.g. the documents pertaining to commerce: 1,250 volumes from 1570 to 1900). J.R.6. (IHE 30666)

6:2026. Fainstein V.M. OPYT PODGOTOVKI VYSTAVOK DOKUMENTAL'NYKH MATERIALOV V TSENTRAL'NOM GOSUDARSTVENNOM ISTORICHESKOM ARKHIVE ESTONSKOI SSR [Practical experience in the arrangement of exhibitions of documentary material in the Central State Historical Archives of the Estonian SSR]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1958 (4): 372-375. The author describes his experience in the arrangement of exhibitions intended to appeal to large sections of the population. Jean Jull

6:2027. Gorobei, A.I. IDEI LENINA - SHIROKIM MASSAM (IZ OPYTA RABOTY KIEVSKOGO FILIALA TSENTRAL'NOGO MUZEIA V.I. LENINA) [Lenin's ideas for the broad masses (from the work experience of the Kiev branch of the Central V.I. Lenin Museum)]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1960 (1): 215-218. The Marxist-Leninist propaganda conducted by the Lenin museums is particularly effective because it is based on undisputed historical facts, i.e. Lenin documents. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2028. Hladfk, Cestmír. PRŮVODCE PO STÁTNÍCH ARCHIVECH SOVĚTSKÉHO SVAZU [A guide through the government archives of the Soviet Union]. Sborník Archivních Prací 1959 9(2): 270-282. A review of a book dealing with the structure of the archival system in the Soviet Union. There are in the USSR separate federal archives, archives for the individual republics, for regions and sometimes for territorial ethnic units; also in some cases for towns and districts. The book, which also contains a lengthy introduction and a bibliography of aids for archivists, is the first of this type published so far, and is the result of an urgent need. The review holds that, as is to be expected with so large a work, its quality is not uniform, but it has no serious faults. In only a few cases the description of the material is too general, or too many relatively unimportant facts are crowded together. Wilma Iggers

6:2029. Hroch, Miroslav. ŠVÉDSKÉ ARCHIVY A JEJICH VÝZNAM PRO STUDIUM ČESKÝCH DĚJIN [The Swedish archives and their significance for the study of Czech history]. Sborník Archivních Prací 1959 9(2): 254-269. There are few connections between Czech and Swedish history. Most documents are from the period of the Thirty Years' War. Later, from the end of the 19th century on, relations were mostly of a literary and cultural nature. There are three kinds of documents in Swedish archives of Czech interest: 1) those of Czech origin; 2) those directly concerning the situation in Bohemia and Moravia, and 3) those telling of the attitude of Sweden and other Protestant countries toward Bohemia and Moravia. The author includes a long section describing the history of research on these documents, and the fate of Czech books and papers in Sweden. A description of the general situation of libraries and archives in Sweden is also presented. Wilma Iggers

6:2030. jk. PLANY ROZWOJU NAUK HISTORYCZNYCH [Plans of development of the historical sciences]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1960 67(1): 263-268. Lists the more important historical works scheduled for publication under the fifteen-year "panoramic" plan (1961-1975) by the following institutions: 1) the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences; 2) the Institute of Party History of the Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party; 3) the Western Institute in Poznan; 4) the Silesian Institute of Science and Letters (Śląski Instytut Naukowy) in Katowice (which has presented only a six-year plan), and 5) the Silesian Institute in Opole. A. F. Dygnas

6:2031. Kalman, E. (Director, Institute for Party History, Attached to the Central Committee, Hungarian Communist Party). NAUCHNAIA RAZRABOTKA ISTORII VENGERSKOGO RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIIA [Scientific treatment of the Hungar-

ian Workers' Movement]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (2): 162-168. The Institute for Party History was established in 1948 on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the formation of the Hungarian Communist party. It consists of a research department, archives and a library, and engages in systematic collecting and publishing. The institute has published since 1951 "Selected Documents on the History of the Hungarian Labor Movement" (up to now on four periods: 1848-1890, 1890-1900, 1900-1907, and 1917[sic] - 1918), and two books have appeared: "Recollections of Heroic Struggles (1900-1948)" and "Hungary on Lenin." The institute fights especially against the unscientific methods of the bourgeois historians and maintains close contact with the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. G. Liersch (t)

6:2032. Kanai, Madoka (Univ. of Tokyo). A JAPANESE HISTORIAN VISITS THE U.S.A. Contemporary Japan 1960 26(3): 502-522. Traces Japanese studies and the collection of Japanese research materials in the United States. G. A. Lensen

6:2033. Kononov, A.N. VOSTOCHNYI FAKUL'TET Leningradskogo Universiteta (1855-1955) [Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Leningrad (1855-1955)]. Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta 1957 (8): 5-22. The Faculty of Oriental Studies, which was founded in 1854, now has twelve chairs, nine of them for philology, including the Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Mongolian, Indian, Iranian, Turkish, Arabic and African languages, and three for history (of the Far East, the Near and Middle East, and the Ancient East). Various publications of the individual chairs are mentioned. G. Liersch (t)

6:2034. Kresta, I.O. (Institute for the History of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia). O DEIATEL'NOSTI INSTITUTA ISTORII KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII CHEKH SLOVAKII [On the work of the Institute for the History of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1958 (2): 231-233. This institute was founded in 1950, and has been very active in establishing and improving museums as a means of popular propaganda. Its main task, however, has been the editing of the complete works of Klement Gottwald. The decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the Communist party of the USSR, and of the All-State Conference of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia led to a reorganization of the institute. Jean Jull

6:2035. Labi, A.Ia. DOKUMENTAL'NYE MATERIALY TSENTRAL'NOGO GOSUDARSTVENNOGO ISTORICHESKOGO ARKHIVA ESTONSKOI SSR [Documentary material of the Central State Historical Archives for the Estonian SSR]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1958 (4): 364-366. Among the documents of these archives are material on the reforms of Peter the Great in Estonia, on Solovet Iulaiev (an associate of Pugachev), on Pushkin and Krylov, on the Krenholm strikes, as well as other valuable documents on the history of Estonian industry, agriculture and medicine. Jean Jull

6:2036. Laigna, K.V. TSENTRAL'NYI GOSUDARSTVENNYI ARKHIV OKTIABR'SKOI REVOLIUTSII I SOTSIALISTICHESKOGO STROITEL'STVA ESTONSKOI SSR KAK BAZA ISTORICHESKOI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'NOI RABOTY [The Central State Archives of the October Revolution and of the Socialist Construction of the Estonian SSR as a center for historical research work]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1958 (4): 383-384. Argues that the archives should on no account be moved from Tallin to another location. Jean Jull

6:2037. Loginova, A.I. ITOGI NAUCHNO-PUBLIKATORSKOI DEIATEL'NOSTI ARKHIVNYKH UCHREZHDENII ZA 1958 G. I NEKOTORYE VOPROSY ARKHEOGRAFI [Results of scientific and publishing activities of archival institutions in 1958, and several problems of archaeography]. Istoricheski Arkhiv 1959 (3): 166-175. The publication of documents in 1958 provided researchers with valuable material in the ideological struggle against the falsifications of bourgeois historiography. Nevertheless, a more efficient coordination and methodological organization of the archives is desirable. G. Liersch (t)

6:2038. Losenkova, G.V. SISTEMA POSTROENIIA I USOVERSHENSTVOVANIA NAUCHNO-PRAVOCHNOGO APPARATA TSENTRAL'NOGO GOSUDARSTVENNOGO ISTORICHESKOGO ARKHIVA ESTONSKOI SSR [The system for erecting and perfecting the reference apparatus of the Central State Historical Archives of the Estonian SSR]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1958 (4): 375-378. Describes these archives' system of classification and reference. Jean Jull

6:2039. Milonov, N.P. NAUCHNAIA KRAEVEDCHE-SKAIA RABOTA KAFEDRY ISTORII SSSR RIAZANSKOGO PEDAGOGICHESKOGO INSTITUTA [The scientific activities in the field of history and regional studies conducted under the chair for the history of the USSR at the Ryazan Pedagogical Institute]. Istoriia SSSR 1959 (6): 210-211. This institute has been conducting scientific and regional studies since 1942. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2040. Musykantova, M.I. ARKHIVNOE STROITEL'STVO V ESTONSKOI SSR I PERSPEKTIVY EGO RAZVITIIA [The construction of archives in the Estonian SSR and a perspective of its development]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1958 (4): 346-354. Describes the history and administration of the Estonian archives. Inspired by the decisions of the Twentieth Party Congress, the Archival Department has sponsored symposia on 1) The Kregolm strike of 1872; 2) The Great Socialist October Revolution in Estonia; 3) The Revolution of 1905-1907 in Estonia; 4) Peasant disturbances in Estonia in 1858; 5) Foreign armed intervention in Estonia; 6) The restoration of Soviet power in Estonia in 1940, and 7) From the history of the Estonian people in the period of the Northern War (1700-1721). Jean Jull

6:2041. Pikhel'gas, Kh.Ia. FOTODOKUMENTY I KHRONIKAL'NYE KINOFIL'MY I IKH ISPOL'ZOVANIE [Photographic documents and documentary files and their use]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1958 (4): 379-380. The Central State Archives of the October Revolution and of the Socialist Construction of the Estonian SSR possesses a number of photographic documents and some films from the period 1935-1955. The latter are mainly of World War II. Jean Jull

6:2042. Rajan, T.N. SOUTH ASIA SECTION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. United Asia 1959 11(5): 504-508. A survey of the facilities offered by the South Asia section of the Library of Congress, covering books, periodicals and newspapers, microfilm copies of manuscripts, recordings of Oriental music and a bibliographical service. Barbara Waldstein

6:2043. Reinhard, Marcel R. L'INSTITUT D'HISTOIRE DE LA REVOLUTION FRANÇAISE A LA SORBONNE [Institute of History of the French Revolution at the Sorbonne]. Journal of Modern History 1958 30(4): 354-357. Discusses the work of this institute, founded in 1937 for the study of the Revolution in "all its expressions, forms, and its insertion in the history of France and the Western World." The author describes its methods of research, promotion of studies, and publication of historical works and documents, enumerating the three "Revue" of large scholarly publications now being produced. D. Jean Detiere

6:2044. Rocher Jordá, Francisco. UN ARCHIVERO EJEMPLAR: DON ANDRES MARTINEZ SALAZAR [An exemplary archivist: Don Andrés Martínez Salazar]. Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos (Spain) 1959 67(1): 57-104. A bibliographical note, with a wealth of personal reminiscences, on this member of the Cuerpo Facultativo de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos, and director of the Archivo de Galicia and of the Real Academia Gallega. J.C. (IHE 30735)

6:2045. Sevillano Colom, Francisco. MISION DE LA UNESCO EN PANAMA [UNESCO's mission in Panamá]. Boletín del Comité de Archivos 1958 1(3): 7-59. List of the material on microfilm in the Biblioteca Nacional de Panamá, the Archivo Nacional (Legal Section) and the Library of the University of Panamá. Historical data are presented on these three institutions and their holdings. An alphabetical index is included. D.B. (IHE 31926)

6:2046. Sharmaitis, R.I. O SOZDANII ISTOCHNIKOVED-SKOI BASY (IZ OPYTA RABOTY INSTITUTA ISTORII PARTII

PRI TSK KP LITVY [On the creation of a basis for source study (from the experience of the Institute for the History of the Party, Attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania)]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (5): 221-224. The originally scanty material on the history of the Lithuanian Communist Party to be found in Lithuania was substantially supplemented by material from Moscow. Early in 1959 the institute's holdings numbered 13,417 items. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2047. Sharova, Kr. (Institute for the History of the Bulgarian Communist Party). O RABOTE INSTITUTA ISTORII BOLGARSKOI KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII [On the work of the Institute for the History of the Bulgarian Communist Party]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1958 (2): 228-231. Describes the organization of this institute, founded in 1953. The work of the institute reveals a particular interest in the history of the Bulgarian "Narrow" Socialists, in the repercussions of the October Revolution in Bulgaria, and in the Bulgarian resistance movement, 1941-44. Work is in progress on the role played by the Turkish minority in the resistance. Four volumes of the complete works of Dimitri Blagoev have been published. Jean Jull

6:2048. Shevchenko, M.M. and B.M. Zima. O RABOTE ISTORICHESKIKH FAKUL'TETOV GOSUDARSTVENNYKH UNIVERSITETOV [On the activities of the historical faculties of the state universities]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (2): 185-190. A survey of the activity of the historical faculties of the Voronezh State University (founded in 1918) and the Kirgiz State University (founded in 1951). Erna Wollert (t)

6:2049. Steshova, M.V. KRAKOVSKO - PORONINSKII ARKHIV V.I. LENINA [The V.I. Lenin Archives in Kraków-Poronin]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (3): 173-184. After the summer of 1912 Lenin lived in Kraków and the nearby village of Poronin. It was here that he received the Bolshevik deputies of the Duma and Party functionaries, and that he became very active as an author. When he went to live in Switzerland at the beginning of the First World War he left behind a large archive which he had used for his studies. It remained untouched until 1951, when Poland handed over the copious and valuable material to the Institute for Marxism-Leninism, Attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. G. Liersch (t)

6:2050. Struchkov, A.A. NAUCHNO- ISSLEDOVATEL'SKAIA RABOTA V TSENTRAL'NOM PARTIINOM ARKHIVE [Scientific research work in the Central Party Archives]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (2): 154-161. At the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union serious shortcomings were found in historical research. Objections were made in particular to the fact that the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as well as the study of the Soviet social structure had been neglected. Endowments for archival work were increased. Access to archives, including departments containing secret material, was to be granted in the future to research students with fewer bureaucratic formalities than hitherto. Five hundred and forty documents of Lenin were transferred to the Central Archives, including among others, Lenin's comment on the "idle talk about the absolute and nonabsolute monopoly of foreign trade" by Sokol'nikov, and documents on Lenin's struggle for the idea of a "union of soviet Republics with equal rights" -- a concept which was opposed to that of Stalin and the anti-Party group around Malenkov, Kaganovich and Molotov. G. Liersch (t)

6:2051. Tabyshev, S. O RABOTE INSTITUTA ISTORII PARTII PRI TSK KP KIRGIZII [On the work of the Institute for Party History, Attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (5): 224-227. This institute, founded in 1950 in Kirgizia, one of the most backward peripheral regions under tsarist Russia, faced enormous tasks, one of the most important of which was the translation of the Marxist-Leninist classic writers into the Kirgiz language. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2052. Traat, M.A. TSENTRAL'NYI GOSUDARSTVENNYI ISTORICHESKII ARKHIV ESTONSKOI SSR I EGO ROL' V RAZRABOTKE ISTORII ESTONII [The Central State Historical Archives and its role in the study of Estonian history]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1958 (4): 380-383. The attention of these archives has been concentrated on the position of the peasants in the 18th and 19th centuries and on the 1905 and October Revolutions. Jean Jull

6:2053. Unsigned. ARXIU HISTORIC I MUSEU FIDEL FITA. ARENYS DE MAR [Historical Archives and Fidel Fita Museum. Arénys de Mar]. *Germinabit* (Spain) 1959 (59): 12. Notes on the holdings of these archives and museum, located in Arénys de Mar, Barcelona province, and founded in 1934.
J.Ró. (IHE 30663)

6:2054. Vares, O.Ia. DOKUMENTAL'NYE MATERIALY PO ISTORII ESTONSKOI SSR V ARKHIVAKH ZARUBEZH-NYKH STRAN [Documentary material on the history of the Estonian SSR in the archives of foreign countries]. *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria* 1958 (4): 369-372. Discusses material relating to various aspects of medieval and modern Estonian history preserved in the archives of the following countries: Austria, Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Finland, Denmark and Czechoslovakia.
Jean Jull

6:2055. Vinogradov, L.K. POPOLNENIIA FONDVO TSENTRAL'NOGO PARTIINOGO ARKHIVA [The supplementation of the material of the Central Party Archives]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (2): 217-221. More than 46,000 documents and objects relating to Marx, Engels, Lenin and others have been added to the collection of the Central Party Archives since 1955. Most of the Lenin documents are from the post-revolutionary period, some of them concerned with army supplies and transport during the civil war. Attention is drawn to a draft of the decree on consumers' communes corrected by Lenin, and to Lenin's reply to a telegram from a co-operative in Tambov protesting against the conversion of co-operatives into communes. Other documents are concerned with the development of industry and agriculture.
Jean Jull

6:2056. Walne, Peter. THE RECORD COMMISSIONS 1800-1837. *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 1960 2(1): 8-16. A summary of the activities and reports of the six Record Commissions, whose work included the printing of original records, but whose main achievement was the centralization of government records by the establishment of the Public Record Office in 1838.
J.H. Hodson

6:2057. Wiegel, Karl. MUZEI I PAMIATNYE MESTA RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIIA V LEIPTSIGE [The Leipzig Labor-Movement Museum and memorable places]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii* 1958 2(1): 115-122. Leipzig has played an important part in the history of the labor movement. Lenin, Bebel, Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Mehring, Zetkin, Dimitrov, Ulbricht and others stayed in this city for varying periods of time. Among others, a museum of labor, Liebknecht and Dimitrov memorials and a Lenin museum recall this revolutionary time. Illustrated.
G. Liersch (t)

6:2058. --. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1960 38(1). Smith, Alvin Duane, TRIBUTE TO DR. CHARLES A. ANDERSON, pp. 1-8. Armstrong, Maurice W., CHARLES A. ANDERSON - EDITOR, pp. 9-12. After an outstanding career as a minister and a college president, Charles Anderson became in 1944 manager of the Department of History, United Presbyterian Church in the USA, secretary of the Presbyterian Historical Society, and editor of its journal. At his request, his retirement became effective at the end of 1959. During his years of service he succeeded in expanding greatly the resources and collections of the society, stimulated the church to a greater awareness of its past and to the value of careful studies of its history, and made the *Journal* an interesting and effective means of education in church history.
W.D. Metz

MEETINGS

See also: 6:2887

6:2059. Azadov, F.A. OB'EDINENNAIA NAUCHNAIA SESSIJA POSVIAASHCHENNAIA PROGRESSIVNOMU ZNACHENIU PRISOEDINENIIA SREDNEI AZII K ROSSII [A joint scientific meeting devoted to the progressive significance of the union of Central Asia with Russia]. *Istorii* SSSR 1959 (5): 214-218. Describes a meeting which took place in May 1959 in Tashkent and was attended by members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Uzbek, Kirgiz, Tadzhik and Turkmen republics.
Erna Wollert (t)

6:2060. Kuranov, G.G. V. KONFERENTSIJA PRED-STAVITELEI INSTITUTOV ISTORII PARTII I ISTORICHESKIKH

KOMMISSII KOMMUNISTICHESKIKH I RABOCHIKH PARTII BUKHARESTE (25 AVGUSTA - 2 SENTIABRIA 1959 G.) [Fifth conference of the representatives of the Institutes for Party History and the representatives of the Communist historical commissions of the Communist and labor parties in Bucharest (25 August - 2 September 1959)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (6): 224-227. A discussion of this conference, which was attended by representatives of twelve socialist states, nine European capitalist states, two American countries (Chile and Canada) and two Asian countries (India and Indonesia).
Erna Wollert (t)

6:2061. Lacarra, José M. INFORMACION. TERCER CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE ESTUDIOS PIRENAICOS. 1958 [Report. Third International Congress of Pyrenean Studies. 1958]. *Hispania* (Spain) 1959 19(74): 157-160. A short account of the papers presented at this congress, held in Gerona in 1958.
C.F. (IHE 30629)

6:2062. López Gómez, Julia. TERCER CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE ESTUDIOS PIRENAICOS. 1958 [Third International Congress of Pyrenean Studies. 1958]. *Estudios Geográficos* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 19(72): 394-398. Account of some of the papers given at this congress, drawn from the *Actas del Tercer Congreso Internacional de Estudios Pirenaicos* (Saragossa, 1958).
S.Li. (IHE 30630)

6:2063. Pavlova, N.A. OBSUZHDENIE VOPROSOV EKSPERTIZY TSENNOСТИ DOKUMENTAL'NYKH MATERIALI [Discussing the problems of evaluating documentary material]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (3): 176-185. Describes a conference on archival problems held at the State Historical Archival Institute in Moscow (date not indicated). It was attended by members of the central archival administration and the editorial staff of *Istoricheskii Arkhiv*. The representatives of various archives and institutions of the Soviet Union discuss the valuation of source material and improvements in archival working methods.
G. Liersch (t)

6:2064. Priego López, Juan. EL II CONGRESO HISTORICO INTERNACIONAL DE LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA Y SU EPOCA [The Second International Historical Congress on the War of Independence and its era]. *Revista de Historia Militar* (Spain) 1959 3(4): 193-200. Notes on the proceedings of this congress, on the persons who attended and on the principal subjects dealt with, particularly those of interest to military history.
J.C. (IHE 31641)

6:2065. Reglá, Juan. PUBLICACIONES DE LA INSTITUCION "FERNANDO EL CATOLICO" [Publications of the Fernando el Católico Institute]. *Arbor* (Spain) 1958 42(156): 451-455. Account and analysis of the sixteen reports presented before the Fifth Congress of History of the Crown of Aragon (Saragossa, 1952) and of the articles in the first three numbers of the periodical *J. Zurita. Cuadernos de Historia*.
C.B. (IHE 30638)

6:2066. Rozhkov, B.A. V INSTITUTE ISTORII AKADEMII NAUK SSSR [In the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii* 1958 (4): 196-197. Discusses the meeting of the institute held on 14 March 1958. Members were particularly impressed by I.A. Bach's paper on "Marx and Engels' Participation in the International Workers' Movement as a Decisive Factor in the Formation of their Weltanschauung."
Jean Jull

6:2067. Samaoya Guevara, Héctor Humberto. LA CUARTA REUNION DE CONSULTA SOBRE HISTORIA, DEL INSTITUTO PANAMERICANO DE GEOGRAFIA E HISTORIA VERIFICADO EN CUENCA, DEL 17 AL 27 DE ENERO DE 1959 [The Pan-American Institute of Geography and History's fourth consultative meeting, held in Cuenca, 17-27 January 1959]. *Antropología e Historia de Guatemala* 1959 11(1): 66-73. A report on this conference, with a summary of the meetings, committees, participants, acts, resolutions and reports, preceded by a very brief commentary on the conference and the city of Cuenca, Ecuador.
B.T. (IHE 31641)

6:2068. Sedina, E.Z. NAUCHNAIA KONFERENTSIJA ISTORIKOV UKRAINY PO PROBLEMAM FRANTSUZSKOI REVOLIUTSII XVIII VEKA [Scientific conference of Ukrainian historians on the problems of the French Revolution of the 18th century]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1958 (11): 217-218. Describes

a conference held, on the initiative of the Odessa I.I. Mechnikov State University, in June 1958 in Odessa on the history of the revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the Jacobins.

Erna Wollert (t)

6:2069. Trukan, G.A. ZARUBEZHNAIA ISTORIOGRAFIIA OKTIABR'SKOI REVOLIUTSII (PO MATERIALAM NAUCHNOI SESSII) [Foreign historiography of the October Revolution (according to material of the scientific session)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1960 (1): 218-223. The regular session of the Scientific Soviet for the History of the October Revolution, attached to the Department for Historical Science of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR [Nauchnyi Sovet po istorii Oktiabr'skoi revoliutsii pri otdelenii istoricheskikh nauk

AN SSR] in October 1959 was devoted to the study of the history of the October Revolution outside the Soviet Union.

Erna Wollert (t)

6:2070. Zanezin, B.N., and N.K. Konstantinov. XII MEZHDUNARODNAIA KONFERENTSIIA PO PROBLEMAM KITAEVEDENIIA [The twelfth international conference on the problems of Sinological research]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (2): 217-220. This conference took place in September 1959 in Cambridge and was attended by 140 scholars from fifteen countries. The delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Republic of China, which had been invited by the conference, did not get a visa to enter the country.

Erna Wollert (t)

NOTE

The attention of the reader is called to the Notes and News Section of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS for other information on meetings of interest to historians.

A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Political, Social and Economic History

See also: 6:2066

6:2071. Benedikt, Heinrich (Univ. of Vienna). ZUR GESCHICHTE DER ZENSUR [Concerning the history of censorship]. *Forum* 1959 6 (66): 217-218. Miscellanea on the history of censorship, particularly in 19th-century France and Austria. P. Podjed

6:2072. Fiske, Clarence O. TERRITORIAL CLAIMS IN THE ANTARCTIC. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1959 85 (1): 82-91. Surveys the history of Antarctica, from the early voyages of discovery of Drake, Cook and Bransfield, the exploratory expeditions of Amundsen, Scott and others during the 20th century, and the work of the International Geophysical Year during its eighteen-months scientific research period. The author discusses some of the political, economic and scientific problems which confront any international body concerned with the consideration and solution of territorial claims in the Antarctic. Barbara Waldstein

6:2073. Goldschmidt, Dietrich (Berlin). ZUR SOZIOLOGIE DES ANTISEMITISMUS [On the sociology of anti-Semitism]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11 (5): 285-296. This lecture given at a public meeting on anti-Semitism held on 22 January 1960 at the Pädagogische Hochschule of Berlin traces anti-Semitism to the feeling that Jews were different, living by their own laws, to competition with them, and to anti-humanitarian and destructive desires which reached their apogee under Nazism. Today it is impossible, the author believes, to measure accurately the anti-Semitic "potential" in Germany, but he concludes that irrational beliefs cannot be destroyed by rational arguments. Anti-Semitism must be replaced by a new system of humanitarian values. A select bibliography is appended on pp. 296-300. F. B.M. Hollyday

6:2074. Gutteridge, W.F. INDIRECT RULE AND REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. *Parliamentary Affairs* 1959 12 (3/4): 461-468. Defines indirect rule (the method of government through native authorities in British colonial administration) and describes its application in British overseas territories in the late 19th and 20th century, the difficulties

of representative government, and some of the reasons for its present disrepute. Barbara Waldstein

6:2075. Jacobi, Hansres. DIE GRIFFBEREITE BILDUNG [Learning at hand]. *Forum* 1959 6 (63): 106-109. A short history of encyclopedias, searching for the intellectual sources of the numerous German encyclopedic publications after World War II. P. Podjed

6:2076. Kautsky, Benedikt. DIE WANDLUNGEN DES SOZIALISMUS [The changes of socialism]. *Forum* 1959 6 (72): 439-442. A sketch of the history of the relations between socialism and the Catholic Church, characterized by the opposition of the Church to the liberal idea of the freedom of the individual. P. Podjed

6:2077. Keddie, Nikki R. (New York). WESTERN RULE VERSUS WESTERN VALUES. *Diogenes* 1959 (26): 71-96. Suggests lines of approach for the comparative study of Asian intellectual history, maintaining that such analytical studies play an important role in understanding the transformation of Asian society. The author shows that the traditional value systems of Asia show certain similarities with Western principles in social and political approach, for all their variety in metaphysics and ethics and in popular belief. Colonial prejudices and traditional attitudes are the most important determinants of a country's reaction to the West. Deeply-rooted religious beliefs are a further dominant factor governing the acceptance or rejection of Western values. In general, however, the impact of Western rule is shown to be contradictory, not only in its social and economic effects but also in cultural and intellectual life. Countries with the longest and closest association with the West have often shown the greatest reversion from Western values. The demand of rapid adaptation to new strains and new potentialities has produced different responses dependent upon whether traditional or foreign rulers were the primary bar to progress. Thus a desire to emulate some features of Western life has often been masked in anti-West reactions. Political institutions may be as Western in the ex-colonies as in the non-colonies, but political and social theory usually is not. Barbara Waldstein

6:2078. McPhelin, Michael S.J. (Associate Editor, *Philippine Studies*). ECONOMIC FREEDOM: ADAM SMITH VS. THE PAPACY. *Philippine Studies* 1959 7 (4): 393-408. Indicates the interest recently displayed in the doctrines of Adam Smith and Jeremy Bentham in the Philippines, where official controls threaten economic freedom. While supporting freedom of enterprise, the author maintains that the balanced

concept of economic freedom as expressed by the Papacy in *Quadragesimo anno* (the elimination of poverty as far as possible, the provision of security, the equitable sharing of economic goods, and respect for the dignity of man, the producer) is the only sound basis for achieving this end. He discusses the encyclical in contrast to the teachings of the Philosophic Radicals.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2079. MacRae, Donald G. (London School of Economics and Political Science). *SOCIAL THEORY: RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT*. *British Journal of Sociology* 1957 8(2): 97-105. Reflects on the development of social theory since Comte.

H. Parris

6:2080. Moulin, Leo. *THE NOBEL PRIZES FOR THE SCIENCES FROM 1901-1950 -- AN ESSAY IN SOCIAL ANALYSIS*. *British Journal of Sociology* 1955 6(3): 246-263. Analyzes the national and social origins of 164 scientists who shared between them 148 Nobel prizes during the period 1901-1950 as a "contribution . . . to the solution of certain complex problems regarding the influence of social life on the development of exceptional individuals."

H. Parris

6:2081. Nanning, Günther. *MARXISMUS UND MENSCHENBILD [Marxism and the conception of man]*. *Zukunft* 1958 (1): 17-20. As part of a discussion that has been carried on since the revision of the Austrian Socialist party program in 1958, attempts to show that there are not only differences between the "Marx assassins" (revisionists) and the "Marx rescuers" (orthodox Marxists), but also certain views held in common. Both groups agree that Marx was a person characterized by passionate ethical humanism. The "Marx assassins," however, are silent about the fact that Marx disowned the ethical drives of his own personality, as well as of man generally, for reasons conditioned by his time. The revisionists want to reveal these drives in discussions with the Christian Left.

A(t)

6:2082. Ostermann, Alexander (Basel). *DAS SOZIALISTISCHE ELEMENT IM GENOSSENSCHAFTSWESSEN [The socialist element in co-operative societies]*. *Zukunft* 1959 (2): 56-57. Describes the connection between the true co-operative society and socialism. The author discusses 1) the formation of the first genuine consumers' co-operative, the Rochdale Society, (1844) under the influence of the great socialist Robert Owen; 2) the establishment of the workers' producers' co-operative societies (social workshops) in France according to the ideas of P.B.J. Buchez (1831) and Louis Blanc (1848); 3) Lassalle's and Karl Marx's attitude toward the idea of co-operative societies (1863 and 1867 respectively); 4) the successful establishment of the purely socialist consumers' co-operative society "Vooruit" (1881) by Anseele in Ghent, Belgium; 5) the controversy between Eduard Bernstein and Karl Kautsky in Germany about 1900 on the importance of the co-operative societies for socialism, and 6) the present beneficial work of the International Union of Co-operative Societies in the interest of friendship and mutual help in the whole world in the spirit of democratic socialism.

A(t)

6:2083. Piñon, Emmanuel, O.P. *AN ETHICAL JUDGMENT ON AGRARIAN REFORMATORY EXPROPRIATIONS*. *Unitas* 1959 32(1): 86-132. The first part of a dissertation which attempts to achieve clearer understanding of Catholic doctrine and the teaching of St. Thomas as applied to private property. The first section is a survey of socio-agrarian conditions and considers land reforms and expropriations in such countries as Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Mexico and Spain. Such reforms and expropriations in the Far Eastern countries of Burma, Japan, Taiwan and the Philippines are also examined in the light of the importance of commercial agriculture, the individual agrarian conditions in each of these countries and the population problem. In the second section the author discusses the ethical problem in relation to the natural law and in the light of classical thought while taking due account of over-simplified Marxist doctrine. Article to be continued.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2084. Schilling, Warner R. (Columbia Univ.). *SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND FOREIGN POLICY*. *Journal of International Affairs* 1959 13(1): 7-18. Considers the impact that science and technology have had on world politics in the recent past, with special reference to changes in the structure of the European state system and the new role of a world power assumed by the United States after the Second

World War. In the second section the author lists some of the constant as well as the changing characteristics of this historical relationship. Finally he discusses some of the foreign policy problems and opportunities presented by contemporary and prospective scientific and technological developments: the relationship between government and science; the most efficacious development of the U.S. science potential; scientific coordination and international interchange; the impact of nuclear power upon political developments; "scientific aid" programs to underdeveloped countries, etc.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2085. Simey, T.S. (Univ. of Liverpool). *SOCIAL INVESTIGATION: PAST ACHIEVEMENTS AND PRESENT DIFFICULTIES*. *British Journal of Sociology* 1957 8(2): 121-129. Reflects on the role of social investigation since Herbert Spencer.

H. Parris

6:2086. Tancredi, Gabriele (Italian Ministry of Health). *LA LEGISLAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE SUGLI STUPEFACENTI [International legislation on drugs]*. *Problemi di Ulisse* 1959 12(6): 58-68. Discusses origins of, and modern developments with regard to, stupefying drugs and international attempts to control their production and circulation. The author points out that present world production of opium is running at 1,700 tons above world medicinal requirements.

C.J. Lowe

6:2087. Wagers, Herndon. *TRADITION AND CHRISTIAN UNITY*. *Encounter* 1959 20(3): 307-318. Examines the origins and characteristics of the Disciples of Christ movement. The movement called for "No creed but Christ," the recognition of the Bible as the sole standard of belief and practice, the restoration of the New Testament church, and finally a call to Christian union under these criteria. The author maintains that the Disciples originated as one of the great true reform movements in Christian history, but at the same time contends that their weak sense of history precluded a true understanding of their brethren of other traditions. He urges for a more realistic approach to history, claiming that in the ecumenical movement of today a profound need exists for a "vital witness to the essential orientation" based on freedom of theology that the Disciple heritage makes possible.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2088. Wilburn, Ralph G. *A CRITIQUE OF THE RESTORATION PRINCIPLE*. *Encounter* 1959 20(3): 333-361. A critical analysis and evaluation of the principle of restoration [of the New Testament church] in reference to the place held by this principle in contemporary Christian thought. The author describes three aspects of intellectual development within the Disciples of Christ movement: the scientific development of Biblical criticism; a new understanding of the historical character of human existence; and the theological growth of ecumenicity. He criticizes the movement for several basic fallacies in its restoration theology, including a false presupposition of the orthodox view of the Bible; inadequate awareness of the historical character of the Church; theological self-centeredness and a loss of feeling for catholicity, and finally a neglect of theology as such. Among the suggestions made toward theological reconstruction is the urgent plea that the concept of ecumenical reformation be substituted by "transformation" and that the movement be given a fresh and more adequate Christological re-orientation, an adequate functional theology based on deeper understanding of the Bible and appreciation of the historic heritage of the Church.

Barbara Waldstein

International Relations

6:2089. Bentwich, Norman. *THE LAW OF THE SEA*. *British Survey* 1958 (115): 1-15. Briefly surveys the history of maritime law and considers the problem of the limit of territorial waters which led to the Hague Conference of 1930 and the United Nations Conference in Geneva in 1958. The author discusses the four conventions drawn up at Geneva (on the territorial sea, on the high seas, on fishing and on the continental shelf) and views these conventions as the most comprehensive codification of international maritime law.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2090. Binz, Gerhard L. (Munich). *DIE MARTENSCHE KLAUSEL [The Martens Clause]*. *Wehrwissen-*

schaftliche Rundschau 1960 10(3): 139-160. A study of the famous Hague appeal to the conscience of the world to alleviate the sufferings caused by war also in cases where the regulations of martial law failed. The author emphasizes the antagonism of the Martens Clause to any dilution of international treaty law through the principles of reservation, universal participation and ratification. Although frequently disregarded by the belligerent parties, as the author shows by means of specific examples, the Clause gained increasing importance particularly at a time when bombs and even atom bombs were used, as a last appeal to those responsible, to exercise utmost restraint toward civilians, as well as in the use of reprisals, and in the treatment of prisoners of war, and to restrict partisan excesses. The force which radiated from this appeal to conscience represented strong support to parallel efforts of the International Red Cross, not only to prevent war, but also to ensure a humane conduct of war. A(t)

6:2091. Kaplan, Morton A., and Nicholas de B. Katzenbach (Univ. of Chicago). THE PATTERNS OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. American Political Science Review 1959 53(3): 693-712. "The principal aim of this paper is to relate the normative structure of international law to the underlying patterns of political behavior that have characterized the modern state system." The authors discuss in three sections the two prevailing models of international systems, the balance of power system of the 18th and 19th centuries and the "loose bipolar" or current system of international politics, and the significant differences between the two. The role which international law plays in each system is explained. The authors emphasize the reasons for the breakdown of the balance of power system and the subsequent rise of the bipolar system, with special attention to the origins and effectiveness of the United Nations. The UN is portrayed as a mediator between the USA and the Soviet Union, the two major powers of the bipolar international system. Barclay Ball

6:2092. Kirchheimer, Otto (New School for Social Research). ASYLUM. American Political Science Review 1959 53(4): 985-1016. Describes against the background of 19th-century experience the changes which the practice of political asylum has undergone in the last decades. The author analyzes both motivations and rationalizations of asylum policies in various countries. He shows how the generalization of political conflict all over the globe and the consequent increase in number of asylum cases is leading to a greater awareness of the need for political asylum as well as to an extension of the guarantees against extradition of political fugitives. A

6:2093. Lador-Lederer, J.J. (Jerusalem). L'IMPORTANCE DES ORGANISATIONS CONSULTATIVES INTERNATIONALES EN MATIERE JURIDIQUE [The importance of international consultative organizations in juridical matters]. Friedens-Warte 1959 55(2): 115-137. Discusses the rise of nongovernmental organizations for the codification of international law, their influence on the formation of the League of Nations, their relation to the League of Nations and the United Nations, and the role they may play in the future. G. Iggers

Military History

6:2094. Barclay, C.N. (Brigadier, Editor, The Army Quarterly and Defence Journal). ENGLANDS BÜRGERWEHR [England's citizen forces]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1960 10(2): 61-77. A brief study of Britain's non-regular citizen forces. The author explains how the British regular army was often fighting overseas, or on garrison duty in some distant part of the Empire, and that in consequence home defense was frequently left to non-regular troops. In particular he explains the organization and roles of the Territorial Army in World Wars I and II and during the period between the wars, and the Home Guard in World War II. He describes in detail how these citizen forces fitted into the British constitution and how closely they were integrated into the social life of the country in peace and war. Based on numerous official documents. A

6:2095. Müller, Rudolf (Bremen). FAHNENFLUCHT UND EIGENMAECHTIGE ABWESENHEIT IN GESCHICHTLICHER SICHT [Desertion and absence without leave in historical perspective]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1960 10(4):

177-187. Examines the legal and historical aspects of desertion and absence without leave. In pandect law as well as today both offenses are distinguished according to the intentions of the offender, and their punishment varies in peace and war. In Teutonic and Frankish times desertion was identified with cowardice. Under Charlemagne it was punishable by death, because it was considered an offense against the sovereign. The martial law of the time of mercenary and enlisted armies included under desertion escape, flight and running away, and provided for corporal and capital punishment. The relevant Brandenburg-Prussian law was based on the martial law adopted by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, which in its turn was influenced by Roman law. In spite of an increasing number of desertions in the following period the punishment became less severe. After the introduction of general conscription at the beginning of the 19th century, the number declined. A mild form of punishment for desertion in times of peace corresponds to the Prussian tradition. A(t)

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

6:2096. Unsigned. L'ITALIA IN AFRICA [Italy in Africa]. Rassegna Italiana 1960 36(421): 441-447. This review article takes its title from a series of books that are being published under the auspices of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These volumes plan to review the entire Italian colonial experience in Africa. Now that Italy is no longer a colonial power a certain measure of objectivity is predicted. The author examines all phases of Italian colonial administration, including archaeological exploration in the former Italian colonies of Libya, Eritrea and Somaliland. The publication of the first volume of L'Italia in Africa involved the examination of more than 710,000 documents. The series promises to become an undertaking similar to the Documenti diplomatici italiani. A.F. Rolle

Asia

See also: 6:2184

6:2097. Cohn, Bernard S. (Univ. of Rochester). THE INITIAL BRITISH IMPACT ON INDIA. A CASE STUDY OF THE BENARES REGION. Journal of Asian Studies 1960 19(4): 418-431. Discusses the nature of the political system in Benares before the establishment of British rule and the changes effected by that rule. G.A. Lensen

6:2098. Fujiyama, Aichiro (Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs). THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JAPAN. Contemporary Japan 1960 26(3): 383-388. Reviews the history of Japanese-American relations. G.A. Lensen

6:2099. Gale, Esson M. TIBETAN ASSOCIATIONS. Asiatic Research Bulletin 1959 2(2): 2-4. Describes some of the aspects of Lamaism in Korea and touches on China's religious-cultural and political links with Tibet. The author gives an account of the visit of the Dalai Lama to Peking in 1909 and of his own encounter with the Eastern Tibetan theocrat, the Panchen Lama, when the latter came to Shanghai during the 1930's. Barbara Waldstein

6:2100. Ishizaka, Taizo (Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co.). DEVELOPMENT OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN TRADE. Contemporary Japan 1960 26(3): 405-415. Reviews the history of Japanese-American trade. G.A. Lensen

6:2101. Kabir, Humayun (Indian Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs). CONGRESS IDEOLOGY: A STATEMENT. India Quarterly 1960 16(1): 3-23. After a very brief history of the role in India of the Congress party since its founding some seventy years ago, the author compares the ideology of the party with that of other native Indian political

parties and of the Communist party. Primary emphasis is on the deficiencies of the Communist ideology in comparison with the Congress ideology. N. Kurland

6:2102. Kamikawa, Hikomatsu (Tokyo Univ.) ONE HUNDRED YEARS ACROSS THE PACIFIC. Contemporary Japan 1960 26(3): 389-404. Reviews the history of Japanese-American relations. G.A. Lensen

6:2103. Kimura, Ki (Waseda Univ.) AMERICAN CULTURAL IMPACT ON JAPAN. Contemporary Japan 1960 26(3): 459-481. Traces the work and contributions of various Americans in Japan in the 19th century, notably of Dr. Guido F. Verbeck and Dr. B.G. Northrop. G.A. Lensen

6:2104. Morris, Morris David (Univ. of Washington). CASTE AND THE EVOLUTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORK FORCE IN INDIA. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1960 104(2): 124-133. A discussion of the problems faced in attempting to determine the role of caste in the recruitment and treatment of industrial workers in India from the end of the 19th century. The author's general conclusion is that there is very little evidence on most of the relevant questions. However, evidence which he collected in Bombay and Jamshedpur indicates that caste seems to be unimportant in industry and to the process of industrialization. Documented. Bibliography. N. Kurland

6:2105. Naidis, Mark (Los Angeles Valley College). THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE BRITISH IN INDIA. Historian 1959 22(1): 42-62. Describes the high standard of living achieved by the British in 19th century India. The author refutes the idea that 19th-century India was a frontier society and describes the British in India as a stable bourgeois group. E.C. Johnson

6:2106. Schwantes, Robert S. (Asia Foundation, San Francisco). EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Contemporary Japan 1960 26(3): 442-458. Briefly traces American influence on Japanese education. It was particularly strong in three separate periods: 1868-1883; 1917-1930; and since 1945. G.A. Lensen

6:2107. Taeuber, Irene B., and Nai-chi Wang (Princeton Univ.). POPULATION REPORTS IN THE CHUNG DYNASTY. Journal of Asian Studies 1960 19(4): 403-417. Evaluates the reliability of Chinese population estimates in the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries. "Reconstruction of growth trends from 1741 to 1851 and from 1851 to 1953 involve the use of an 1851 figure whose correspondence to reality can be only fortuitous . . . The population figures and interpretations of population trends were premodern and literary rather than modern and statistical." G.A. Lensen

6:2108. Unsigned. AFGHANISTAN: THE PASHTUNISTAN PROBLEM. Central Asian Review 1959 7(3): 291-300. A slightly abridged translation of an article entitled "New trends in the Development of Social Ideas in Afghanistan in Connection with the Pakhtunistan Problem," by R.T. Akhramovich, which appeared in Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie 1958, No. 4. The study considers the nature of Afghan nationalism, the historical development of ideas on Pakhtunistan, the attitude toward the British, national rights in Islam and finally the Pakhtunistan problem as viewed in the light of current developments. The author supports the Afghan point of view in regard to Pakhtunistan, in line with Soviet policy. A historical comment by Sir Olaf Caroe is appended. Newspaper source material is widely used. Barbara Waldstein

6:2109. Unsigned. INDIA AND PAKISTAN. Central Asian Review 1957 5. PART I: INDIA, (1): 55-95. PART II: PAKISTAN, (2): 163-207. PART III: KASHMIR AND THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, (3): 286-328. The first part is an analysis of Soviet publications on pre- and post-partition India, as distinct from Pakistan. It consists of an introduction on the general attitude of Soviet writers toward India, a survey of India's population, religion and caste system, and a review of Indian history from ancient times to 1951. Each section is augmented by a commentary by T.G.P. Spear (Selwyn College, Cambridge). The second part deals with the development of Pakistan. Part III investigates Soviet publications on Kashmir and the former North-West Frontier Province. Its first section deals with the political issue as well as the geographical features affecting the development of Kashmir, and the second section con-

siders the North-West Frontier Province: the influence of the Pathan tribes, the history of the province from 1893 to 1933, the development of its economy. Comments on the analysis are contributed by Sir Olaf Caroe. Based on press references and such works as V.A. Pulyarkin, Kashmir (Moscow, 1956) and L.R. Gordon, Agrarnyye Otnosheniya v Severo-Zapadnoy Priblizhnoy Provintsiy Indii, 1914-1947 [Agrarian relationships in the North-West Frontier Province of India, 1914-1947] (Moscow, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 1953). An extensive bibliography is appended. Barbara Waldstein

6:2110. Unsigned. THE PEOPLES OF CENTRAL ASIA: A HISTORICAL OUTLINE. Central Asian Review 1958 6(4): 378-385. The introductory article to a series of historical studies of the peoples of Central Asia, this survey briefly considers the different cultural and national problems which still continue to confront these peoples. The author covers the ancient states of Central Asia, the Turks and Arabs, the Mongols, Timur and the Timurids and the Uzbeks, and compares differences and similarities between the tsarist colonial administrative policy and that of the Soviet rulers. Bibliography. See also 6:2164. Barbara Waldstein

6:2111. Unsigned. TIBET. Central Asian Review 1958 6(1): 59-75. Considers the contribution made by Russian scholars, past and present, to the study of Tibet, and presents a summary of developments in this country as viewed by contemporary Soviet writers, particularly by V.P. Leontiev. The first section covers China and Tibet in the 18th century; the second part is devoted to British interests in Tibet from 1773 to 1893. The third section covers Anglo-Russian rivalry in Tibet from 1900 to 1914 and the concluding section describes events in Tibet from 1951 to 1954, enlarging upon the benefits introduced by Communist rule. Bibliography. Barbara Waldstein

6:2112. Wang, Y.C. (Univ. of Chicago). FREE ENTERPRISE IN CHINA: THE CASE OF A CIGARETTE CONCERN. Pacific Historical Review 1960 29(4): 395-414. Tracing the development of the Kwangtung Nanyang Tobacco Company, Limited, reveals aspects of the process of China's industrialization, especially the role and difficulties of private enterprise. Despite a limitless market, capital and entrepreneurship, this concern ran into difficulty because of a combination of unfavorable political and social circumstances inherent in the Chinese situation. Torn out of context, Western ideas and methods might stifle Chinese industrial growth instead of fostering it. R. Lowitt

Canada

6:2113. Cooke, Alan. THE GRAND FALLS. Beaver 1958 Winter: 34-38. Traces the growth of modern geographical knowledge concerning Labrador's Grand Falls from their discovery in 1839 by John McLean to G.H. Desbarat's survey in 1948. R.W. Winks

6:2114. Fox, Paul W. (Univ. of Toronto). POLITICS AND PARTIES IN CANADA. India Quarterly 1959 15(4): 361-366. Emphasizing the moderate character of Canadian politics, briefly describes the two leading parties, Conservative and Liberal, and gives a brief history of minor parties and their role in provincial government. N. Kurland

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

6:2115. Begović, Mehmed. SLIČNOST IZMEDU MEDŽELE I OPŠTEG IMOVINSKOG ZAKONIKA ZA CRNU GORU [Analogies between the Ottoman legal codex (mejjellat) and the legal codex of Montenegro]. Prilozi za Orijentalnu Filologiju i Istoriju Jugoslovenskih Naroda pod Turskom Vladavinom 1954/55 5: 33-42. Shows how analogies between the Ottoman legal system, based on Mohammedan law, and the Montenegrin legal system, based on Montenegrin customs, stem from the strong influence of Mohammedan laws in Montenegro during the period of Turkish rule. Both systems were valid until 1918. P. Podjed

6:2116. Chrysoulaki, Cath. ÉTHIMA TÔN SPHAKIÔN KRÊTES [Customs of the area of Sphakia, Crete]. Laographia 1958 17 (2): 383-404. Folk literature of the mountain area of Sphakia, with reference to community organization, and customs relating to birth, baptism, marriage and death. Catherine Koumarianou

6:2117. Popovici, Valerian. INCEPUTURILE EXPLOATĂRII CAPITALISTE A PETROLULUI ÎN MOLDOVA [The beginning of the capitalist exploitation of oil in Moldavia]. Studii și Materiale de Istorie Modernă 1957 1: 247-283. Some Rumanian documents of the 17th century refer to the existence of the exploitation of petroleum in Moldavia, using a primitive method. This oil was used as animal medicine, for lubrication of vehicles and for the lighting of the residences of the boyars. In the 19th century the contracts for exploitation of oil usually stipulated the payment of rent to the proprietor, the obligation to cover the pits after exploitation and the assignment of a share to the proprietor. The fractional distillation of oil and its refining began in 1855, and the first Moldavian refinery was founded on 8 March 1858. It produced paraffin for the illumination of the town of Iasi. The period of French and English investment in the exploitation and refining of Moldavian oil then began. G. Ciorănescu

6:2118. Samarăs, Pan. I. HE MYTILÉNE KATÁ TÓN IÉ AIÓNA [The city of Mytilene in the 19th century]. Lesviaká 1959 3: 3-16b. Deals with the development of Mytilene, the capital of Lesbos, which had fallen into obscurity after the conquest of Greece by the Turks. Owing to the interest shown by the Capoudan Pasha, Mytilene began to revive at the end of the 18th century. In the 19th century the city recovered some of its former prosperity and assumed a new aspect: new public buildings, churches, private houses were built. The author also discusses the cultural life and economic development. Catherine Koumarianou

6:2119. Tomadákis, N.B. SÝNTOMON DIÁGRAMMA TÊS HISTORIÁS TÊS EKKLESÍAS KRÊTES EPÍ TOURKO-KRATÍAS [Brief outline of the history of the Church of Crete during the Turkish occupation]. Deltíon tís Istorikís ké Ethnológikís Etaireías tís Elládos 1960 14: 3-32 and 156-163. Deals with Turkish policy toward the Cretan Orthodox Church after the conquest of the island by the Turks in 1669. In the first years of Turkish domination, privileges and rights were granted to the Orthodox Church, and the Greek clergy was reinstated in dioceses which had been taken away by the Venetians during their occupation of Crete. The author also recounts the development of the monasteries, the contribution of the Church in educational matters and finally the part it took in the various revolutionary movements and in the revolution of 1821. Catherine Koumarianou

6:2120. Vinogradov, V.N., Ju. K. Tomshin and A. A. Iaz'kova. NEKOTORYE VOPROSY ISTORII RUMYNSKOGO RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIIA V ZHURNALÉ "ANNALY INSTITUTA ISTORII PARTII PRI TSK RRP" [Some problems of the history of the Rumanian labor movement in the "Annals of the Institute of Party History, Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party"]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1958 2 (1): 152-165. Discusses various articles that have appeared in the periodical Analele institutului de istorie a partidului de pe linga C.C. al P.M.R. published since 1955. The articles deal with such subjects as the Rumanian economy, the Rumanian labor and peasant movement, the history of the Rumanian Social Democratic and Communist party, the efforts made by the Rumanian people to free itself from the yoke of the large landowners and the bourgeoisie, and the establishment of people's institutions. This periodical also publishes new archival material, documents, recollections of Party veterans, communications, review articles and book reviews. G. Liersch (t)

FRANCE

6:2121. Dupeux, Georges. THE ORIENTATIONS OF ELECTORAL SOCIOLOGY IN FRANCE. British Journal of Sociology 1955 6 (4): 328-344. Indicates the extent and limitations of studies of French electoral behavior since 1848. H. Parris

6:2122. Guillaume, Pierre. LA PROPRIÉTÉ MINIÈRE EN FRANCE JUSQU'À LA PREMIÈRE GUERRE MONDIALE [Mining property in France until the First World War]. Information Historique 1959 21 (5): 195-199. A discussion of legislation regarding the private ownership and operation of mines from 1870 until the 1920's and of the growing demand for the nationalization of the coal mines. G. Iggers

6:2123. Labasse, Jean, and André G. Marty (Institut d'Études Politiques, Paris). LA FOIRE INTERNATIONALE DE LYON: ÉVOLUTIONS ET PERSPECTIVES [The international fair in Lyons: its evolution and outlook]. Cahiers d'Histoire 1960 5 (1): 77-99. The medieval Lyons fair became a victim of the financial and customs policies of the 15th-century French kings. The authors discuss the organization of the modern fair in 1916 and its rapid expansion since then. G. Iggers

6:2124. Schnerb, Robert. L'HISTOIRE RURALE DE FRANCE [French rural history]. Information Historique 1960 22 (2): 72-79. A critical summary of major recent literature on French rural and agricultural history. Deeply influenced by the teachings of Marc Bloch, Georges Lefebvre and Ernest Labrousse, the writers discussed (including Allix, Meynier, Auge-Laribe, Pinchemel, and others) emphasize human cultural factors to a much greater degree than economic ones. G. Iggers

6:2125. Szajkowski, Zosa (Yivo Institute for Jewish Research). JEWISH DIPLOMACY: NOTE ON THE OCCASION OF THE CENTENARY OF THE ALLIANCE ISRAËLITE UNIVERSELLE. Jewish Social Studies 1960 22 (3): 131-158. Describes some of the activities of the Alliance on behalf of persecuted Jews (1860-1945). These efforts were generally successful, but "somewhat limited" in scope, often pro-French, and based upon opposition to the Jewish national movement. A. B. Rollins

6:2126. Weber, Eugen (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). THE RIGHT IN FRANCE: A WORKING HYPOTHESIS [1900-1958]. American Historical Review 1960 65 (3): 554-568. "For over half a century, the political trend . . . has not been toward the Left, let alone toward revolution, but toward moderation and conservatism." This is explained by the rise of a new class, consisting of those "who had managed to claw their way up and out of the lower classes; and those . . . whom economic contingencies had cast down." This group was urban and dissatisfied. It found little to attract it in any party program, responding rather to nationalism and seeking a leader. "While the myths of the classic Left survive, its programs no longer appeal to the new majorities. Hence the new tone of French politics is . . . a fairly faithful reflection of the new democracy in which the social and economic changes of our times have created a powerful vested interest in the established order." M. Berman

GERMANY

See also: 6:2152

6:2127. Kantorowicz, Alfred (Munich). ZOLA-ESSAY -- BETRACHTUNGEN EINES UNPOLITISCHEN ["Essay on Zola" -- "Observations of an Unpolitical Person"]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1960 11 (5): 257-272. Traces the conflict between Heinrich and Thomas Mann from the publication in 1915 of Heinrich Mann's Zola-Essay to his death in 1951 and the differing attitudes of the brothers toward Germany. Based on published and unpublished correspondence between the two Mann brothers and their letters to the author. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:2128. Schnerb, Robert. L'ALLEMAGNE AU XIX^e SIÈCLE [Germany in the 19th century]. Information Historique 1958 20 (2): 68-71. A brief summary of two books: Les révolutions allemandes de 1848, by Jacques Droz, and L'Expansion allemande outre-mer du XV^e siècle à nos jours, by Henri Brunschwig. G. Iggers

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 6:2202

6:2129. Allen, V.L. (Univ. of Leeds). THE ETHICS OF TRADE UNION LEADERS. British Journal of Sociology 1956 7(4): 314-336. Endeavors "to give an account of the premisses from which trade union leaders act and to examine . . . their aims, their code of trade union morality, their loyalties and to show their attitude to the standard of social behaviour in the society which they purport to change." The term "trade union leaders" here includes only full-time general secretaries and presidents since the mid-19th century.

H. Parris

6:2130. Bayliss, F.J. (Univ. of Nottingham). THE INDEPENDENT MEMBERS OF BRITISH WAGES COUNCILS AND BOARDS. British Journal of Sociology 1957 8(1): 1-25. Assesses the part played by independent members (i.e. those appointed by the government in addition to those representing employers and workers) in Wages Councils and Boards since 1909. The author indicates also the qualities expected of independent members, the distribution of seats among them, the occupational groups from which they have been drawn, the nature of their independence, the position of women independent members, and the role of chairmen.

H. Parris

6:2131. Bond, Maurice F. THE OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENTS. Parliamentary Affairs 1959 12(3/4): 297-310. An account of the history of the office of Clerk of the Parliaments with details of some of the most outstanding figures who held this office in the past, and a commentary on the work of the Clerk in present-day Parliament.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2132. Britain, Vera. AN OXFORD ANNIVERSARY. National and English Review 1959 153(920): 115-118.

A brief study of the history of the women's colleges at Oxford, which began with the establishment of Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville College in 1879. The author lists some of the most notable women graduates and describes the achievements of several of the celebrated principals. She considers the future of the women's colleges and the possibility of coeducational establishments, and maintains that only through adequate endowment, comparable with that of the men's colleges, can real equality be achieved.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2133. Butler, Arthur. THE HISTORY AND PRACTICE OF LOBBY JOURNALISM. Parliamentary Affairs 1959/60 13(1): 54-60. Surveys the history of lobby journalism from its early days, when political writers formed part of the crowds of the general public who were allowed to gather in the Members' lobby, to the present-day modern newspaper practices, which are, however, still governed by the traditional professional code characteristic of this particular field of political journalism.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2134. Cowper, Julia M. NURSING SERVICES OF THE ARMY. Journal of the Royal United Service Institution 1960 105(619): 412-418. A brief undocumented survey of the army nursing service from the 17th to the 20th century.

J. A. S. Grenville

6:2135. Davis, L.E., and J.R.T. Hughes (Purdue Univ.). A DOLLAR - STERLING EXCHANGE, 1803-1895. Economic History Review 1960 18(1): 52-78. A new series of quarterly data for dollar - sterling transactions from records of a single Philadelphia firm.

B.L. Crapster

6:2136. Ford, A.G. (Univ. of Leicester). NOTES ON THE WORKING OF THE GOLD STANDARD BEFORE 1914. Oxford Economic Papers 1960 12(1): 52-76. A study of part of the pre-1914 gold standard, which examines the experience of Britain, the pivotal country, in outline and the experience of Argentina, a peripheral economy with a chequered history of flexible as well as fixed exchange-rates, in detail. The principal disturbing forces in the Argentine and British balance of payments also set in motion equilibrating income movements to correct at least partially the disturbances. A statistical demonstration of this is provided for Argentina. Reasons are suggested for the success, or otherwise, of the gold standard in Argentina; noneconomic factors have considerable importance. Lastly, the interlinking of Britain and developing primary producers through trade and capital flows is emphasized as

mutually beneficial in the long run, but productive of short-run difficulties for the primary producers. Based on official documents, The Economist (London), and a critical use of existing literature.

A

6:2137. Harris, Alan (Univ. of Hull). THE LOST VILLAGES AND THE LANDSCAPE OF THE YORKSHIRE WOLDS. Agricultural History Review 1959 6(2): 97-100. Aims to draw attention to the existence of lost villages on the Yorkshire Wolds unenclosed until the era of parliamentary enclosure (1785) and to suggest, in general terms, reasons for their presence.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2138. Laundy, Philip. PARLIAMENT AND THE CHURCH. Parliamentary Affairs 1959 12(3/4): 445-460. Surveys the history of the Church of England in relation to Parliament from early medieval times to the present. Legislation during the 19th century gradually did away with many of the privileges of the Church (Catholic Emancipation, legislation providing for civil marriage and divorce, the Education Act of 1870 providing for State schools, etc.). The National Assembly of the Church of England, an administrative body with certain legislative powers, was formed in 1919 to counterbalance the loss of influence in parliament. The final section deals with the work and methods of the assembly and some of the measures passed by it.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2139. Parris, Henry (Univ. of Manchester). THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: A REAPPRAISAL REAPPRAISED. Historical Journal 1960 3(1): 17-37. Continuation and criticism of Oliver MacDonagh's article "The Nineteenth-Century Revolution in Government: A Reappraisal" (Historical Journal, 1958, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 52-67) [See abstract 4:2308]. According to Parris, MacDonagh was justified in disagreeing with Dicey's Law and Opinion, the pioneer and basic study in this field, but his five-stage model of administrative change is itself, with certain exceptions, valid only for the middle quarters of the 19th century. Parris suggests a different model, which incorporates some of the earlier writers' ideas, but attempts to resolve the difficulties they encountered.

S.H. Zebel

6:2140. Payne, F.G. (Cardiff). THE BRITISH PLOUGH: SOME STAGES IN ITS DEVELOPMENT. Agricultural History Review 1957 5(2): 74-84. Discusses the development of the plough in Britain from the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age up to the work of local blacksmiths in the 19th century.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2141. Rose, Gordon (Univ. of Manchester). TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY IN BRITAIN. British Journal of Sociology 1958 9(1): 53-65. Summarizes leading contributions to criminology in Britain since 1900.

H. Parris

6:2142. Rose, Kenneth. THE ENGLISH WEEKEND. II. TOP PEOPLE. National and English Review 1959 153(910-12). Comments on the development over the past seven years of the English habit of spending the weekend in the country. The author recalls the splendor of hospitality in large country houses during the Edwardian era, King George V's deploration of the custom and the useful purpose served in later years by political and diplomatic weekend parties -- both for the Conservatives and the Labour party -- at such famous houses as Chequers, Cumberland Lodge at Windsor and Cliveden. [Part "People" (*ibid.*, pp. 6-9), discusses mainly present-day habits].

Barbara Waldstein

6:2143. Usher, Abbott Payson (Harvard Univ.). THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF MODERN BRITAIN. Technology and Culture 1960 1(2): 109-127. Surveys industrial development (emphasizing the technological aspects) during the 18th and 19th centuries in Great Britain, noting, however, origins of industrialization extending back to at least the 16th century. The history of technology reveals measured evolution rather than cataclysmic change: ". . . technical changes that are both novel and fundamental act slowly on the economy. The impact of invention upon the economy is in inverse ratio to the novelty and importance of the invention." While noting the importance of the textile industry, the author believes that the strategic areas of technical change was in the fields of tools and machines, power, and materials. He describes changes in these fields primarily in quantitative terms, selecting the critical inventions

for comment. For example, a statistical table gives changes in iron production, trade, and consumption (1717-1900), and the text notes the significance of John Smeaton's blowing engine for the coke-burning iron furnace. Journal (T.P. Hughes)

6:2144. Woodruff, W. (Univ. of Melbourne). AMERICAN ORIGINS OF A SCOTTISH INDUSTRY. Scottish Journal of Political Economy 1955 2(1): 17-31. America's indebtedness to Europe in the 19th century is well-known. The author's object in tracing the American origins of Scotland's first vulcanized-rubber manufactory is to show that the transfer of technical knowledge during the 19th century was by no means one-way, from Europe to America, but also in the reverse direction. The establishment of the rubber industry in Scotland, and throughout the continent of Europe, including European Russia, shows a marked dependence of the Old World on the New, both for techniques and business undertakings. Based on records of the North British Company, Edinburgh, Scotland. A

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 6:2031

6:2145. Görner, Josef. ZEMĚDĚLSKÁ SAMOSPRÁVA [Agricultural autonomy]. Sborník Archivních Prací 1959 19 (2): 60-105. The history of the failure of all attempts to establish agricultural unions is closely connected with the history of the "Landeskulturräte." Although the Austro-Hungarian government was also interested in agricultural autonomy, and created legal bases for it, no law was produced that would have laid the foundations for any of the "Länder." Negotiations continued to be fruitless at the time of the First Republic. Study of the sources also throws light on the overt and ulterior motives of leading agriculturists, who were basically concerned with gaining advantages for the Agrarian party. The lack of success was due to conflicts among organizers as well as to growing class-consciousness of small peasants and agricultural workers. Wilma Iggers

6:2146. Hoor, Ernst. ÖSTERREICH BRAUCHT ÖSTERREICHER [Austria needs Austrians]. Forum 1959 6(4): 127-131. Austria exists only as a state, but nevertheless believes in an organic Austrian nation, and thus rejects the idea of an Austrian republic. P. Podjed

6:2147. Jedlicka, Ludwig (Univ. of Vienna). DAS MILIZWESEN IN ÖSTERREICH [The militia in Austria]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1959 9(7): 378-390. A study on militia formations in the Habsburg countries from 1630 up to the similar institutions in the period of the Austria-Hungarian Empire and in the Austrian Republic after 1936. The author deals first with the so-called Militärgrenze and its defense organizations which were dissolved after 1867. Special attention is devoted to the "Landwehr" used in the wars of the period 1809 to 1852 and the "Standschützen" of 1914-1918, as types of militia organizations, the latter particularly in connection with the defense of Tirol in the years 1915-1918. The author concludes with a description of the attempts made in 1936-1938 to form a volunteer militia for the reinforcement of the regular federal army. Based on various historical studies from the Austrian Kriegsarchiv and on Ludwig Jedlicka, Die militärpolitische Lage Österreichs von 1918-38. A (t)

6:2148. Turek, Adolf. STÁTNÍ ZASTUPITELSTVÍ V ČESKÝCH ZEMÍCH V LETECH 1850-1949 [Public prosecution in Bohemia and Moravia in the years 1850-1949]. Sborník Archivních Prací 1959 9(2): 106-159. Public prosecution was established in Austria-Hungary by a law of 1849. Its function was to guard the interest of the state, to eliminate prosecution of innocent people, and to make prosecution less of a private matter. It played an important role in matters concerning the press and civil suits, (e.g. marriage), and in the supervision of future lawyers, notaries and judges. Public prosecution was to be independent of judges and to be staffed by men of great integrity. The author discusses in detail their appointment, pay, class origin and education. Progress and deterioration of the service alternated during the second half of the 19th century. Knowledge of Czech became compulsory for public prosecutors, but German-speaking areas were under the jurisdiction of Vienna. After an interruption of seven years, the system was again in force from 1945 until 1948. Since then Czechoslovakia, following the pattern of other people's democracies, uses the system of procuracies, which unlike the earlier system, does not strengthen the power of any ruling class. Wilma Iggers

IRELAND

See also: 6:2214

6:2149. Gailey, R.A. (Univ. of Glasgow). SETTLEMENT AND POPULATION IN THE ARAN ISLANDS. Irish Geography 1959 4(1): 65-78. Following a brief geographical and historical survey of the Aran Islands, considers the trends of settlement and emigration, particularly since the late 18th century. Charts and diagrams illustrate the pronounced effects of the Famine, since when the dominant social trait has been emigration. Although this trend continues in view of the inadequate conditions of labor and agriculture common to all congested areas, the recent developments of tourism may prove to be an important economic factor in the life of the islands in the future. Barbara Waldstein

6:2150. Hughes, T.J. (University College, Dublin). LANDLORDISM IN THE MULLET OF MAYO. Irish Geography 1959 4(1): 16-34. A study of the history of landlordism in the small peninsula in northwest Mayo which in view of its inaccessibility has developed long-standing regional traits. The author describes its physical features and outlines its historical background from the early tribal organization of society which survived into the early modern period to the far-reaching structural developments introduced by landlords throughout the centuries. The Potato Famine profoundly influenced emigration figures and signaled the end of the primitive native culture already affected by a succession of settlers. Barbara Waldstein

ITALY

See also: 6:2096

6:2151. Parravicini, Giannino (Univ. of Pavia). LINEAMENTI STORICI DEL SISTEMA FISCALE ITALIANO [Historical outline of the Italian fiscal system]. Problemi di Ulisse 1959 6(34): 9-29. Traces the development of the Italian fiscal system from 1860 to the present. The author emphasizes the difficulties of 1860, the enormous variation in systems from one province to another, and the achievement of the Right in creating uniformity and balancing the budget. He shows how political forces have influenced fiscal policy and criticizes the fiscal system, which as late as 1958 still collected sixty per cent of its receipts in indirect taxes (a higher proportion than in 1860). C.J. Lowe

POLAND

6:2152. Górski, Karol. PROF. PERCY E. SCHRAMM O DZIEJOWYM STOSUNKU POLSKI I NIEMIEC [Professor Percy E. Schramm on Polish-German relations through the ages]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1960 67(1): 277-282. A warm appreciation of Schramm's opinions on Polish-German relations, based mainly on "Polen in der Geschichte Europas," a supplement to the weekly Das Parlament, 18 November 1958. Quoting freely from this paper Górski comes to the conclusion that Schramm, while representing the point of view of the patriotic German, also understands the attitude of the patriotic Pole and that his attitude with regard to the history of Polish-German relations creates conditions for mutual understanding. A.F. Dygnas

6:2153. Kieniewicz, Stefan. LES RECENTES ETUDES HISTORIQUES SUR LA POLOGNE AU TEMPS DES PARTAGES [Recent historical studies on Poland during the age of partitions]. Acta Poloniae Historica 1958 1: 59-73. Review of Polish studies written between 1945 and 1957, arranged by specific themes and with brief remarks on the contents. P. Podjed

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 6:2054, 2110, 2168

6:2154. Baskakov, E.G., and L.N. Krivoshein. NEKOTORYE DOKUMENTAL'NYE MATERIALY PO ISTORII RUSSKO-IUGOLAVSKIKH OTNOSHENII V ARKHIVAKH FNRIU [Some documents on the history of Russian-Yugoslav relations in Yugoslav archives]. Istoriia SSSR 1959 (6): 200-203. A survey of documents from the years 1754-1925. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2155. Billington, James H. (Harvard Univ.). THE INTELLIGENTSIA AND THE RELIGION OF HUMANITY. *American Historical Review* 1960 65(4): 807-821.

"These alienated urban intellectuals of late imperial Russia created something that can only be described as a new religion, one which took Russian thinkers further than those of any other European nation toward realizing Comte's late visionary hopes for a new religion of humanity; and . . . [they] anticipated in their myths, rituals, and slogans many of the forms and procedures of the new secular faith which would eventually become institutionalized by Soviet ideologists." Based on letters and writings of Russian radicals. M. Berman

6:2156. Chamberlin, William Henry (Cambridge, Massachusetts). RUSSIA BETWEEN EAST AND WEST. *Russian Review* 1960 19(4): 309-315. An essay examining some of the peculiar characteristics of Russian history resulting from Russia's occupying a middle position between Asia and Europe, politically, culturally and geographically. ". . . the Russian Soviet messianic mission to hasten the triumph of Communism throughout the world," the author concludes, "has two faces, European and Asiatic. Russia is still between East and West." *Journal* (D. von Mohrenschildt)

6:2157. Glovinsky, Yevhen. UKRAINIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AS SEEN BY THE SOVIETS. *Ukrainian Review* 1958 (6): 24-40. A long review of the work Outline of the Development of the Economy of the Ukrainian SSR, published in Moscow in 1954, together with other similar works, on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the unification of the Ukraine with Russia. The reviewer's point is that in writing this work the authors were obliged to disregard all previous ones not based on the Communist interpretation and to select from "a mass of source material that which accorded with the approach imposed on them." The main aim of all these publications was to show that the unification of the Ukraine with Russia was a progressive factor in its history, that its economic development was due to Russian help and that the bonds between the two people are firm and solid. Catherine Koumarianoff

6:2158. Holubnychy, Vsevolod. OUTLINE HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UKRAINE. *Ukrainian Review* 1958 (6): 68-125. After a chronological survey of the history of the Communist party in the Ukraine from 1902 to the present, concludes that the Party was from the beginning alien to the Ukrainian people and that its power was based upon the aid of the Russian armed forces. The bond established between it and the Ukrainians in the 1920's was broken in the 1930's, when Russian chauvinists ruled the Communist party and opposed its Ukrainization. On the other hand the right-wing bureaucrats who composed it, as well as factors such as terror, oppression and anti-Ukrainian national policy, estranged the Party from the Ukrainian people. Changes in its consistency made after the Second World War did not succeed in establishing a link with the Ukrainians, because the Party remained a regional organization unable to deal with the main problems of the Ukrainian people. The author also points out that while the bibliography covering the years 1902-1920 is abundant, no exhaustive work for the years since 1920 has so far appeared. Catherine Koumarianoff

6:2159. Pakstas, Kazys. NATIONAL AND STATE BOUNDARIES. *Lituanus* 1959 5(3): 67-72. Considers the national and state boundaries of Lithuania from the prehistoric and medieval period to the present, including a section dealing with population trends. Since the population has decreased so greatly as a result of the German and Russian occupation, it is doubtful whether Lithuania today is in a position to re-establish itself as an independent state. The author views the best solution for the Baltic countries as affiliation in a federation of free Central European states. Barbara Waldstein

6:2160. Stammler, Heinrich (Univ. of Kansas). THE GREAT TRADITION IN RUSSIAN PHILOSOPHY. *Russian Review* 1960 19(3): 254-266. Defines "the great tradition" in Russian philosophy as "religiously inspired ontological idealism, personalism, and libertarianism." The author surveys the thought of some of the modern representatives of this tradition, notably Fedor Stepun, N. Berdyaev, N. Lossky, and particularly Sergey Levitsky in his study The Tragedy of Freedom (in Russian; Frankfurt, 1959). *Journal* (D. von Mohrenschildt)

6:2161. Troska, G.Kh. O BOBYL'IKH DEREVNIAM V SEVERNOI ESTONII (NA OSNOVE KARTOGRAFICHESKOI MATERIALA XIX VEKA) [Villages of poor peasants in northern Estonia (Based on 19th-century cartographic material)]. *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria* 1958 (4): 264-275. Describes how the increase in production of manufactured goods in the late 18th century led to increased social differentiation among the peasants, and their exploitation by landlords. In western Estonia poor peasants' farmsteads were scattered, but in the East, where capitalist development was more advanced, the poor peasants formed compact groups either in their own villages or in a definite section of a "mixed" village. Landlords encouraged this development in order to have a labor reserve at their disposal. Based on 19th-century cartographic material and on A.W. Hupel's Topographische Nachrichten von Liefland und Ehstland [sic] (Vol. 2: Riga, 1777), P. Jordan's Ergebnisse der ethnologischen Volkszählung auf dem flachen Lande (Reval, 1884) and published Russian sources. Photographic reproductions of maps of landholdings and villages are given. Jean Jull

6:2162. Unsigned. THE ANNEXATION OF KAZAKHSTAN TO RUSSIA. *Central Asian Review* 1958 6(4): 408-414. Review article on E.B. Bekmakhanov, Prisoedinenie Kazakhstana k Rossii [The annexation of Kazakhstan to Russia], (Moscow: Akademii Nauk, 1957). This scholarly, well-documented and detailed book first considers the union of the Middle and Great Hordes with Russia and then the progressive consequences of the union of Kazakhstan with Russia. The chief reason for the union is given as the acute international situation of Kazakhstan. A bibliography and a list of the collections of archives consulted is appended. Barbara Waldstein

6:2163. Unsigned. THE DEVELOPMENT OF KARAKALPAKIA AFTER UNION WITH RUSSIA. *Central Asian Review* 1958 6(1): 34-44. This survey of the development of Kara-Kalpakia, the area on the right bank of the Amu Dary which by agreement with Khiva was annexed by Russia in 1873, covers conditions prior to the union with Russia; subsequent changes in land tenure; land distribution and Russian agrarian policy; other administrative changes and organization; the growth of a bourgeois class, and the Pan-Turk and Pan-Islam movements. The author concludes that although the people of Kara-Kalpakia suffered under tsarist domination, they were nevertheless better off than they had been under the domination of Khiva and profited by the introduction of Russian culture and ideas. Barbara Waldstein

6:2164. Unsigned. THE PEOPLES OF CENTRAL ASIA. *Central Asian Review* 1959 7(1): 5-14. The second in a series of studies on the peoples of Central Asia, this article deals with the past and present distribution of such indigenous peoples as the Tadzhiks, the Uzbeks, the Turkmen, the Kirghiz, the Kara-Kalpak and the Kazakhs. The natural development of the peoples' way of life was profoundly affected by the Revolution, by the Soviet campaign for the stabilization of nomadism and by collectivization. Bibliography. See also: 6:2110. Barbara Waldstein

6:2165. Unsigned. TSARIST POLICY TOWARDS ISLAM. *Central Asian Review* 1958 6(3): 242-252. A condensation of part of an article by A.P. Savitskii in *Trudy* [Works] of the Central Asian University of Tashkent, 1956 (title not specified), this analysis of tsarist policy toward Islam supports the consistent Soviet view that Islam is to be condemned on biological as well as on sociological and economic grounds. Great importance is attached to the alleged British support given to Moslem clergy and leaders in Central Asia during the 19th and early 20th century. The tsarist administration was strongly anti-Moslem in its views; the leniency shown by the central government toward Islam in general is considered to have been short-sighted. Barbara Waldstein

6:2166. Unsigned. TURKMENISTAN 1868-1917. *Central Asian Review* 1958 6(2): 125-142. A synopsis of the history of Turkmenistan from 1868 to 1917 published by A. Karryyev and A. Roslyakov under the title Kratkiy Ocherk Istarii Turkmenistana (1868-1917) (Ashkhabad, 1956), the article deals mainly with the broad historical outline, omitting political views. It covers the early relations of Turkmenistan with the Russians, culminating in the union of 1885; reviews the period 1886-1904, discussing developments in communica-

tions, agrarian improvements and the growth of trade and industry, the formation of the bourgeois and proletariat classes and changes in educational policy, and further comments on the repercussions in Turkmenistan of the revolutionary movement in Russia. Strikes and disturbances between 1905 and 1907 were met with tsarist repression. The last section deals with Turkmenistan before and during the First World War and ends before the October Revolution. Barbara Waldstein

6:2167. Zatzko, James J. (Univ. of Notre Dame). THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND RUSSIAN STATISTICS 1804-1917. Polish Review 1960 5(1): 35-52. An analysis of Russian statistics, statistical methods and their evaluations, leading to the conclusion that though the number of Catholics in Russia had increased in the period 1803-1917, the Catholic Church faced a continuous and catastrophic decline, owing to a decline in the number of churches and religious institutions able to serve the faithful, a result of the systematic policy of persecution followed by the tsarist regime. E. Kusielewicz

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 6:2054, 2159, 2161

6:2168. Ravila, Paavo. FINLAND MELLAN ÖST OCH VÄST [Finland between East and West]. Svensk Tidskrift 1960 47(7): 355-362. Interprets Finland's history as that of a political and cultural border zone between Western Europe and Russia, a situation forming the background to Finland's present neutrality. Roberta G. Selleck

SPAIN

See also: 6:2208

6:2169. García Fernández, J[esús]. LA PRODUCCION Y EL CONSUMO DE ACEITE DE OLIVA EN ESPAÑA [Production and consumption of olive oil in Spain]. Estudios Geográficos (Spain) 1958 [1959] 19(73): 563-568. Consists mainly of a summary of an article by M. Cachot Roger published in Comercio (1958, pp. 839-842), under the title "La exportación de aceite de oliva y el abastecimiento de grasas nacionales." The author presents data for the period since 1915. S. Ll. (IHE 31733)

6:2170. García Terrel, Ana María. INVESTIGACION ANALITICA SOBRE LA EVOLUCION DEMOGRAFICA DE CATALUÑA [Analytical investigation of the demographic evolution of Catalonia]. Revista Internacional de Sociología (Spain) 1959 17(65): 118-120. A summary of a series of articles by Jaime Alzina Caulés published in Cuadernos de Información Económica y Sociológica [See abstracts 3:1169, 4:2343, 5:1350, and 6:1062]. E.G. (IHE 31729)

6:2171. Moxó, Salvador de. LOS ORIGENES DE LA PERCEPCION DE ALCABALAS POR PARTICULARES [The origins of the levying of sales taxes on individuals]. Hispania (Spain) 1958 18(72): 307-339. A study of the alcabalas and the right of ownership of the alcabalas granted to the privileged classes of Castille from the Middle Ages. Based on documents (mainly from the Archivo Histórico Nacional and the Archivo General de Simancas) accumulated in the 19th century in connection with the attempt to suppress this right. J. N. (IHE 30814)

6:2172. Munain, Rafael L. de, O.F.M. SALMANTICA DOCET [Salamanca teaches]. Verdad y Vida (Spain) 1959 17(65): 155-165. An account of the history of the Universidad Pontificia de Salamanca from its foundation in 1218 by Alfonso IX of León, referring to its restoration in 1940 and its cultural activities in the teaching and literary fields. E.S. (IHE 30844)

6:2173. Ortega Nieto, Miguel, and Pedro Cadahia Cicuendez. PRODUCCION DE ACEITUNA Y ELABORACION DE ACEITE [The production of olives and extraction of olive oil]. Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Giennenses (Spain) 1957 4(12): 9-84. A study of the climate of the ten olive-growing regions of Spain. Included are charts referring to the climate of each region during the period 1901-1930 and to the average olive production between 1884 and 1954. J. Mr. (IHE 31619)

6:2174. Palmer Verger, Magdalena. LA INDUSTRIA DEL PALMITO EN MALLORCA [The palmetto industry in Majorca]. Estudios Geográficos (Spain) 1958 [1959] 19(72): 337-352. An examination, from a geographical point of view, of present conditions and systems of production and sale in the dwarf fan palm (Chamaerops humilis) industry. The author also discusses antecedents of the industry and its high level since 1939. S. Ll. (IHE 31884)

6:2175. Peraza de Ayala, José. LOS FIELES EJECUTORES DE CANARIAS [The inspectors of weights and measures in the Canaries]. Anuario de Historia del Derecho Español 1957/58 [1959] 27/28: 137-196. A study of the post or institution of "fieles ejecutores" in the municipalities of the Canary Islands in the modern era. It represents in this area a continuation of the almotacen and of the inspectors of weights and measures in the cities of mediaeval Spain. The author deals separately with the two modes of the office in the different islands, indicating their respective characteristics. An appendix publishes documents from Canary archives (1495-1571): two appointments of fieles ejecutores, and one record of a visita of the same. Based mainly on material from Canary archives. J. F. R. (IHE 31281)

6:2176. Pérez de Castro, José Luis. GENERALIDADES SOBRE LOS FERTILIZANTES EN LA AGRICULTURA TRADICIONAL ASTURIANA [General notes on fertilizers in traditional Asturian agriculture]. Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos (Spain) 1958 12(34): 264-287, 1959 13(36): 98-113. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 5:1370]. The author discusses fertilizers obtained from the land (ashes and manure) and from the sea (seaweed and shellfish). R. V. (IHE 30794)

6:2177. Quijano, Francisco G. EL NIVEL DE PRECIOS EN ESPAÑA (PERIODO 1906-1955) [The level of prices in Spain (1906-1955)]. Moneda y Crédito (Spain) 1958 (65): 35-57. Following notes on Spain's monetary history, presents various price statistics for the years 1906-1955. J. N. (IHE 31734)

6:2178. Ridruejo, Dionisio. UN PENSAMIENTO GENERAL (A PROPOSITO DE LA OBRA DE LAIN ENTRALGO) [The ideas of generation (in the work of Laín Entralgo)]. Cuadernos (France) 1959 (37): 27-35. Defines Pedro Laín Entralgo's intellectual value as the guiding influence of the thought of part of the generation of 1936. Ridruejo examines the process which took him from enthusiasm to frenzy and from frenzy to illusion. J. V. V. (IHE 31898)

6:2179. Silva Melero [Valentín]. DISCURSO PRONUNCIADO EN LA SESION INAUGURAL DE LOS ACTOS CONMEMORATIVOS DEL CCCL ANIVERSARIO DE LA FUNDACION DE LA UNIVERSIDAD [Speech given at the inaugural session of the commemoration of the 350th anniversary of the foundation of the university]. Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos (Spain) 1958 12(35): 350-363. Review the significance of the University of Oviedo during the 350 years of its existence. J. N. (IHE 30847)

6:2180. Silva Muñoz, Federico. DINAMICA DE CATASTROS Y AMILLARAMIENTOS EN LA CONTRIBUCION TERRITORIAL RUSTICA [Dynamics of the real property tax lists and tax assessments in the contribution of rural areas]. Moneda y Crédito (Spain) 1958 (65): 59-73. A critique of the systems of real property tax lists and tax assessments as means of evaluating Spain's fiscal wealth. The author includes statistical data for the years from 1906 on. J. N. (IHE 31735)

6:2181. Unsigned. CICLO DE CONFERENCIAS SOBRE "LA EVOLUCION DE LA SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA" [Cycle of lectures on "The Evolution of Spanish Society"]. Anuario de Historia del Derecho Español (Spain) 1957/58 [1959] 27/28: 1290-1292. Information on this cycle, which was held in 1957 in the Estudio General de Navarra. The author mentions the individual lectures, which concentrated on Spanish society in the 17th to 19th century. M. R. (IHE 31279)

6:2182. Unsigned. CRONICA CULTURAL ESPAÑOLA. EL AULA DE HISTORIA DEL ATENEO [Spanish cultural chronicle. The history lecture hall of the Athenaeum]. Arbor 1958 39(150): 270-274. Discusses a short course of lectures on "The Liberal Revolution and the Origins of Contemporary

rary Spain" from the 18th to 19th century, directed by V. Palacio Atard, with Carlos Corona Baratech, José Cepeda Adán, Manuel Fernández Álvarez, Hans Juretschke and José María Jover.

C. B. (IHE 31558)

6:2183. Vicens Vives, Jaime. RITMES EN LA HISTORIA DE CATALUNYA DEL SEGLE XIX [Rhythms in the history of Catalonia in the 19th century]. *Boletín de la Real Academia de Buenas Letras de Barcelona* (Spain) 1957/58 27: 439-441.

Summary of a report showing the relation between the rhythm of economic evolution and the demographic fluctuation in 19th-century Catalonia. Comments of the academy members Ramón de Abadal, Fernando Soldevila, J. Rubió and Durán Sanpere are included. J. Ró. (IHE 31614)

Latin America

6:2184. Chang-Rodríguez, Eugenio (Univ. of Pennsylvania). CHINESE LABOR MIGRATION INTO LATIN AMERICA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Revista de Historia de América* (Mexico) 1958 (46): 375-397. Comprehensive survey of the most important chapter of Chinese migration to Cuba, Peru and Colombia (Panama). The author analyzes the attracting and repelling forces that produced this movement, after giving a summary of relations between China and colonial Latin America. Documentary evidence shows the inhuman treatment of the coolie at the port of embarkation, in the overcrowded and unsanitary boats, and in the Spanish-American haciendas. Chinese, Spanish and Peruvian legislation dealing with this traffic is examined, as well as several of the international conventions attempting to prohibit the coolie trade. Based on about one hundred documents, books, journals and newspapers. A

6:2185. Konetzke, Richard. IBEROAMERICA EN LA HISTORIA [Latin America in history]. *Cuadernos* (France) 1959 (36): 47-50. Traces the general problems of the growth of nationalism in America and the process of independence and other forms of the historical dynamics of the Spanish American nations. J. V. V. (IHE 32185)

6:2186. Miguel y Alonso, Carlos. LAS AUDIENCIAS EN LOS REINOS Y SEÑORIOS DE LAS INDIAS [Audiencias in the realms and dominions of the Indies]. *Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos* (Spain) 1959 (116/117): 189-204. A synthetic study of the audiencia in the Indies as an institution. The author discusses 1) the Spanish antecedents of the audiencia; 2) the causes leading to its establishment in the Indies; 3) the foundation of the various audiencias (in chronological order); 4) their classification according to category; 5) their attributes (pointing out the differences from the audiencias in Spain); 6) their legal functions, and 7) the influence exercised by the old colonial audiencias on the political and legal life of the countries of Spanish America. E. Rz. (IHE 32006)

6:2187. Mörner, Magnus. UNDERVISNINGSTRADITION OCH STUDENTREVOLUTIONÄRER I LATINAMERIKA [Educational tradition and student revolutionaries in Latin America]. *Svensk Tidskrift* 1960 47(7): 372-384. Discusses the development of Latin American education from the colonial period to the present. Colonial education was aristocratic, controlled by the Church and oriented toward scholarship and the legal professions. Since independence, schools have been secularized and nationalized, but are still narrowly academic in orientation. In recent decades school recruitment has been broadened, and students have become active in radical politics. Diversified technical training and basic literacy instruction have remained unsolved problems, and their solution is vital to social stability. Roberta G. Selleck

CENTRAL AMERICA

6:2188. Carrillo, Rita D., and Isaura Chang Hernández. INDICE DE CEDULAS REALES [Index of royal seals]. *Lotería* (Panama) 1959 4(44): 113-116. Introduction to a thesis, mentioning the principal works on the history of Panama and drawing attention to their small number. R. C. (IHE 31938)

6:2189. Monteforte Toledo, Mario. EL MESTIZAJE EN GUATEMALA [Mixed blood in Guatemala]. *Cuadernos Ameri-*

canos (Mexico) 1959 18(102): 169-182.

A chapter of a book in preparation which is to be published by the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México under the title *Sociología de Guatemala*. The author gives a summary of this subject from the conquest up to the present, based on secondary works and source material. J. Ró. (IHE 31996)

6:2190. Rubio Sánchez, Manuel. APUNTES PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LA TENENCIA DE LA TIERRA EN GUATEMALA DURANTE EL SIGLO XIX [Notes for a study of land possession in Guatemala during the 19th century]. *Antropología e Historia de Guatemala* 1959 11(1): 57-65. Information on the crops, political division, population, trade and land distribution in Guatemala at the beginning of the 19th century. The author gives a summary of general legislation on land, 1811-1820, and publishes a decree relating to private property and an ordinance on leasehold (both dated 1813). Based on documents from the Archivo General del Gobierno de Guatemala. B. T. (IHE 32129)

6:2191. Susto, Juan Antonio. PANAMA: CENTRO DEL MUNDO (BREVE RESEÑA DE LA COMUNICACION INTER-OCEANICA) [Panama: the centre of the world (a short review of interoceanic communication)]. *Lotería* (Panama) 1959 (45): 56-70. A historical summary of the various projects to link the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans from 1535 to the construction of the Panama Canal (1914). D. B. (IHE 32029)

SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 6:2136

6:2192. Chaves, Julio César. DISCURSO [Discourse]. *Historia Paraguaya* 1957 [1958] (2): 137-143. Digressions on the independence of Paraguay and the role played by that nation in the history of America. R. C. (IHE 32234)

6:2193. Laytano, Dante de. A ESTANCIA [On the ranch]. *Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro* 1958 241: 3-105. A monographic study of the historical development and organization of cattle raising in the territory of Rio Grande do Sul. Bibliography. E. Rz. (IHE 31998)

6:2194. Luque Colombres, Carlos. LOS EJIDOS DE CORDOBA Y LA ENFITEUSIS [The ejidos lands of Córdoba and emphyteusis]. *Revista del Instituto de Historia del Derecho* (Argentina) 1958 (9): 97-114. Reconstructs briefly the history of the ejidos in Córdoba, Argentina, from their origin (1574) to the transformation and population of these lands in 1882. The author also examines the system of emphyteusis, which was born in the middle of the 18th century and disappeared in 1882. Based on unpublished documents from the Archivo Histórico, Córdoba. C. Ba. (IHE 32007)

6:2195. Muñoz Sanz, Juan Pablo. BOLIVARIANISMO Y AMERICANISMO ["Bolivarianism" and Americanism]. *El Libertador* (Ecuador) 1958 15(117): 33-35. A short semantic explanation of the difference between "bolivarianismo," "bolivarismo," and "americanismo." C. Ba. (IHE 31987)

6:2196. Pareja Díez Canseco, Alfredo. LAS FORMAS DE LA CULTURA EN ECUADOR [The forms of culture in Ecuador]. *Mercurio Peruano* 1958 39(379): 586-608. An essay which shows the principal physical and ethnographic features of Ecuador, and then examines the most important characteristics and events in its cultural development, from the Spanish conquest to the present. The author emphasizes the mestizo character of the culture of Ecuador. E. Rz. (IHE 32016)

6:2197. Sánchez Quell, H. ASI FUERON TRANSCURRIENDO LOS DIAS ASUNCENOS [So the days passed in Asunción]. *Historia Paraguaya* 1957 [1958] (2): 50-64. Summarizes the discovery and conquest of Paraguay, the foundation of the city of Asunción (1537) and its development during the colonial and republican eras, with reference to its social life, population, most notable buildings, etc. R. C. (IHE 32030)

6:2198. Smith, T. Lynn. CONFLICTO DE TEORIAS SOBRE LA PROPIEDAD DE LA TIERRA EN COLOMBIA [Conflict of theories on the ownership of land in Colombia]. *Revista Mexicana de Sociología* (Mexico) 1958 20(2): 371-388. A short summary of the evolution of property laws in Colombia.

revealing two philosophies: the one rooted in tradition and practiced since the time of the viceroys, and the other in law 200 of 1936. Part of this law and extracts from works cited. Based partly on published documents. B. T. (IHE 31999)

6:2199. Tobar Donoso, Julio. LA ABOLICION DE LA ESCLAVITUD EN EL ECUADOR [The abolition of slavery in Ecuador]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia* (Ecuador) 1959 39(93): 5-30. Examines the process which led to the abolition of Negro slavery in Ecuador already in the republican era. The author also includes data concerning the position of the Negro in the Presidency of Quito during the colonial era. Based partly on published and unpublished documents from private archives. E. Rz. (IHE 33810)

WEST INDIES

6:2200. Peraza, Fermín. EL "PAPEL PERIODICO DE LA HAVANA" Y LOS ORIGENES DEL PERIODISMO EN CUBA [The Papel Periódico de la Havana and the origins of journalism in Cuba]. *Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía* (USA) 1958 8(4): 368-378. Divides the history of the Cuban press into four periods and traces the development of the first two periods, devoting special attention to the second, dating from the first publication of the above newspaper, in 1790, a date considered as the beginning of journalism in Cuba, to that of *El Siglo*. The author summarizes the historical situation of Cuba when *El Papel Periódico* first appeared; comments on the founder, contributors and successive editors; and gives bibliographical data on, and describes the content of, two sections of the first number, as well as the changes of title from 1790 to 1958. A facsimile reproduction of and extracts from the first number are also included. B. T. (IHE 32152)

Middle East

6:2201. Faris, Nabih Amin (American Univ. Beirut). THE ARAB COUNTRIES OF WEST ASIA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1959 5(1): 205-247. Outlines the evolution of the countries of the "Fertile Crescent" and "The Peninsula" from the beginning of the 20th century. The author considers each country separately in terms of its economic and political background, foreign interests (Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Turkey and Russia) and aspiration for independence set in motion by the Western idea of nationalism. The economic, educational, intellectual, religious and social development of the region is discussed in detail. The author concludes that three elements of the problem of the Arab countries of West Asia are interrelated: freedom from foreign domination; matching the social, economic and cultural achievements of other peoples; and delivering Palestine from the Zionists. D. J. Detiere

6:2202. Hay, Rupert. GREAT BRITAIN'S RELATIONS WITH YEMEN AND OMAN. *Middle Eastern Affairs* 1960 9(5): 142-149. Briefly considers the history of the almost continuously friendly relations between the states of Masqat and Oman with Great Britain over the past two hundred years, as compared with the hostility toward the British authorities in the Aden Protectorate displayed by the state of Yemen, which formed part of the Turkish Empire until the end of the First World War. The author covers important geographical features of the two states, economic interests, communications and political considerations. Barbara Waldstein

6:2203. Levin, Z. I. K KHARAKTERISTIKE ARABSKOGO PROSVESHCHENIA XIX VEKA [Toward a characterization of the Arab Enlightenment of the 19th century]. *Voprosy Filosofii* 1958 (6): 91-100. The Arab Enlightenment had its two main cultural centers in Egypt and Syria, and took place under the influence of French thinkers, particularly of Voltaire and Rousseau. One of the leading figures of the Arab Enlightenment was Rifa Rafi At-Takhtavi, who had witnessed the July Revolution of 1830 in Paris. He published his impressions of the events in a work which attempted to reconcile the principles of the French Revolution and rationalist philosophy with the Koran. Other leading figures include Burtus al Bustani, who founded schools on a nonreligious national basis and brought out the first Arab encyclopedia; Mohammed Abdo, one of the leaders of the Mohammedan reformation in Egypt, who taught that God seldom or never intervened directly in history, and Abd ar-Rakhman al

Kabakibi, a newspaper editor and inveterate enemy of feudalism and reaction. Based on the works of the persons cited.

Jean Jull

6:2204. Lockhart, Laurence (Cambridge Univ.) THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS OF PERSIA: AN OUTLINE OF THEIR ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT. *Middle East Journal* 1959 13(4): 372-388. The Persian constitution, originating in 1906, was influenced by earlier liberal movements in Turkey. Intellectuals, merchants, and enlightened mullahs forced the calling of an assembly in 1906 to limit the shah's powers by a constitution. A supplementary law of 1907 further limited his power. Framers of the constitution followed Belgian, French and Bulgarian models. Revisions were made in the constitution in 1925, 1949 and 1957. K. Eubank

6:2205. Unsigned. SOVIET VIEWS ON MODERN INDIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY. *Central Asian Review* 1959 7(3): 282-290. Review article on a contribution by N. A. Khalfin in *Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie*, 1958, No. 4, pp. 146-154, entitled "Some Problems of International Relations in the Nineteenth Century Middle East as Reflected in Modern Indian Historiography," which in turn deals with several Indian works on these problems. The author stresses the need for a new approach, considers two distinct interpretations and comments on the reception of recent Soviet publications on this subject by the West. Bibliography. Barbara Waldstein

Pacific Area

6:2206. Abella, Domingo. EPISCOPAL SUCCESSION. *Philippine Studies* 1959 7(4): 435-447. Describes the various steps in the process of the promotion of an ecclesiastic to the episcopate in the Philippines which account for the differences in episcopal records throughout the centuries. The author illustrates his study with a reproduction of the consistorial records of the See of Manila. Based on the Vatican secret archives and archives of the Spanish embassy to the Holy See. Barbara Waldstein

6:2207. Bernad, Miguel A. THE ASCENT OF MOUNT APO: 1859-1958. *Philippine Studies* 1959 7(1): 7-67. The first section deals with the history of Mount Apo, the 9,690 foot high volcanic mass which is the highest mountain in the Philippines. The author considers the name of the mountain, the various tribal customs connected with it, its geology and topography and its fascination for climbers. The second section describes the various attempts to reach the summit of Mount Apo between 1859 and 1958 and is based largely on the diaries of men who participated in these various expeditions. The most recent expedition was that of fifteen Jesuits who offered Mass on the summit on April 1958. Barbara Waldstein

6:2208. Collell, Alberto, O. P. RELIGIOSOS DOMINICO MISIONEROS EN EL EXTREMO ORIENTE HIJOS DE LA DIOCESIS DE VICH [Dominican missionaries in the Far East, sons of the diocese of Vich]. *Ausa* (Spain) 1959 3(28): 214-229. Short historical note on the Dominican province of Santísimo Rosario de Filipinas, founded in 1587. The author presents biographical notes on twenty-five Dominicans (17th century to the present) who were born in the diocese of Vich and spent their apostolate in the Philippines. J. C. (IHE 32247)

6:2209. Cullum, Leo A., S. J. NOTES FOR A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY IN THE PHILIPPINES. *Philippine Studies* 1959 7(4): 448-460. Suggests sources for a study of the history of philosophy in the Philippines, particularly in Latin America and Spain, but also in the records of Santo Tomás, the Jesuit College of Manila. Other documentary sources are indicated, together with the names of relevant Filipino theologians and philosophical writers. The author recommends the preparation of such a history of philosophy, which would lead to a closer understanding of Philippine culture and the point of view of Filipino leaders. Barbara Waldstein

6:2210. De la Costa, H. THE JESUITS IN THE PHILIPPINES 1581-1959. *Philippine Studies* 1959 7(1): 68-97. A brief history of the Jesuits in the Philippines from 1581 to 1959. In 1767 Charles III of Spain decreed the expulsion of the Society of Jesus from all the Spanish dominions. The Jesuit parishes and missions in the Philippines were transferred to religious of other orders. After one of its short-lived restorations the Order was asked to return to the Philippines by Queen

Isabella II of Spain. The Jesuits resumed their activities in April 1859. The author surveys their contribution to the cultural life of the Philippines, their work in missions and schools and in the Manila Observatory. Special attention is paid to the work of American Jesuits in the archipelago during the last forty years. Barbara Waldstein

6:2211. Garcia, Carlos P. (President, Philippines). ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF THE ATENEO DE MANILA. *Philippine Studies* 1959 7(3): 263-270. An address delivered as part of the program to commemorate the first centennial of the founding of the Ateneo de Manila. The author reviews the history of the institution, paying tribute to it as "cradle of Philippine nationalism," to the Spanish Jesuit founders and to the American Jesuits who followed them, and appeals for a closer bond between the other Asian nations, fostered by the interests of science and religion. Barbara Waldstein

6:2212. Hughes, Colin A. COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE FIJIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. *Parliamentary Affairs* 1959/60 13(1): 38-53. Surveys the history of constitutional development in Fiji during the first half of the 20th century, viewed in the main as a record of the efforts of the Indian settlers and their descendants to secure what they regarded as adequate representation in the Legislative Council. Barbara Waldstein

6:2213. Pikunov, V.I. SOIUZ RUSSKIKH RABOCHIKH V AVSTRALII [Federation of Russian workers in Australia]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1960 (1): 167-174. The first Russian immigrants arrived in Australia shortly after the failure of the revolution of 1905. Other Russians emigrated in the hope of higher wages. The author, who describes his own recollections, arrived in 1910 in Brisbane, Queensland, where he saw the formation of the Federation of Russian Emigrants, renamed "Federation of Russian Workers" after the October Revolution. It existed until recently, and its remaining members now belong to the Society of Australian-Soviet Friendship (Obshchestvo avstraliisko-sovetskoi druzhby). Erna Wollert (t)

6:2214. Rose, A.J. IRISH MIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. *Irish Geography* 1959 4(1): 79-84. Supported by tables indicating the Irish percentage of the total population, the distribution of immigrants, their importance as a work force and their religious influence, this analysis of Irish immigration to Australia in the 20th century shows that the annual inflow has diminished greatly in comparison with the preceding eleven decades. There is, moreover, a clear preponderance of male immigrants, and Protestants play a surprisingly large part in the movement. As in the past, Irish immigrants have tended to spread over the whole continent and are quickly assimilated by the Australian community. Barbara Waldstein

United States of America

See also: 6:1964, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2135, 2144

6:2215. Ahlstrom, Sydney E. TRADITION IN TRANSIT AND TENSION. *Encounter* 1959 20(3): 319-332. Discusses "the American tradition" within the church from the Lutheran point of view. The author considers the history of the Lutheran Church in America, with special reference to its Continental background (in contrast to the British traditions of the Puritan churches), the influence of the Enlightenment upon the church, the effect of the social and political factors as well as the powerful liturgical and ecclesiastical renaissance. The Lutheran Church in America was profoundly influenced by the character of North European immigrants, so that today this denomination responds more positively to the "Great Tradition" rather than to the "American tradition." The emphasis placed by American Lutheranism today on lay stewardship, voluntary churchmanship and the problems of pastoral theology are attributed more to American political democracy, social ideals and denominational diversity than to an American religious tradition as such. Barbara Waldstein

6:2216. Bendix, Reinhard (Univ. of California, Berkeley), and Frank W. Howton. SOCIAL MOBILITY AND THE AMERICAN BUSINESS ELITE. *British Journal of Sociology* 1957 8(4): 357-369, and 1958 9(1): 1-14. A discussion of this subject on the basis of a random sample of businessmen born between 1771 and 1920 and included in the *National Cyclopaedia*

of *American Biography*. The authors compare their findings with those of other parallel studies, and relate them to Maine's ideas of status-society and contractual society. H. Parris

6:2217. Berthoff, Rowland (Princeton Univ.). THE AMERICAN SOCIAL ORDER: A CONSERVATIVE HYPOTHESIS. *American Historical Review* 1960 65(3): 495-514. "If the social order is agreed to be the proper concern of social history, and mobility the central theme in American social history, a general hypothesis can then be proposed for the peculiar evolution of the American social order . . . The first phase . . . was characterized by relatively low mobility . . . and the establishment of a fairly stable social order . . . The second phase, the nineteenth century, was an epoch of enormous migration, immigration, and social mobility, during which the recently established social order became badly disorganized. . . . Finally, . . . we have in the past thirty years established a society which, although still highly mobile, is better integrated than that of the nineteenth century." M. Berman

6:2218. Fishwick, Marshall (Washington and Lee Univ.). F.F.V.'S. *American Quarterly* 1959 11(2): 147-156. Probes the manners and mythology of the F.F.V.'s (First Families of Virginia) from 1607 to the present with emphasis on the present. The author reports that in Virginia "the Old-time Aristocracy has not given up, or sunk into decadence as the Southern novelists suggest." The advance of modern technology and of rich "Yankees" (the author's expression for New Yorkers and other Americans of non-Southern origin) into rural Virginia has not undermined the traditional locus of power, and the Cavaliers are determined to hold on "as long as they can." W.M. Armstrong

6:2219. Gluntz, Marvin H. NAVAL CONSTRUCTION ON THE GREAT LAKES. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1957 83(2): 133-145. Surveys shipbuilding activities on the Great Lakes from the establishment of the first shipyard near Detroit in 1797, through the high production figures during World War II to current shipbuilding projects. Barbara Waldstein

6:2220. Lipset, S.M. THE RADICAL RIGHT: A PROBLEM FOR AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. *British Journal of Sociology* 1955 6(2): 176-209. Traces the rise of right-wing radical movements in the U.S.A. since the mid-19th century, and indicates their social background, and the threats they offer to democratic government. H. Parris

6:2221. Mardock, Robert W. IRRESOLVABLE ENIGM. *Montana* 1957 7(1): 36-57. Discusses the problem of the American Indian since the Civil War, making wide use of contemporary writings, either in the form of novels or of literature published by the various humanitarian groups sponsored by citizens in the East. The author discusses the complexity of the Indian mind, soul and culture, as well as the enigmatic characteristics which led to such controversial concepts during the 19th century, varying from the sentimental pleas of the East for the "noble savage" to the often too harsh concept of the "murderous red devil" prevalent among Western settlers. He outlines the official government policy in regard to Indians during this period and points to the many mistakes made by the administration in dealing with this problem, which has, in fact, not yet finally been solved. Barbara Waldstein

6:2222. McGloin, John B. (Univ. of San Francisco). CALIFORNIA CATHOLICISM'S NEGLECTED GOLD MINE: A REPORT ON RESEARCH AND WRITING, 1850-1960. *Church History* 1960 29(4): 344-352. A survey of the literature on Roman Catholicism in California since 1850 and an appeal for the further use of source materials in the San Francisco area. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:2223. Nelson, Lee H. (United States National Park Service). A CENTURY OF OREGON COVERED BRIDGES. *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 1960 61(2): 101-209. Detailed history of covered bridges in Oregon. Following an introductory statement on bridges in general and information on the financing of bridges and construction details, the author gives historical sketches of nearly fifty individual bridges (with illustrations). C.C. Gorchels

6:2224. Penrose, Edith T. (Johns Hopkins Univ.). THE GROWTH OF THE FIRM. A CASE STUDY: THE HERCULES POWDER COMPANY. *Business History Review* 1960

34(1): 1-23. An analysis of the development of the Hercules Powder Company which aims to indicate the most important aspects of administrative organization, acquisition, internal expansion and the development of potential resources and productivity. The Hercules Powder Company is shown in all the stages of its development from its original function as a firm manufacturing explosives to its present status with two large additional branches. The changing productive opportunity of the firm, as well as personnel problems are also discussed.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2225. Pomeroy, Earl (Univ. of Oregon). REDISCOVERING THE WEST. *American Quarterly* 1960 12(1): 20-30. A commentary on the changing image of the Far West since Gold Rush days. "For perhaps half a century," observes the author, "Westerners tried to discover and recreate the image of the good life they had left behind, and to forget the image of the frontier. As far as possible, the Pacific Coast became a copy of the East and of Europe." Later, in an effort to develop a sense of regional identity, Americans on the Pacific Slope set about to overstate their history. (The Ramona legend and the Cult of the Missions are cases in point.) Today their children are busy rediscovering the great Western out-of-doors. Undocumented.

W.M. Armstrong

6:2226. Rae, John B. (Harvey Mudd College). THE "KNOW-HOW" TRADITION: TECHNOLOGY IN AMERICAN HISTORY. *Technology and Culture* 1960 1(2): 139-150. Suggests that a clearer and more complete knowledge of the history of American technology is necessary to an understanding of the evolution of American civilization -- a civilization profoundly influenced by technology. Some technological factors that have had significant effects in America's past and need further study are: the overwhelmingly pragmatic character of American technology (science was invoked only when it had practical application); the interrelationship between technological development and industrial application (technological innovations such as the automobile often preceded by years the circumstances favorable to the industrial exploitation); and the impact of technology upon the growth and organization of industry (large-scale organization of business in 19th century may well have followed technological lead rather than economic need). Illustrations of and evidence for these theses are drawn from the author's knowledge of the history of technology in America -- especially from the history of the early automobile and oil industry.

Journal (T.P. Hughes)

6:2227. Ratner, Sidney. A. F. BENTLEY'S INQUIRIES INTO THE BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES AND THE THEORY OF SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY. *British Journal of Sociology* 1957 8(1): 40-58. Sketches the main outlines of Bentley's life and the background of his work. The author attempts a synthesis of his ideas and relates it to the "social process and cultural setting of America since 1870."

H. Parris

6:2228. Smith, Lincoln (New York Univ.). THE MODERATOR IN ECLIPSE. *American Quarterly* 1959 11(2): 166-177. Depicts some aspects of the present-day status and role of the Moderator of the New England Town Meeting. Based largely on standard works and several recent newspaper accounts of Brunswick, Maine.

W.M. Armstrong

6:2229. Stevens, Harry R. (Ohio Univ.). RECENT WRITINGS ON MIDWESTERN ECONOMIC HISTORY. *Ohio Historical Quarterly* 1960 69(1): 1-31. A survey of the work published on the economic history of the Middle West between 1944 and 1959, divided into six main fields: 1) land, land policy, and land settlement; 2) agriculture; 3) pastoral economy and livestock; 4) primary industries; 5) transportation, commerce and communications; 6) industry, business and finance. A bibliography of the books discussed is included.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2230. Stowe, Walter H. (Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church). PROFILE OF PAUL MATTHEWS (1866-1954), FIFTH BISHOP OF NEW JERSEY, 1915-1937. *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church* 1960 29(3): 185-191. A biographical sketch.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:2231. Tang, Anthony M. (Vanderbilt Univ.). FARM INCOME DIFFERENTIALS IN THE SOUTHERN PIEDMONT, 1860-1940. *Southern Economic Journal* 1956 23(1): 1-14. An empirical study to identify historical forces responsible for observed movements of farm income trends in several cotton-belt counties in the South. The author's findings cast doubt on commonly-held explanations that rest on inter-area differences in resource and human attributes or in value premises. They suggest the importance of dynamic industrial-urban development and its impact upon the local market mechanism in explaining the increasing contrast between the "have" and "have-not" areas. Significant policy implications follow from the author's statistical findings, stressing the inappropriateness of America's multi-billion-dollar price support program as a solution of its mounting farm problem.

A

6:2232. Unsigned. A SOVIET VIEW OF SIX GREAT AMERICANS. *American Heritage* 1960 11(6): 64-74. Presents translations of the entries on six great Americans taken from the Great Soviet Encyclopedia with comments by distinguished scholars comparing the Soviet views with historical fact. The Americans are: 1) George Washington, comment by Marcus Cunliffe; 2) Thomas Jefferson, by Robert B. Morris; 3) Mark Twain, by Henry Nash Smith; 4) Theodore Roosevelt, by John A. Garraty; 5) John D. Rockefeller, by Allan Nevins; and 6) Franklin D. Roosevelt, with comment by Abraham Brumberg.

C.R. Allen, Jr.

6:2233. Wright, Kathryn. INDIAN TRADER'S CACHE. *Montana* 1957 7(1): 2-7. The history of the monument erected by W.P. Moncure, an Indian trader, to the memory of Two Moons, the Cheyenne Indian chief who led his men against General Custer in the battle of the Little Big Horn on 25 June 1876. The rock-built monument contains a vault in which many objects of historical interest have been hidden. Among these is an envelope, "not to be opened until 1986," containing legends and tribal secrets of the Cheyennes and -- allegedly -- instructions covering sources of buried treasure within the confines of the Northern Cheyenne Indian reservation in southeastern Montana. The author appeals for a legal opening of the monument's vault before 1986 and the transfer of the contents to an appropriate museum.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2234. --. CONTROVERSY: INVENTING AND PATENTING. *Technology and Culture* 1960 1(3): Gilfillan, S.C., AN ATTEMPT TO MEASURE THE RISE OF AMERICAN INVENTING AND THE DECLINE OF PATENTING, pp. 201-214; Schmookler, Jacob (Univ. of Minnesota), AN ECONOMIST TAKES ISSUE, pp. 214-220; Kunik, I. Jordan, A PATENT ATTORNEY TAKES ISSUE, pp. 221-227; Gilfillan, S.C., REPLY, pp. 227-234. Gilfillan offers a new, statistical and scientific, index for measuring inventive effort. Older, less satisfactory indices show a decline of inventiveness in the U.S., but Gilfillan's findings "prove that patenting has greatly declined relative to the rate of inventing, which has risen enormously." (Inventive effort has increased 135-fold in the U.S. from 1880 to 1955.) Schmookler argues that the "increase in invention was smaller by far" than Gilfillan thought: "his index does not . . . weigh inventions . . . according to . . . value, and it covers a phenomenon different from invention as ordinarily conceived." As a special pleader for the patent system, Kunik finds Gilfillan's methods of analysis " . . . not only fallacious but . . . incompetent . . ."

Journal (T.P. Hughes)

GENERAL HISTORY

Abstracts on the Napoleonic Era and the Napoleonic Wars are classified under "General History, Napoleonic Era and Wars" unless they deal exclusively with France.

6:2235. Bunster, Enrique. LORD COCHRANE, INVENTOR Y VISIONARIO [Lord Cochrane, inventor and visionary]. *Revista de Marina (Chile)* 1959 75(1): 17-22. A note on the inventions, in the field of mechanics and chemistry, of this figure in the independence movement in Chile (1775-1860), showing the revolutionary contributions he made to the tactics of naval warfare. Bibliography. E. Rz. (IHE 32227)

6:2236. Cassar, Paul (Royal Univ. of Malta). THE MALTESE CORSAIRS AND THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM. *Catholic Historical Review* 1960 46(2): 137-156. The story of the Maltese pirates, especially during the 17th and 18th centuries. Based on the archives of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in the Royal Malta Library. Journal (J.T. Ellis)

6:2237. Gillispie, Charles C. (Princeton Univ.). THE NATURAL HISTORY OF INDUSTRY. *Isis* 1957 48(154): 398-407. A general discussion of the problem of the influence of science on industrialization in the 18th century. The problem is that it is extraordinarily difficult to trace the course of any significant theoretical concept from abstract formulation to actual use in industrial operations. The history of the Leblanc process suggests that science and industry are distinct but related activities. The relation is twofold: 1) the exploitation of science by industrialists, and 2) the conscious application of science to practical problems. Often, however, the science so applied was not the most advanced of its day. As understood in the 18th century, the application of science to industry meant, and largely was, the attempt to develop a natural history of industry, i.e., an attempt to explain industrial processes theoretically. Documented. N. Kurland

6:2238. Gillispie, Charles C. THE DISCOVERY OF THE LEBLANC PROCESS. *Isis* 1957 48(152): 152-170. A study of the discovery by Nicolas Leblanc (1724-1806) of the use of limestone in the conversion of salt into soda for commercial consumption. The study is designed to help determine the influence of science on industrialization in the 18th century. The author treats the earlier processes used to obtain commercial soda and then traces the development of the Leblanc process from the basic discovery in 1789 through the difficult stages until it was adopted commercially after 1810. Various commonly held misconceptions about the discovery and its application are examined. Documented. N. Kurland

6:2239. Gonionskii, S.A. TERRITORIAL'NAIA EKSPANSIIA S.S.H.A. V NACHALE XIX VEKA [The territorial expansion of the USA at the beginning of the 19th century]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 (5): 33-51. Gives an account of the various devices used by the United States to acquire Louisiana and East and West Florida, and considers that the U.S. intended to use the Mexican and Cuban liberation movements as a pretext for annexing these countries. The author dismisses the argument that this policy of expansion was motivated by fear of European, and particularly British, dominance in South America. He believes the European powers were too deeply engaged in the Napoleonic Wars to realize such ambitions; moreover, the reports of the British chargé d'affaires in Washington in 1803 suggest that the British Foreign Office was working on the assumption of further U.S. expansion. Based on published Spanish and American material. Jean Jull

6:2240. Haarmann, Albert W. (U.S. Air Force). THE SPANISH CONQUEST OF BRITISH WEST FLORIDA, 1779-1781. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1960 39(2): 107-134. A brief over-all account of the methodical process by which the Spanish military leader Don Bernardo de Gálvez conquered West Florida from Britain, 1779-1781. Based on Spanish and American state papers, collections of personal papers, and biographical and secondary works. G.L. Lycan

6:2241. Humbert, Royal. AFTER UTOPIA - WHAT? *Encounter* 1959 20(3): 297-306. Discusses the claim made in 1809 by Thomas Campbell (1763-1854), founder of the Disciples of Christ movement, that division in the church had no sanction in scripture, conscience or nature, and that the church and membership in the church should be based solely on the practices and beliefs of primitive New Testament Christianity. The author shows that the restoration idea and the eschatology proclaimed by Campbell's son Alexander was profoundly influenced by Arminian thought and by the spirit of the Enlightenment and offers this utopian concept as the clue to the success of the early restoration-unity movement. The transition from the utopian ideas of the early years to the later "ideological" approach is shown as the origin of the present-day cleavage in the movement, and a creative reinterpretation of the doctrine of the Holy Spirit is regarded as the only real key to ecumenical unity. Barbara Waldstein

6:2242. Markov, Valter. SPORNA PITANJA OKO TRŠČANSKE INDIŠKE KOMPANIJE (1775-1785) [On the problems of the Austrian East India Company of Trieste (1775-1785)]. *Istoriski Časopis* 1958 8: 69-82. The foundation of the Austrian East India Company in Trieste was a result not only of the transfer of Belgian capital to the unblockaded Adriatic after the failure of the Ostende Company of Charles VI, but also of economic factors, such as the growing industrial market of Austria under Maria Theresia. The Anglo-French war of 1778-1783 even permitted Austrian establishments in India, but Portuguese and Danish countermoves forced the Austrian government to withdraw its support to the company. The Turkish war of 1788 and the following coalition wars against France ended all hopes of native Italian, Serbian and Croatian merchants for a re-establishment of the company. Based on documents from the Hofkammerarchiv and Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv in Vienna. P. Podjed

6:2243. Miller, David E. (Univ. of Utah). MARITIME TRADE RIVALRY IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. *Historia* 1959 21(4): 392-408. Shows the relationship of the maritime fur trade to the contest for empire in the Pacific Northwest. The author emphasizes the influence of Russian designs on the Northwest in the assertion of the Monroe Doctrine. He shows that the decline of the fur trade led to Russian withdrawal from California and ultimately from Alaska. Reference is also made to the explorations of Cook in the Pacific Northwest. E.C. Johnson

6:2244. Rumazo González, Alfonso. HUMBOLDT Y EL LIBERTADOR [Humboldt and the Liberator]. *El Farol (Venezuela)* 1959 (181): 6-9. Discusses Humboldt's ideas concerning Bolívar and the meeting between the two men in Paris in 1804. A photocopy of a letter from Humboldt to the Liberator, dated 1825, is included. C. Ba. (IHE 32167)

6:2245. Zeininger de Borja, Le Comte. AUTOUR DE LA SUCCESSION DU GRANDMAÎTRE ROHAN ET DE LA PERTE DE MALTE [On the succession of the Grand Maître Rohan and the loss of Malta]. *Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Giennenses (Spain)* 1957 4(12): 135-140. An account of the dispute over the island of Malta between the French Directory and the government of Charles IV in 1796-97. Based on the memoirs of Godoy and the correspondence of Napoleon. J. Mr. (IHE 31651)

6:2246. Unsigned. CARTA DE HUMBOLDT A DON FELIPE BANZA [Letter from Humboldt to Don Felipe Banza]. *Revista del Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario (Colombia)* 1959 54(449): 59-62. Facsimile reproduction of this letter, which is preserved in a private Colombian archive. It is accompanied by a summary of the letter, which discusses slave trading and gives geographical data on Cuba. B. T. (IHE 32154)

6:2247. Uslar Pietri, Arturo. LA MARAVILLOSA JORNADA DE ALEJANDRO DE HUMBOLDT [Alexander von Humboldt's wonderful journey]. *El Farol (Venezuela)* 1959 (181): 3-5. A short biographical sketch of Humboldt. C. Ba. (IHE 32162)

NAPOLEONIC ERA AND WARS

6:2248. Atkinson, C.T., ed. THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT, 1801. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1958 36 (148): 170-178. A journal of the British expedition to Egypt by the 9th Earl of Dalhousie of the Queen's Royal Regiment. Dalhousie tells of the landing at Abukir in March of 1801 and the capture of the "castle" of Abukir. He took part in the capture of Rosetta and the advance on Cairo. The journal also tells of the capture of Alexandria and gives details of the low morale of the French in Egypt. The regiment embarked from Alexandria in December of 1801 and landed in Malta after a difficult voyage in March 1802. T.L. Moir

6:2249. Atkinson, C.T., ed. "WATERLOO ARTHUR." Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1958 36 (146): 69-75, and (147): 124-129. The papers of Captain Arthur Shakespear, who served with the 3rd Dragoons and as aide-de-camp to Stapleton Cotton in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo with the 10th Hussars. The first part is concerned primarily with operations in Portugal and Spain in 1811 and 1812, particularly those around Salamanca. There is little about the campaign in general, but much detail about those actions in which Shakespear participated. The second part carries Shakespear's military career from the beginning of the campaign of 1813 in the Peninsula to Waterloo. He saw a good deal of the campaign of 1813-14, but was not present at Vittoria. Shortly after the end of the war in 1814 Shakespear became a troop commander in the 10th Hussars. Following the Waterloo campaign and brief service once more as aide-de-camp to Cotton in France, he returned to his regiment, but retired from military service about 1818. T.L. Moir

6:2250. Baso Andreu, Antonio. UN OSCENSE CASI OLVIDADO: MARIANO RICAFORT PALACIN [An almost forgotten native of Huesca: Mariano Ricafort Palacín]. Argensola (Spain) 1958 9 (36): 265-302. Biography of a soldier (1776-1846) who was a hero of the war of independence. By virtue of his loyalty to Ferdinand VII and Isabella II, he filled positions of responsibility in Peru and was in turn captain general of the Philippines, Cuba, Galicia, Aragon and Estremadura. An appendix publishes eleven documents from the Archivo Histórico Militar, Segovia, and the Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid. C. B. (IHE 31663)

6:2251. Boixés, Joaquín. CONTRIBUCION DE RIPOLL A LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Ripoll's contribution to the war of independence]. Revista de Gerona (Spain) 1959 5 (7): 37-38, 40. Information about the early days of the war in Ripoll, a town of some importance on account of its armaments factory. Based on documents from the Archivo Municipal, Ripoll. J. Mr. (IHE 31667)

6:2252. Brett-James, Antony. WELLINGTON IN HIS WARTIME LETTERS. History Today 1959 9 (8): 552-559. Considers the infinite variety of Wellington's interests as revealed by his published dispatches. The author uses extracts from letters and diaries written in India and in the Peninsula to show Wellington's perspicacity and meticulous attention to detail, not only as a great general, but also in his reaction to his environment and his concern for and interest in his fellow men. Barbara Waldstein

6:2253. Corraera Ruiz, Lorenzo. UN EPISODIO DE LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA EN LA VILLA DE COMILLAS, RELATADO POR SU PROTAGONISTA [An episode in the war of independence in the town of Comillas, as told by its chief protagonist]. Altamira (Spain) 1958 (1-3): 457-459. An extract from a document pertaining to entry into military service, in which Don Miguel de la Torre y Trasierra tells of the sack of the house where he was born by Marshal Soult's troops, who destroyed his family archive. J. Mr. (IHE 31669)

6:2254. Godechot, Jacques. LA CONSULTA ITALIENNE DE LYON JUGEE PAR LES DIPLOMATES AUTRICHIENS ET PRUSSIENS 1801-1802 [The Italian Consulta of Lyons judged by Austrian and Prussian diplomats, 1801-1802]. Cahiers d'Histoire 1960 5 (2): 177-190. An examination of this question, making for the first time extensive use of the relevant letters of the Austrian and Prussian ambassadors, particularly those of the Austrian Count von Cobenzl. The choice of Lyons as the place for the constitutional Consulta was seen as an attempt to make

the new republic dependent on France. Cobenzl saw in the Consulta which elected Napoleon as president a threat to the French constitution and primarily an expression of Napoleonic imperialism. While the title "Italian Republic" constituted a threat, neither the Austrians nor Napoleon believed in the real possibility of an Italian republic, Napoleon following essentially 18th-century policies of partition rather than 19th-century policies based upon nationalism. G. Iggers

6:2255. Golobardes Vila, Miguel. EL DOMINIO FRANCÉS DURANTE LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA. SEGUN EL FONDO DOCUMENTAL DE LA BIBLIOTECA DEL PALACIO DE PERALADA [French occupation during the war of independence, as shown in the documents in the Biblioteca del Palacio, Peralada]. Revista de Gerona 1959 5 (7): 29-34. A general sketch of the Napoleonic occupation of El Ampurdán, focusing attention on various Afrancesados (particularly the subcorregidor José de Esteve) and on resistance to the enemy (describing various councils of war). Based on unpublished documents. J. Mr. (IHE 31666)

6:2256. J. F. R. FRUSTRADO ATAQUE DE NELSON A SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE [A thwarted attack by Nelson on Santa Cruz de Tenerife]. Revista General de Marina (Spain) 1959 156: 671-674. Publishes Nelson's ultimatum to General Antonio Gutiérrez, who commanded the fort of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, and describes the attack, 24 July 1797. N. C. (IHE 31647)

6:2257. Little, Bryan. THIRD PARTY AT TRAFALGAR. National and English Review 1959 153 (920): 121-123. Describes the part played by the Spanish fleet under the gallant Admiral Federico Carlos de Gravina at Trafalgar. Unhappy allies of Revolutionary France, the Spanish had less bitter feelings against the British navy than did Napoleon's French, and the naval campaign was marked by Spanish "sentiments of honour and humanity." The author attributes the Spanish defeat to inept strategy and lack of sea experience. He comments upon the fine character of Gravina and draws attention to the Trafalgar exhibits and documents in the Museo Naval at Madrid. Barbara Waldstein

6:2258. Maiskii, I.M. IZ ISTORII OSVOBODITEL'NOI BOR'BY ISPANSKOGO NARODA 1808-1814 GG. (K 150 GODOVSHCHINE PERVOI REVOLIUTSII) [From the history of the Spanish people's liberation struggle 1808-1814 (On the 150th anniversary of the first revolution)]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1958 (5): 23-33. Describes the Spanish resistance to Napoleon, but considers that as a liberation movement, it was hampered by the Spanish identification of national independence with the preservation of the Bourbon monarchy, and by the weakness of the new bourgeoisie compared with the aristocracy. The revolutionary Central Junta of 1808 took reactionary measures in re-establishing the Inquisition, abolished by Napoleon, and halting the sale of lands of the aristocracy and the Church ordered by some of the local juntas. The author stresses that although the Spanish welcomed British arms, they resented the attempts of Wellington to interfere in politics. (He found the constitution of 1812 too radical and used his influence to support the right wing of the national front.) The author quotes the Seville junta's appeal for help to Tsar Alexander I in 1808. Based on the reports of the Russian ambassador in Spain in 1808, now in the Archives for Russian Foreign Policy at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Jean Jull

6:2259. Maza Solano, Tomás. SANTANDER EN LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA. NUEVOS DOCUMENTOS PARA SU HISTORIA [Santander in the war of independence. New documents for its history]. Altamira (Spain) 1958 (1-3): 87-285. After a review of monographs on this subject, presents an annotated transcription of several unpublished documents preserved in Santander archives, particularly those of the Real Consulado and the Diputación. From the latter archives 148 items from the correspondence between the Bonapartist minister O'Farril and the Afrancesado commander of Santander, Santiago Arias, (17 February 1809 - 1 March 1810) are published. They throw light on the internal politics of the war on the French side. The third part publishes a manuscript describing the entry of Napoleon's soldiers into the convent of Las Caldes (23 June 1808). J. Mr. (IHE 31670)

6:2260. Montergon, Camille de. ROSTOPCHINE ET L'INCENDIE DE MOSCOU [Rostopchin and the burning of

Moscow]. *Information Historique* 1958 20(2): 60-63.

A brief account of the career of the Russian statesman, Fëdor Vasilievich Rostopchin and of his role as governor of Moscow in preparing and carrying out the scorched-earth policy in 1812. G. Iggers

6:2261. Pla Cargol, Joaquín. EL AMPURDAN Y LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA. AÑOS 1808 Y 1809 [El Ampurdán and the war of independence. The years 1808 and 1809]. *Revista de Gerona* (Spain) 1959 5(7): 21-24, 26. Notes on the war in El Ampurdán, principally during the sieges of Gerona. The movements of General Saint-Cyr and of the defenders of El Ampurdán are described. J. Mr. (IHE 31665)

6:2262. Recio Vaganzones, Fr. Alejandro. LABOR HEROICA DE LOS FRANCISCANOS EN HOSPITALES MILITARES DEL SANTO REINO DURANTE LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [The heroic work of the Franciscans in military hospitals of Santo Reino during the war of independence]. *Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Giennenses* (Spain) 1958 5(15): 105-112. Biographical data on seven religious hospitalers of the province of Jaén. Based on material from the Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid. J. Mr. (IHE 31656)

6:2263. Rodeja, Eduardo. LOS GUERRILLEROS DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Guerrillas in the war of independence]. *Revista de Gerona* (Spain) 1959 5(7): 41-44. Deals with, and publishes various official writings pertaining to, Narciso Gay, Mosén Rovira and Juan Claros, all guerrillas from Gerona. Based on documents from a family archive. J. Mr. (IHE 31668)

6:2264. Santaló, José Luis. LA CUSTODIA DE TIERRA SANTA Y LA JUNTA SUPREMA CENTRAL [The Custody of the Holy Land and the Central Supreme Junta]. *Archivo Ibero-Americano* (Spain) 1958 18(71/72): 417-427. An annotated copy of three letters of the year 1809, from the Procurator-General of the Holy Land, Fray Clemente Pérez, to his commissioner in Spain. He concludes by informing the Central Junta of the prayers being said in Jerusalem for the liberation of Ferdinand VII. The letters are from the Archivo Histórico Nacional. J. Mr. (IHE 31655)

6:2265. Scurfield, R. THE WEAPONS OF WELLINGTON'S ARMY. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1958 36(148): 144-151. A description of the weapons of the British army in the Peninsular War intended to correct misstatements by Sir Charles Oman. Muskets, rifles, carbines, pistols, bayonets, swords, halberds, and spoons are included. Each weapon is described in detail, and the dates of the period during which it was used is indicated. T.L. Moir

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

6:2266. Kinugasa, Yasuyoshi (Ritsumeikan Univ.). KANSEI-IGAKU-KIN TO BAKUMATSU NO JUGAKU SHISŌ [Prohibition of heterodox studies in the Kansei era and development of Confucianism in the last years of the Tokugawa Shogunate]. *Ritsumeikan-bungaku* 1959 9: 579-602. Analyzes the thought of Issai Satō, Heihachirō Ōshio and Tansō Hirose to explain the significance of the revival of Chuism (Shushi-gaku) and its effects upon Confucianism at the end of the Tokugawa era. Chuism was revived to cope with rationalistic Western science on one hand and to overcome the positivistic Soraiism on the other. As a result Chuism lost its rationalistic orientation and degenerated into a moral doctrine which supported the development of metaphysical Confucianism in the last years of the Tokugawa period. K. Sugiyama

6:2267. Ono, Emio (Unebo High School). SHŌGYŌ KŌRIKASHI SHIHON NO KEISEI NI KANSURU KŌSATSU [The formation of "commercial and usury capital" in Japan]. *Shakai-Keizai-Shigaku* 1960 26(1): 76-89. A case study of a family of wholesale dealers in the later years of the Tokugawa era. The Fujiokas, wholesale dealers of bleached cotton in Nara, turned to moneylending as the bleaching industry declined in the middle of the Tokugawa era. As members of the magistrate's office in the district of Nara they enjoyed certain privileges which enabled them to engage in moneylending with an official guarantee. In the process of shifting the basis of the

acquisition of capital from trade to financial activity and accumulating landed property at the same time, they became parasitic landowners at the end of the Tokugawa era. Based upon the Fujioka family papers. K. Sugiyama

Canada

6:2268. Swannell, F.C. ON MACKENZIE'S TRAIL. *Beaver* 1958 Summer: 9-14. A description of the nature of the country traversed by Alexander Mackenzie in his exploration to the Pacific. Illustrated. R.W. Winks

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 6:2431

6:2269. Hadžibecić, Hamid. DŽIZJA ILI HARAČ [The džizja or head tax]. *Prilozi za Orijentalnu Filologiju i Istoriju Jugoslovenskih Naroda pod Turskom Vladavinom* 1954/55 5: 43-102. The final of a series of three articles on the history of the džizja, a tax payable by every non-Mohammedan male in the Turkish empire, with the exception of the old people, the poor, the children and those who served in the Turkish army, and used primarily for military purposes. The author shows how the financial and economic situation of the Ottoman Empire was reflected in the level of the tax. The džizja increased from 1577 up to the 18th century, remained stationary in the 18th century, and increased again rapidly in the first half of the 19th century, until it was abolished entirely in 1878. While the majority of people in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro paid the lowest rate (e.g. 15 groschen in 1834), over 70 per cent of the people in Macedonia fell into middle category (30 groschen in 1834). Included are reprints with translations into Serbo-Croatian, of Turkish documents preserved in the Orijentalnu Institut [Oriental Institute] in Sarajevo. P. Podjed

6:2270. Láios, G. OI CHÁRTES TOÚ RÉGA: ÉREUN EPI TŌN PEGŌN [Rigas' maps; a research based on new sources]. *Deltion tis Istorikis ké Ethnologikis Etairefas tis Elládos* 1960 14: 231-312. Traces possible sources within Rigas Velestinlis may have used in making his maps of the Balkan Peninsula published in 1797. Among them, the author believes, are maps by Jean Adam Zisla, J.B. Aubert and P. Tardieu, F. Jos. Ruhendorf, and H.C. Schütz, and the one with Barbié du Bocage executed for J.J. Barthélemy's book *Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis en Grèce*. He also traces works on numismatics from which Rigas took the coins decorating his maps. An appendix gives in Greek translation notices and critiques of the maps from contemporary foreign journals. Catherine Koumariou

6:2271. Negruți, Ecaterina. LUPTLE TĂRANILOR DE PE DOMENIUL GHICA-COMĂNEȘTI ÎN PRIMA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA [The fights of the peasants of the Ghica - Comănești estate, during the first half of the 19th century]. *Studii și Materiale de Istorie Modernă* 1960 1: 71-107. Analyzes 1) the means used by the Ghicas, a family of boyars, to extend their possessions by acquiring the free-peasant villages of Comănești, Dărmănești, Doftea Vasiești and Leorda, between 1804 and 1848, and 2) the peasants' resistance by means of petitions, refusal to work, desertion and general rioting. G. Ciorănescu

6:2272. Protopsáltis, Emm. HE EPANASTATIKÉ KÍNISIS TŌN HELLENŌN KATÁ TŌN DEÚTERON EPI AIKATERINES É ROȘO-TOURKIKŌN PŌLEMON, 1787-1799. LOUDOVİKOS SOTĒRES [The revolutionary movement of the Greeks during the second Russo-Turkish War, 1787-1792, in the reign of Catherine II; Loudovicos Sotiris]. *Deltion tis Istorikis ké Ethnologikis Etairefas tis Elládos* 1960 14: 33-43. In a brief introduction refers to facts concerning the Russo-Turkish War of 1787, and supports the view that although the Greeks had been abandoned by the Russians in 1770, they were ready once more to come to Russia's side by revolting against Turkey. Responsible for this were Russian propaganda in Greece and the Greeks who sympathized with the Russians and believed that Russia's help was necessary for the liberation of their country. The life and activities of Loudovicos Sotiris,

Greek in the service of Russia, are also described, as given in documents published here for the first time.

Catherine Koumarianoi

6:2273. Ristić, Milovan. SIMEON ORLOVIĆ. *Istoriski časopis* 1958 8: 107-134. Biographical sketch of Simeon Orlović, who served as the secretary and representative of the Montenegrin Bishop Peter I between 1805 and 1819. Collaborating with Karageorge for Serbian freedom, he was paid by the Russians and Austrians, but finally incurred the enmity of Bishop Peter I and had to seek refuge in Austria. P. Podjed

6:2274. Zelenin, V.V. IZ ISTORIJE AGRARNYKH OTNOSHENII V SERBII VO VREMIA PЕРВОГО ВОССТАНИЯ [From the history of agrarian relations in Serbia during the first uprising]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii* 1958 (5): 79-93. Describes the events of the rising and divides it into two periods as follows: 1) 1803-06 -- the united Serbian struggle for freedom. At first the Serbs revolted not against the Sultan but against the depredations of the Janizaries and Chitluk-Sahibs ("absolute" landowners, as opposed to the less oppressive spahis, whose peasants had certain traditional rights). The Turkish government, itself in conflict with the Janizaries, negotiated with the Serbs, but in vain, since it could only offer promises. Owing to aid from Russia, and to Turkey's engagement in the Russian war the Serbs remained independent for seven years; 2) 1806-13 -- internal class conflicts among the Serbs. During this period the Serbian military leaders used their position for self-aggrandizement. For their support they required from the peasants taxes in money and kind, and work on their estates (forestry, road making, etc.). Having gained possession of the Turkish lands, some military leaders seized lands from the peasants and occasionally from the Church. Based on published Serbo-Croatian sources. Jean Jull

FRANCE

Abstracts on the Napoleonic Era and the Napoleonic Wars are classified under "B General History, Napoleonic Era and Wars," unless they deal exclusively with France.

See also: 6:2315, 2458

6:2275. Beach, Vincent W. (Univ. of Colorado). THE COUNT OF ARTOIS AND THE COMING OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *Journal of Modern History* 1958 30(4): 313-324. The organization by the Count of Artois (later Charles X) of noble and clerical opposition to double representation for the Third Estate, and his relationship with Marie Antoinette were largely responsible for the failures immediately preceding 1789. The author emphasizes public distaste for Artois' extravagance, selfishness, and his influence with the king, who was stopped from making reforms by Artois and the queen. D. Jean Detiere

6:2276. Catalano, Franco. I CONTADINI DEL NORD DURANTE LA RIVOLUZIONE FRANCESE [The peasants of the North during the French Revolution]. *Nuova Rivista Storica* 1959 43(3): 485-493. Reviews a reissue of G. Lefebvre, *Les paysans du Nord pendant la Révolution française* (Bari: Laterza, 1959) [first published in Paris in 1924], in the context of revolutionary studies since Mathiez. Catalano emphasizes how agrarian studies have modified cataclysmic views of the effects of the Revolution on rural France and how Lefebvre's approach "d'en bas et non plus d'en haut" has brought the peasants and sans-culottes into true perspective. C.J. Lowe

6:2277. Cobb, Richard (Univ. of Wales, Aberystwyth). THE ERA OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: SOME COMMENTS ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESEARCH AND WRITING. *Journal of Modern History* 1958 30(2): 118-130. Analyzes and comments on the recommendations contained in the extremely comprehensive report "The Era of the French Revolution: Opportunities for Research and Writing," *ibid.* 1957, Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 85-98, edited by John Hall Stewart [See abstract 4:240], which is "likely to stimulate" discussion on the future course of research on the French Revolution and the Empire. Cobb cites particular areas where research could be rewarding: notarial records, institutional history, and biographical, social, economic and fiscal documents available in the numerous unexploited archives in France. He isolates the following, among

others, as particularly worthy of attention: the sans-culotte movement, the economic crisis of 1795-96, the social composition of the basic revolutionary institutions, the operations of the two great governing committees, district as opposed to governmental and assembly administration, and eventually a study of religious consciousness or religious practices. Cobb cautions, however, that the "student of the French Revolution must work in France . . . on documentary realities."

D. Jean Detiere

6:2278. Cobb, Richard. THE PEOPLE IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *Past and Present* 1959 (15): 60-72. A subject that has greatly attracted scholars of the French Revolution lately is the study of "popular movements." Interest in popular movements is not new with the 20th century; Michelet and Carlyle were certainly students of the mob. Yet no one until recently has undertaken as thorough studies as those conceived and executed by Albert Soboul, George Rudé and R.C. Cobb, all students of the late Georges Lefebvre. One of the most interesting of the new books in this field is Rudé's book on *The Crowd in the French Revolution* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1959). J.C. Rule

6:2279. Del Litto, V. LES REFUGIES ITALIENS A GRENOBLE EN 1799 ET 1800 [Italian refugees in Grenoble in 1799 and 1800]. *Cahiers d'Histoire* 1960 5(2): 165-176. After the loss of the Cisalpine Republic by the French, two waves of refugees came to Grenoble in 1799 and 1800. The first group consisted of important personages deported by the French to Grenoble and later sent on to Dijon, the second, of pro-French refugees coming from all social classes. Both groups were well received, although there was some friction with the second group. Past estimates of the number of refugees at 10,000 in the city and at 16,000 in the department are exaggerated; 300, including floating persons, seems more reasonable. Based on Grenoble municipal and Isère departmental archives and local newspapers. G. Iggers

6:2280. Duchaussoy, Roger. UN DUELLISTE CELEBRE: SAINT-GEORGES [A brilliant fencer: Saint-Georges]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1958 9(108): 719-722. Describes the life of Saint-Georges (1745-1799), son of a counselor to the King and a black slave, who as a fencer earned the admiration of the Prince of Galles and society, but whose humiliations as a mulatto led him to revolutionary ideas. D. Jean Detiere

6:2281. Duveen, Denis I., and Roger Hahn. LAPLACE'S SUCCESSION TO BEZOUT'S POST OF EXAMINATEUR DES ELEVES DE L'ARTILLERIE. A CASE HISTORY IN THE "LOBBYING" FOR SCIENTIFIC APPOINTMENTS IN FRANCE DURING THE PERIOD PRECEDING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *Isis* 1957 48(154): 416-427. The death of Etienne Bézout (1730-1783) left vacant two scientific government posts which were sought by Pierre Simon Laplace (1749-1827). The author shows the extent to which scientists depended on personal influence to make a livelihood. Documented. N. Kurland

6:2282. Feldmann, Joseph. REVOLUTIONNAIRES ETRANGERS EN FRANCE REVOLUTIONNAIRE [Foreign revolutionists in Revolutionary France]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1958 9(105): 319-324. A study of the origins, organization, and activities in France of the foreign agitators from Savoy and Switzerland who in 1792 made Switzerland fear that the French government planned to occupy Geneva in the name of liberty and the "revolution" against the Swiss "aristocracy." D. Jean Detiere

6:2283. Geisendorf, Paul-F. (Archives d'Etat du Canton de Genève). LYON ET GENEVE DU XVI^e AU XVIII^e SIECLE: LES FOIRES ET L'IMPRIMERIE [Lyons and Geneva from the 16th to the 18th century: the fairs and the printing trade]. *Cahiers d'Histoire* 1960 5(1): 65-76. Discusses the interrelation of commerce and printing between the two cities. Particular attention is given to the impact of the Reformation and later of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, both of which led to the migration of Lyons printers to Geneva. G. Iggers

6:2284. Gille, Bertrand. LA BANQUE DE LYON [The Bank of Lyons]. *Cahiers d'Histoire* 1960 5(2): 191-209. Supplementing a book on banks and credit in France from 1815 to 1848, traces the early history of the Bank of Lyons. Under an order of Napoleon a comptoir of the Bank of France was established in 1809. This encountered the opposition of local bankers and merchants and of the Bank of France, but did

popularize modern credit methods. In the Restoration period a movement for the establishment of a Bank of Lyon finally led to its organization in 1835. The new bank was able to provide the lowest discount rates in France. Based on material from the archives of the Bank of France, the Lyons chamber of commerce and the Rothschild family. G. Iggers

6:2285. Godechot, Jacques. *REVOLUTION "FRANCAISE" OU REVOLUTION OCCIDENTALE?* ["French" Revolution or Western revolution?]. *Information Historique* 1960 22 (1): 6-15. An extensive summary and critical review of the first volume of Robert Palmer's *The Age of the Democratic Revolution*. The reviewer praises the author for having shown the political and intellectual interconnections in the series of events after 1770 but criticizes him for neglecting to inquire sufficiently into the role of socio-economic factors.

G. Iggers

6:2286. Lefrançois, Philippe. *UN JURY CHIRURGICAL EN 1813* [A surgeon's jury in 1813]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1958 (106): 459-463. Reviews the case of the soldiers suspected in 1813 of having wounded themselves deliberately to avoid battle, highlighting the courage and tenacity of Larrie, the chief surgeon of the Grand Army, who resisted Napoleon's severe measures, gaining his highest esteem as "the most virtuous man I have known." D. Jean Detiere

6:2287. Porthal, Cendrine de, and Jean Yanowski. *HEURS ET MALHEURS DU TELEGRAPHE* [Fortunes and misfortunes of the telegraph]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1958 9 (108): 682-686. Recounts the experiences of the five "fanatic" Chappe brothers from 1774 to 1794, when Claude Chappe succeeded in placing the telegraph stations he invented on three elevations in France now used by television: Menilmontant, Ecouen, and Saint-Martin du Tertre. D. Jean Detiere

6:2288. Soboul, A. *NARODNYE OBSHCHESTVA I PARIZHSKIE SEKTSII V 1793-1794 (OT GRAZHDANSKOGO VOSPITANIYA K POLITICHESKOI DEIATEL'NOSTI)* [The popular societies of the Paris sections, 1793-1794 (From education in citizenship to political activity)]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 (4): 17-37. Describes the organization of the societies and the conditions and class distribution of membership. One of the societies' more important political functions was to check up on the loyalty and patriotism of civil and military officials. Some societies also exerted influence on appointments. The author concludes that the societies played an important part in combating the moderates and reached the height of their political influence in the autumn of 1793. Thereafter the conflict between the Jacobin dictatorship of the government and the democracy of the sans-culottes became more pronounced. After the fall of the "Hébertiste" commune the Jacobins compelled the societies to disband, and from the spring of the Year II the way was paved for the events of Thermidor. Based on material in the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Archives Nationales and on published material. Jean Jull

6:2289. Soboul, Albert. *DE L'ANCIEN REGIME A L'EMPIRE: PROBLEME NATIONAL ET REALITES SOCIALES* [From the ancien régime to the Empire. National problem and social realities]. *Information Historique* 1960 22(2): 58-64, and (3): 96-104. [First part]. The term "nation" gradually changed its meaning from a geographic to a political and economic concept in the 18th century and merged with the term "patrie." The aristocracy, however, through its cosmopolitan outlook and insistence on a system of privilege, excluded itself from the nation. The term "nation" became essentially a bourgeois concept based on property. While it helped to create a nation through the abolition of feudal property and the creation of free internal trade, the legislation of 1789 at the same time excluded the non-bourgeois masses of peasants and workers from the nation. [Second part]. Both in its internal and external aspects the Revolution was a class war, and the Terror a means of national and social defense. The Jacobins did not intend to introduce a new revolution, but through the confiscation of aristocratic property, hoped to extend ownership of property. With the military victories, however, the bourgeoisie by 1794 no longer needed the aid of the sans-culottes, whose economic interests (e.g. economic planning) were in conflict with its own. The military dictatorship of Bonaparte finally permitted the stabilization of the bourgeois nation and the inclusion in it of some of the aristocrats, but essentially restricted the nation to property owners. G. Iggers

6:2290. Thorburn, W.A. *NAPOLÉONIC UNIFORMS. History Today* 1959 9(9): 610-616. A survey of the spectacular of the many different forms of multicolored uniforms specified by Napoleon for the various arms and regiments of the armies of the First Empire. Illustrated.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2291. Verrier, Michelle. *UNE CHEVALERIE A LAQUELLE LES POETES MANQUERENT: LE COMPAGNAGE* [Chivalry not recounted by the poets: companionship]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1958 (106): 479-483. Analyzes the activities of the little-known "Compagnards" from their founding in the 8th century through their disappearance in the 19th century due to unionism. The author gives historical information on this well-organized individualist and humane fraternity of manual workers, whose initiation required them to make a Tour of France alone on foot to learn their trade. Based on book *Souvenirs d'un Compagnard* written under Louis XVIII.

D. Jean Detiere

GREAT BRITAIN

6:2292. Anderson, Olive (Westfield College, Univ. of London). *BRITISH GOVERNMENTS AND REBELLION AT SEA. Historical Journal* 1960 3(1): 56-64. Comparative study of the treatment of captured seamen during the Cavalier, Jacobite and American rebellions. Both the Commonwealth and George III's government failed to devise effective policies against the rebels and thereby encouraged the attacks on English trade. The government of William and Mary was more ruthless and more successful. By prosecuting the crews of Jacobite privateers as pirates, it completely ended the Jacobite activity at sea. Based largely on Admiralty records. S. Zebel

6:2293. Anderson, Olive. *THE CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION OF THE SECRETARY AT WAR, 1642-1855. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1958 3(148): 165-169. A discussion of the anomalous position of the Secretary at War in the British government from the establishment of the office in 1642 until its abolition in 1855. Though appointed by a military commission and subject to the articles of war, he was a civilian whose duty was to check military extravagances and excesses. Rarely a cabinet minister (never one until 1794), he enjoyed frequent access to the King and was usually an ambitious politician. Regularly a member of the House of Commons he often had to defend there military policies which he did not initiate and for which he felt no responsibility. T.L. Moir

6:2294. Bullock, H. *GLOUCESTERSHIRE VOLUNTEERS 1795-1815. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1960 38(154): 76-82. An alphabetical list of artillery, infantry volunteer corps in Gloucestershire, 1795-1815, showing title, date raised, name of commanding officer, establishment, uniform, and colors. All of the units were infantry, with the exception of two artillery corps. The units came from all parts of the county except the portion west of the Severn, which provided only one company. Uniforms were generally red, but some were blue, and a few were green. Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry are omitted. T.L. Moir

6:2295. Chaloner, W.H. (Univ. of Manchester). *MANCHESTER IN THE LATTER HALF OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Bulletin of the John Rylands Library Manchester* 1959/60 42(1): 40-60. Surveys the life of the city of Manchester in the latter half of the 18th century, discussing the changing population figures, supplies of food for the inhabitants, communications, the rise of industry and the development of economic importance of the city, social, health and prison reforms, the growth of newspapers and the intellectual life of Manchester, as well as political and religious thought. Based on diaries and papers of personalities of the time, on 18th-century literature, as well as contemporary historical publications. Barbara Waldstein

6:2296. Coats, A.W. (Univ. of Nottingham). *ECONOMIC THOUGHT AND POOR LAW POLICY IN THE 18TH CENTURY. Economic History Review* 1960 18(1): 39-51. Discussion of the relationship between economist and economic historian leads to a study of the application of general ideas to a particular situation in English poor-law policy, 1723-1782. These years witnessed a change in fashions of feeling towards

the poor, alterations in policy on the local level, growing awareness of the social expediency of a change in policy, and criticism of the inefficiency of poorhouses. B.L. Crapster

6:2297. Davies, K.G. (New College, Oxford). *EMPIRE AND CAPITAL. ESSAYS IN BIBLIOGRAPHY AND CRITICISM: XLIV. Economic History Review* 1960 18(1): 105-110. A study of the work of the late Richard Pares shows his persistent interest in the relationship between West Indian planters and British merchants. Davies attacks the thesis that profits made in the West Indies were instrumental in developing the Industrial Revolution, which in its turn destroyed slavery.

B.L. Crapster

6:2298. Ehrman, John. *THE YOUNGER PITT AND THE OCHAKOV AFFAIR. History Today* 1959 9(7): 462-472. Largely in light of the biographical notes made by Sir James Bland Burges (under-secretary of state at the Foreign Office in Pitt's Government) for a projected life of the younger Pitt, considers the role played by Robert Adair, the Opposition envoy to St. Petersburg, in the Ochakov affair. In the face of Russian expansionist policy around the Baltic and disappointed by failure to renew the Anglo-Russian commercial treaty, Pitt began in 1790 to seek alternative supply sources for vital naval stores in Poland for which free navigation on the Bug and the Dniester were essential. Both these rivers were dominated by the fortress of Ochakov on the Black Sea, captured by the Russians from the Turks. Encouraged by Prussia, Pitt persuaded the British Cabinet to present an ultimatum to Russia demanding the relinquishment of the fort. He met with severe opposition when he presented his case in Parliament and Fox was quick to seize this chance to undermine confidence in the Government. Pitt's position was endangered but he was not unseated. Adair went to Russia to thwart the Government's negotiations, and was subsequently accused of "high treasonable misdemeanour." The arguments for and against Adair are examined at length. According to Burges' journals, Pitt had originally intended to make use of this affair in Parliament to ruin his rival Fox's reputation. The author considers the four possible reasons why he did not, in fact, do so, concluding in the light of the evidence contained in Burges' papers that Pitt finally doubted the wisdom of rousing public emotion in a matter which earlier on had nearly brought about his own downfall, and that his whole character was too magnanimous to stoop to take advantage of this chance.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2299. Lane, Nicholas. *LIFE INSURANCE AND THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. History Today* 1959 9(8): 560-564. A biographical sketch of the life and influence of Richard Price, the Welsh Nonconformist minister who was distinguished for the variety of his interests, ranging from religion, philosophy, mathematics, life insurance, the problems of population, to the cause of the American colonists and the revolutionary movement in France. He made a profound contribution to the development of life insurance in Britain. His pamphlet *Observations on Civil Liberty* outlined both the Commonwealth ideal and the federal principle upon which the United States were to be established and was one of the inspirations of the Declaration of Independence. He declined on grounds of old age an invitation by the American Congress to set the new government's finances in order.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2300. MacDermott, A. (Captain). *SOME NAVAL CHARACTERS I HAVE KNOWN. Mariner's Mirror* 1959 45(4): 280-291. Reminiscences of life in the fleet in the 1890's.

J.A.S. Grenville

6:2301. McGuffie, T.H. *THE LIFE OF A LIGHT CAVALRY REGIMENT. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1960 38(154): 69-74. An account of the 7th Light Dragoons drawn from the papers of the first Marquess of Anglesey (Henry William Paget), the regiment's colonel, 1801-1842. Most of the papers deal with the period 1807-1817, although some go back to 1771. The regiment was raised in 1690 as Dragoons and became Light Dragoons in 1783 and Hussars in 1807. Included is a description of uniform changes, 1796-1831. Principle officers of the regiment are listed for this period, and the nature of the documents is discussed. Brief sketches of regimental administration and the character of the private soldiers are presented. Article to be continued.

T.L. Moir

6:2302. Robinson, E. (City of Coventry Training College). *NEW LIGHT ON THE PRIESTLEY RIOTS. Historical Journal* 1960 3(1): 73-75. Discussion of Joseph Priestley's state-

ment in his letter to the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, written 7 March 1793, that he was not then, and had never been, a member of any political society and had never signed any paper originating with such a group. The author, relying primarily on two recently discovered letters, gives fresh evidence of Priestley's radical political activities during the early 1790's and concludes that Priestley was less than frank in his disclaimer.

S. Zebel

6:2303. Schofield, Robert E. (Univ. of Kansas). *THE INDUSTRIAL ORIENTATION OF SCIENCE IN THE LUNAR SOCIETY OF BIRMINGHAM. Isis* 1957 48(154): 408-415. A study of a provincial scientific society in England during the late 18th century which exemplifies the joining of interests of manufacturer and scientist. The activities of its members in applying science to the technical problems of the Industrial Revolution shows that the Lunar Society (founded 1760) represented an 18th-century technological research organization. Documented.

N. Kurland

6:2304. Soloway, Richard A. (Univ. of Michigan). *THE CRISIS OF ENGLISH FAITH AND MORALS DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Anglican Theological Review* 1960 42(4): 300-315. Maintains that the effects of the French Revolution were as important a cause of increased church attendance as evangelicalism. Frightened by the collapse of the ancien régime, propertied Englishmen, themselves no paragons of morality, heeded the clergy's warning that Britain would follow the French example unless the upper classes mended their ways. With the awareness that Britain would survive, religious fervor waned until it was revived in the Victorian era. The author discusses the views of Wilberforce, Burke and Grafton on the subject.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:2305. Sproule, H.D., ed. *JAMES BURNEY'S OPINIONS OF THE NAVAL MUTINY OF 1797. Mariner's Mirror* 1960 46(1): 61-62. Publishes a manuscript letter written by Sir James Burney, (then a port captain on the retired list) to Lord Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, on the Naval Mutiny of 1797. Burney considered "the great defects in the Naval Laws and Regulations to have been the principal, if not the sole, cause of the late mutiny." Details of the conditions of seamen are provided.

J.A.S. Grenville

HABSBURG EMPIRE

6:2306. Grüll, Georg (Linz). *DIE STRUMPFABRIK PONEGGEN 1763-1818* [The stocking factory of Poneggen 1763-1818]. *Mitteilungen des Oberösterreichischen Landesarchivs* 1959 6: 5-135. A detailed study in early Austrian economic history. The private stocking factory of Poneggen (Upper Austria) was founded in 1763 by Reichsgraf Christoph Ludwig von Salburg in order to satisfy the fashionable demand for stockings. It was a most welcome source of income for the greatly increased population of the area. Based on documents from the Hofkammerarchiv, Vienna, the Oberösterreichische Landesarchiv, Linz, and private collections.

P. Podjed

ITALY

See also: 6:2346

6:2307. Cesare, Giuseppe de. *GENESI STORICA DEL PARTITO POLITICO IN ITALIA* [Origin of the political party in Italy]. *Civitas* 1960 11(1): 3-19. While admitting the influence of the French Revolution on the formation of the political party in Italy, the author stresses its autonomous origin. He traces it back to the Black League of Bologna and the Società dei Raggi and follows its development up to Mazzini and Cavour.

E. Füssli, O.S.B.

POLAND

See also: 6:2311

6:2308. Salmonowicz, Stanislaw. *KRYSTIAN BOGUMIL STEINER (1746-1814) ZAPOMNIANY KRYTYK NARUSZEWICZA* [The forgotten critic of Naruszewicz: Krystian Bogumil Steiner (1746-1814)]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(1): 134-140. A short biographical sketch of the Polish lawyer, journalist and educator Krystian Bogumil Steiner. The author

analyzes Steiner's reviews of the two successive volumes of Adam Naruszewicz's History of the Polish Nation, thus trying to determine the standard of Steiner's historical knowledge and ability. A.F. Dygnas

PORTUGAL

See: 6:2321

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 6:2272

6:2309. Kabuzan, V.M. MATERIALY REVIZII KAK ISTOCHNIK PO ISTORII NASELENIA ROSSII XVIII - PEROVOI POLOVINY XIX V. (1718-1858) [The materials of inspections as a source for the history of Russia's population between the 18th and the first half of the 19th century (1718-1858)]. Istoriia SSSR 1959 (5): 128-140. In the period covered, inspections carried out by tax collectors were the most common way of assessing that part of the population which was liable to pay taxes as well as a considerable number of those who were not subject to taxation. On the basis of data contained in this material it is possible to trace the changes in the distribution and social composition of the population before the agrarian reform. Since there exists no other reliable source for estimates of this kind, the reports are indispensable for socio-economic studies. Numerous tables are included. Based on material from state archives. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2310. Kamenskii, Z.A. (Moscow). I. KANT V RUS-SKOI FILOSOFII NACHALA 19 VEKA [I. Kant and Russian philosophy in the early 19th century]. Vestnik Istorii Mirovoi Kul'tury 1960 (19): 49-66. Describes how Kant was first defended by Russian right-wing ideologists (notably Speranski) and then attacked by representatives of the official ideology (Runich, and Magnitski) on the grounds of his agnosticism. The author stresses the importance of Lubkin, the founder of left-wing criticism of Kant, who argued that time, space and causality were real and not a "prejudice of the understanding." The anti-Kantian movement was continued by Lobachevski and others. The author concludes that Kant did not play a part in forming the tradition of progressive Russian philosophy. Based on Russian publications of the 18th and 19th centuries. Jean Jull

6:2311. Khermat, M.M., ed. DOKUMENTY A. V. SUDOROVA V FONDAKH ISTORICHESKOGO MUZEIA AKA-DEMII NAUK ESTONSKOI SSR [Documents of A.V. Suvorov in the collection of the Historical Museum of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1958 (4): 328-344. Consists of thirteen commands, five letters and a note from Suvorov to Lieutenant-General Hans-Heinrich Fersen. The communications supplement information on Suvorov's conduct of the campaign which finally suppressed the Polish rising in 1794. Contrary to the instructions of the tsarist government which demanded repressive measures, Suvorov adopted a comparatively humane attitude toward the conquered insurgents. The letters include instructions for foraging parties to leave the peasants both enough food to last until the next harvest, and enough seed corn. Previously known letters of Suvorov to Fersen are published in vol. 2 of the collection of documents concerning A.V. Suvorov [Moscow, 1952]. Jean Jull

6:2312. Nesterenko, A.A. PERVONACHAL'NOE NAKO-PLENIE KAPITALA NA UKRAINE [The primary accumulation of capital in the Ukraine]. Voprosy Istorii 1958 (11): 142-152. Examines for the first time the characteristic features of primary accumulation of capital in the Ukraine. The original concentration of capital had various causes, including dotations by the tsar or military commanders (land, mills, state-owned manufactures), income from transportation and trade (especially the wine trade), wars, robbery and usury, taxes, rent, and intense exploitation of the working population. The author covers the period from the 17th century to the agrarian reform in 1861. Based on material from the branch office of the State Historical Archives of the Ukrainian SSR in Kharkov and works by various Ukrainian historians. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2313. Razgon, A.M. MELKOTOVARNOE PROIZVOD-STVO VO VTOROI POLOVINE XVIII V. I GENEZIS KAPITA-LISTICHESKOI MANUFAKTURY (PO MATERIALAM IVANOV-

SKOGO PROMYSHLENNOGO RAIONA) [Small-scale commodity production in the second half of the 18th century and the genesis of capitalist manufacture (a study based on the Ivanovo industrial district)]. Istoriia SSSR 1959 (6): 63-82. One of the largest centers of the Russian textile industry was the district to which the village Ivanovo belonged. The separation of industry and agriculture was typical for this district as early as the mid-18th century. The rapid development of a small-scale commodity trade, which assumed capitalist features under the prevailing economic conditions, led to the establishment of large enterprises of the capitalist manufacture type. The workers available through the absorption of small-scale producers were employed by the new enterprises. In the early years of the 19th century, up to twenty factories employed over 3,000 workers. The development of the peasant industry of Ivanovo reflects the manner in which capitalist conditions arose generally in Russia. Based on material from the Central State Historical Archives, Leningrad and the Central State Archives for Old Records. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2314. Shul'ga, I.G. K VOPROSU O RAZVITII VSE ROSSIISKOGO RYNKA VO VTOROI POLOVINE XVII VEKA (PO MATERIALAM LEVOBEREZHZHOI UKRAINY) [On the question of the development of an all-Russian market in the second half of the 18th century (according to material from the left-bank Ukraine)]. Voprosy Istorii 1958 (10): 35-45. The domestic market in Russia grew with the development of commodity production. The landowners became involved in the goods-and-money relation. In the course of the development of manual production and of a new social and economic organization, this pattern also penetrated the peasant communities. It served the development of the productive resources of the Ukraine and promoted the sale of agricultural products and raw material in Russian towns. Based on material from the Central State Historical Archives of the Ukrainian SSR. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2315. Simard-Pitray, Madeleine de. L'AMBASSADE DU COMTE DE SEGUR [The embassy of the Count of Segur]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1958 9(108): 689-695. An analysis of the delicate ambassadorial mission entrusted to the Count Segur, 1784-1787, which resulted in the Russian-French commerce treaty of 1787. The author relates anecdotes and describes facets of the character of Catherine the Great and the role of her "adviser" Potemkin, as well as a description of Russian court life. D. Jean Detiere

6:2316. Tolybekov, S.E. RUSSIA AND THE KAZAKH IN THE 18TH CENTURY. Central Asian Review 1955 3(4): 269-276. An abridged version of an article published in June 1955 in the Bulletin of the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences entitled "The Reactionary Struggle of the Kazakh Sultans and Batsyrs of the Lesser Horde Against Voluntary Union with Russia." The author considers the principal social, economic and external political factors affecting the process of assimilation of the Kazakh people into the Russian Empire. Extensive quotations from contemporary and 19th-century tsarist writers are given in the original article. Based on Materialy Po Istorii Kazakhsko SSR [Source material for a history of the Kazakh SSR] (1940). Barbara Waldstein

SPAIN

See also: 6:2347, 2501

6:2317. Barrado, Arcángel, O.F.M. SERIE DE MINUTOS PROVINCIALES, DEFINITORIOS, CAPITULOS Y COLEGACIONES DE LA PROVINCIA FRANCISCANA DE SAN MIGUEL EN EXTREMADURA (1761-1835) [Series of provincial ministers, definitors, chapters and congregations in the Franciscan province of San Miguel in Extremadura (1761-1835)]. Archivo Ibero-Americano (Spain) 1959 19(76): 42-445. A catalogue of the provincial ministers and definitors who governed the province of San Miguel in Extremadura, in the period 1761-1835. A record of chapters and congregation during the same period is also given. In 1774 the province was divided into two parts: San Miguel supra Tagum and San Miguel infra Tagum. The provincial ministers, definitors, chapters and congregations of San Miguel supra Tagum from this date on are enumerated. Based on the Libro Becerro of the province of San Miguel, which is preserved in the editorial office of Archivo Ibero-Americano. A (t)

6:2318. Beneyto, Juan. TEXTOS POLITICOS INEDITOS DE LOS SIGLOS XVII Y XVIII. SEGUN LOS FONDOS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE MANUSCRITOS DE LA BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL [Unpublished political texts of the 17th and 18th centuries. From the contents of the Manuscripts Department of the Biblioteca Nacional]. *Revista de Estudios Políticos* (Spain) 1958 63(100): 387-455. After an introduction which draws attention to the characteristics of the libelous genre to which they belong, gives bibliographical data on and discusses seventy-one unpublished texts of the 17th and 18th centuries, which are preserved in the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid. J. N. (IHE 31273)

6:2319. Campos, Jorge. BOLIVAR EN MADRID. [Bolívar in Madrid]. *Revista Shell* (Venezuela) 1959 (31): 17-20. Notes on a visit to the Court made by Bolívar in 1799. They reflect the atmosphere of the epoch. B. T. (IHE 32196)

6:2320. Caso González, José. JOVELLANOS Y LA INQUISICION (UN INTENTO INQUISITORIAL DE PROHIBIR EL INFORME SOBRE LEY AGRARIA EN 1797) [Jovellanos and the Inquisition (an attempt by the Inquisition to ban the "Report on Agrarian Law" in 1797)]. *Archivum* (Spain) 1957 [1958] (1-3): 231-259. Publishes and discusses the motion of censure promoted by the Holy Office in 1796-97 with respect to various propositions in the *Informe sobre Ley Agraria*. This document, preserved in the Archivo Histórico Nacional, is concerned principally with the *Diarios* of Jovellanos. Although Padre Fullana, the author of the report, considered the work as "conducive to anarchy" and that "it should be strictly prohibited," the great support given the *Informe* by influential parties prevented its suppression. At this critical time for Jovellanos, he was named minister (1797), but the Inquisition continued its investigations. The motive for the persecution of Jovellanos lies largely in the question of agrarian reform, which was opposed to the interest of the clergy. J. M. R. (IHE 31598)

6:2321. Castro, Manuel de, O.F.M. INFORME DE CAMPOMANES SOBRE LA EMIGRACION E INDUSTRIALIZACION DE GALICIA [Report by Campomanes on Galician emigration and industrialization]. *Cuadernos de Estudios Gallegos* (Spain) 1958 13(40): 242-254. An annotated copy of a report dealing with the problem of the emigration of Galicians to Portugal, and proposing as a remedy the establishment of mills in Galicia, as well as the promotion of sardine fishing and salting and the lifting of restrictions on trade with America. A bibliography on Galician emigration is included. The report is preserved in the Biblioteca Nacional. J. Mr. (IHE 31576)

6:2322. Coronel Urtecho, José. EL HOMBRE AMERICANO Y SUS PROBLEMAS [American man and his problems]. *Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos* (Spain) 1959 (111): 223-233. In trying to ascertain the exact nature of the American, maintains that the true Spanish American is derived from him. The author therefore attempts a brief summary of the lines along which the Spanish American type developed during the colonial era. E. Rz. (IHE 31918)

6:2323. Duran [I Grau], E[ulàlia], and M[ax] E[manuel] Cahner. LA GUERRA GRAN A TRAVES DE LA POESIA DE L'EPOCA (1793-1795) [The great war in the poetry of the era 1793-1795]. *Germinabit* (Spain) 1959 (58): 3-5. Reproduces various popular poetical compositions in Catalan dealing with the following aspects of the war against France: the campaign in Roussillon, the participation of Barcelona and Valencia, and the Miquelets. The works are from the Archivo Histórico Municipal de Barcelona. J. Ró. (IHE 31642)

6:2324. Duran [I Grau], Eulàlia, and Max-E[manuel] Cahner. UNA LLETRA PRIVADA EN VERS, DEL SEGLE XVIII [A private letter in verse, from the 18th century]. *Germinabit* (Spain) 1959 (59): 8-9. Publishes and discusses a letter written in 1781 by a merchant of Barcelona. In this letter, which consists of 206 verses in Catalan, he comments on the difficulties caused to Catalonian exports of aguar-diente and printed cotton by the international situation, referring to the war with England, the independence of the United States, Gibraltar, Minorca, trade with Cuba, and hopes of peace. The manuscript is preserved in the Archivo Histórico Municipal in Barcelona. J. Ró. (IHE 31565)

6:2325. Gandfa, Enrique de. LAS IDEAS POLITICAS DE JOVELLANOS [Jovellanos' political ideas]. *La Nueva*

Democracia (USA) 1959 39(3): 36-45. Discusses the ideology of Jovellanos (1744-1811), explaining the apparent contradictions to be found in it. The author refers to his political activity and praises his personality. E. Rz. (IHE 31599)

6:2326. Idoate, Florencio, ed. UN CEREMONIAL DE LA DIPUTACION DE NAVARRA [A ceremonial of the Deputation of Navarre]. *Anuario de Historia del Derecho Español* (Spain) 1957/58 [1959] 27/28: 853-887. Publishes the text of a ceremonial of 1781 intended for the use of the Deputation of Navarre. Included are profuse notes referring to the historical events, acts and questions mentioned in the text. The introduction gives summary notes on the political institutions of Navarre in the modern era. The document is preserved in the Archivo General de Navarra. J. F. R. (IHE 31567)

6:2327. Muñoz Pérez, José. LA ESPAÑA DE CARLOS III Y SU CONCIENCIA DE PERIODO HISTORICO [The Spain of Charles III and its consciousness of historical period]. *Arbor* (Spain) 1958 39(149): 29-45. Notes in preparation of the bicentenary of Charles III's succession to the throne, showing the characteristics of the age as portrayed in contemporary writings. C. B. (IHE 31570)

6:2328. Muñoz de San Pedro, Miguel Conde de Canilleros. UNOS DATOS SOBRE LA CONFISCACION DE LOS BIENES DEL PRINCIPE DE LA PAZ [Some data on the confiscation of the property of the Prince of the Peace]. *Revista de Estudios Extremeños* (Spain) 1959 15(2): 405-419. A summary of Godoy's possessions (pastures, flocks of cattle, encomiendas, etc.) in Estremadura, La Mancha and Valencia, giving the names of the administrators in charge. Based on a document in the Archivo Histórico, Cáceres. J. Mr. (IHE 31645)

6:2329. Parra Cabrera, Antonio. NOTAS ACERCA DEL SUBSTRATUM HUMANO DE LA NOVISIMA RECOPIACION [Notes on the human substratum of the Novísima Recopilación]. *Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Giennenses* (Spain) 1957 4(13): 123-149. An examination of the historical platform on which the Novísima Recopilación de las Leyes de España (promulgated in 1805) was conceived, elaborated and revised. This code of laws was the work of the Granada lawyer Juan de la Reguera Valdeomar. The author begins by analyzing the motives which led the government of Charles IV to realize such an undertaking, the impact of the war of independence on the Novísima Recopilación, and the avalanche of objections to it from chancelleries, audiencias, universities, etc. Reguera Valdeomar died, poor and embittered, in 1817. J. Mr. (IHE 31654)

6:2330. Ruiz Álvarez, Antonio. ESTAMPAS HISTORICAS DEL PUERTO DE LA CRUZ. LA ESCUELA DEL GREMIO DE MAREANTES [Historical landmarks in Puerto de la Cruz. The Seamen's Guild School]. *El Museo Canario* (Spain) 1954 [1959] 15(49-52): 91-103. Refers to the establishment in 1804 of a school for the sons of seamen, which was subsidized by shipowners and flourished until 1825. An appendix consists of two documents dating from 1804 and 1809. C. B. (IHE 31657)

SWITZERLAND

See: 6:2282, 2283, 2836

Latin America

All abstracts on the wars of independence dealing with both the years before and after 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions.

6:2331. Brand, Donald D. EL "ENSAYO POLITICO SOBRE EL REINO DE LA NUEVA ESPAÑA," DE HUMBOLDT [The "Political Essay on the Realm of New Spain," by Humboldt]. *La Palabra y el Hombre* (Mexico) 1959 (11): 351-372. An evaluation of this work, particularly of that part of it referring to Humboldt's conception of economic geography. Brand gives an analysis of its content, sources of information, etc.

Included is a reproduction of a map of New Spain (1804), indicating the route followed by Humboldt, the intendancies and the modern states. D. B. (IHE 32163)

6:2332. Ramos [Pérez], Demetrio. SOBRE LA POSIBLE SUSTITUCION DEL TERMINO "EPOCA COLONIAL" [On a possible substitute for the term "colonial era"]. *Boletín Americanista* (Spain) 1959 1(1): 33-41. Summary of proposals that have been made for replacing the expression "epoca colonial" by one better suited to historical fact. The author submits and discusses the terms "provincia" and "provincial."

R. O. (IHE 32061)

6:2333. Zavala, Silvio. ASPECTOS DE LA POLITICA COLONIAL EN AMERICA [Aspects of colonial policy in America]. *Revista de Historia Americana y Argentina* (Argentina) 1956/57 1(1/2): 13-35. An essay which gives a comparative view of the different forms of European colonization in the New World. The author refers especially to the political, administrative and institutional aspects, and shows the reciprocal influences between the different centers of colonization. Finally he examines the most outstanding characteristics of Spanish colonization and its development during three centuries. Bibliography. E. Rz. (IHE 32064)

CENTRAL AMERICA

6:2334. Blanco Segura, Ricardo. HISTORIA ECLESIASTICA DE COSTA RICA DEL DESCUBRIMIENTO A LA ERECCION DE LA DIOCESIS (1502-1850) [Ecclesiastical history of Costa Rica from the discovery to the erection of the diocese (1502-1850)]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1959 24(1-6): 5-299. A full-sized book taking up the entire issue. The author emphasizes personnel and organization but pays attention to the sociological aspects. Based on archival material as well as secondary sources, and equipped with notes and bibliography. D. Bushnell

6:2335. Borhegyi, Stephen F. de. CULTO A LA IMAGEN DEL SENOR DE ESQUIPULAS EN CENTRO AMERICA Y NUEVO MEXICO [Cult of the image of Our Lord of Esquipulas in Central America and New Mexico]. *Antropología e Historia de Guatemala* 1959 11(1): 44-49. Describes this devotion, which originated in Guatemala, whose pre-Columbian characteristics -- the black color of the image and the practice of geography associated with the cult -- explain its spread in Central America and its introduction into New Mexico in 1816.

B. T. (IHE 32011)

6:2336. Cruxent, José María. INFORME SOBRE UN RECONOCIMIENTO ARQUEOLOGICO EN EL DARIEN (PANAMA) [Report on an archaeological survey in Darien (Panama)]. *Lotería* (Panama) 1959 (45): 1-32. Reports the result of two expeditions to Darien which attempted to clarify the route followed by Núñez de Balboa. Notes on the history of the Darien region from 1500 to 1790 are also included. Bibliography. Article to be continued. D. B. (IHE 32047)

6:2337. Jinesta, Ricardo. LA INQUISICION EN SUS PROYECCIONES SOBRE INSTITUCIONES ANTIGUAS DE COSTA RICA [The Inquisition in its projections upon the old institutions of Costa Rica]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1958 22(7-12): 362-374. Notes on the establishment, development and methods of the Inquisition in Spain and America. Special reference is made to the Captaincy General of Guatemala and to Costa Rica (16th to 19th century).

E. Rz. (IHE 32070)

6:2338. Unsigned. LEGAJOS DE REALES ORDENES, BANDOS Y SUPERIORES DESPACHOS PUBLICOS EN ESTA POBLACION DE VALLE HERMOSO EN EL PRESENTE AÑO. 1791-1811 [Bundles of royal orders, proclamations, and dispatches from higher authorities in this town of Valle Hermoso [San José] in the present year, 1791-1811]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1959 23(7-12): 182-196. Miscellaneous documents, some of purely local application, but most referring to the general administration of the province of Costa Rica. D. Bushnell

6:2339. Unsigned. PARA LA HISTORIA ECLESIASTICA DE HONDURAS [For the ecclesiastical history of Honduras]. *Revista de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Honduras*

1958 37(1-3): 27-32. Transcription of 1) a certificate of matrimonial excommunication; 2) a petition to the cabildo of Choluteca, and 3) a chaplain's title. All three documents (1699-1792) appear to come from the Archivo Nacional, Tegucigalpa. B. T. (IHE 32010)

6:2340. Vallejo, Antonio R. MINAS EN HONDURAS [Mines in Honduras]. *Revista de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Honduras* 1958 37(1-3): 19-27. Transcription of various documents of the years 1763-1792, including ordinances of inspections, denouncements of mines, and the will of an inhabitant of the Real de Minas de San José de Yucatan. [Previous installments (ibid. 1956 34(10-12): 32-40; 1957 35(1-3): 35-44; 36(4-6): 99-104, and 1958 36(7-9): 158-163) pertained to the 17th and first half of the 18th century]. B. T. (IHE 32136)

MEXICO

6:2341. Ramírez, Ignacio. ALEJANDRO VON HUMBOLDT. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1959 (154): 1 and 7. A speech showing the importance to the life of the Mexican nation of Alexander von Humboldt's visit and the publication of his work. *Ensayo político sobre el reino de Nueva España* (Paris, 1803). D. B. (IHE 32164)

6:2342. Teja Zabre, Alfonso. MORELOS, HOMBRE DE GUERRA Y HOMBRE DE PAZ [Morelos, man of war and man of peace]. *Historia Mexicana* 1959 8(4): 499-511. A summary of various opinions attributing to the priest Morelos (1765-1815) authorship of a "Plan of Devastation" in 1814. The document, which is included in the *Historia de Alamán*, is published here, and its revolutionary characteristics and the validity of its arguments are analyzed. The authenticity of Morelos' authorship is neither affirmed nor denied. Extracts from Morelos' correspondence are also included.

B. T. (IHE 3223)

6:2343. Unsigned. EXAMENES EN LA ESCUELA DE MINERIA EN EL AÑO 1803 [Examinations in the School of Mining in 1803]. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1959 (154): 6. Copy of a notice published in *La Gaceta* (Mexico, 1803) referring to the conducting of the examinations in the above Mexican center. The board of examiners included Alexander von Humboldt. D. B. (IHE 32135)

SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 6:2517

6:2344. Acevedo, Edberto Óscar. NOTAS SOBRE LA JUSTICIA EN LA INTENDENCIA DE SALTA [Notes on Justice in the intendancy of Salta]. *Revista del Instituto de Historia y Derecho* (Argentina) 1958 (9): 57-83. Examines the plans to put into operation the Commission of Justice of the intendancy of Salta, Argentina, in accordance with a royal decree of 1782, corresponding to the new political system of intendancies. Attention is called to some unpublished ordinances. Based partly on unpublished documents from the Archivo de Indias in Seville, the Archivo General de la Nación in Buenos Aires and the Archivo Histórico in Salta.

C. Ba. (IHE 32144)

6:2345. Aguilera, Miguel. INFORME SOBRE "EL PROCESO DE NARIÑO A LA LUZ DE DOCUMENTOS HISTORICOS" [Report on "Nariño's trial in the light of historical documents"]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1958 46(531-533): 91-109. A detailed examination and evaluation of this book by Guillermo Hernández de Alba on the trial of 1794 of the precursor of the independence movement in Spanish America. D. B. (IHE 32211)

6:2346. [Belgrano, Mario]. EL PENSAMIENTO POLITICO ITALIANO DEL SETTECENTO EN LA INFORMACION INTELECTUAL DE MANUEL BELGRANO [18th-century Italian political thought in the intellectual formation of Manuel Belgrano]. *Revista del Instituto de Historia del Derecho* (Argentina) 1958 (9): 45-56. Synthesis of a chapter of a book on preparation on Manuel Belgrano (1770-1820). After an outline of 18th-century ideology in Italy, an attempt is made to place

Belgrano within the framework of these ideas. The author considers that his importance in the social and political spheres deserves more profound investigation. C. Ba. (IHE 32220)

6:2347. Donoso, Ricardo. EN TORNO A LA PERSONALIDAD DE DON MIGUEL LASTARRIA 1759-1827 [Concerning the personality of Don Miguel Lastarria (1759-1827)]. *Revista de Historia de América* (Mexico) 1958 [1959] (5): 427-463. After correcting some of Rubén Vargas Ugarte's misconceptions concerning the colonial official and writer Miguel Lastarria and the lawyer Juan Egaña (1768-1836), both Peruvians, examines the personality and work of Lastarria in Chile, Río de la Plata and Spain. An appendix includes a memorandum from Lastarria on grain trade between Peru and Chile (1793-1795), with notes on contemporary Chilean agriculture, and the correspondence (twelve unpublished letters of the year 1801) between Lastarria and the geographer and naturalist Félix de Azara, toward the end of the latter's stay in America. Based partly on documents from the Archivo de Indias, Seville. D. B. (IHE 32176)

6:2348. Eyzaguirre Escobar, Jaime. PROYECTOS PARA LA ACUÑACION DE MONEDAS DE COBRE EN CHILE. 1781-1834 [Plans for the coining of copper money in Chile. 1781-1834]. *Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia* 1959 26 (60): 193-204. Examines various plans for the coining of copper money in Chile, explaining why they were not realized. The author discusses, inter alia, the plan of Manuel José de Orejuela from the year 1781, and part of it is reproduced. Based on documents from Chilean archives. E. Rz. (IHE 33915)

6:2349. Iribarren Celis, Lino. DE ARAURE A SAN MATEO Y DE CARABOBO A LA PUERTA [From Araure to San Mateo and from Carabobo to La Puerta]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18 (58): 39-44. Deals with the military tactics employed by Bolívar and his generals in the engagements mentioned above (1813-1814), showing the circumstances that caused the defeat of the patriots. R. C. (IHE 32194)

6:2350. Lohman Villena, Guillermo. LAS COMPAÑIAS DE GENTILES HOMBRES LANZA Y ARCABUCOS DE LA GUARDA DEL VIRREINATO DEL PERU [The Lance and Harquebus Companies of Gentlemen in the Guard of the Viceroyalty of Peru]. *Anuario de Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1956 13: 141-215. Documented study of the origins and development of these companies, whose history and activity is traced from their foundation in 1557 to their extinction in 1784. Based partly on unpublished documents from the Archivo General de Indias in Seville. C. Ba. (IHE 32066)

6:2351. López Pardo, María Rita. LOS JESUITAS EN MARACAIBO [The Jesuits in Maracaibo]. *Misionaria Hispanica* (Spain) 1959 16 (46): 87-118. Study of the frustrated plan to found a college of the Society of Jesus in the Venezuelan city of Maracaibo. The author examines in detail the long process: the first plans for foundation; the establishment of a residence (which existed as early as 1735) as the first stage of the project; the work of education carried out from there (the names and activities of the Jesuits who directed it are indicated); and its suppression with that of the Society (1763). Numerous documents show the good impression left by the Jesuits and the need for teachers in Maracaibo at the end of the 18th century. The appendix contains twenty-two documents (1678-1816) from the Archivo Histórico Nacional and the Library of the Real Academia de la Historia (Madrid). D. B. (IHE 32150)

6:2352. Mariluz Urquijo, José María. UNA ACADEMIA DE JURISPRUDENCIA EN EL BUENOS AIRES VIRREINALE [An academy of jurisprudence in viceregal Buenos Aires]. *Revista del Instituto de Historia del Derecho* (Argentina) 1958 (9): 132-133. As an antecedent of Manuel Antonio de Castro's theoretical and practical academy of jurisprudence, refers to the existence of an analogous private academy which functioned in Buenos Aires at the end of the 18th century under the direction of Mariano Pérez de Saravia y Sorarte. The author believes that this academy represents the origin of civil law studies in Buenos Aires. Based partly on unpublished documents from the Archivo General de la Nación in Buenos Aires. C. Ba. (IHE 32143)

6:2353. Mendoza, Cristóbal L. CONMEMORACION DEL 19 DE ABRIL [Commemoration of the 19th of April]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18 (59): 197-204.

A speech on the great importance of 19 April 1810, which marked the beginning of Venezuelan independence.

B. T. (IHE 32240)

6:2354. M. P. V. DE LA ROTA DE LA PUERTA A LA PROSCRIPCION DE CARUPANO [From the defeat of La Puerta to the proscription of Carupano]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18 (58): 107-112. Following a brief commentary, reproduces a description, published in the Venezuelan periodical *Mensajero de Cartagena* (1814) and attributed to Bolívar, of the events of the struggle for independence in Venezuela during the period June-September 1814.

R. C. (IHE 32241)

6:2355. Pérez Arbeláez, Enrique. EL HUMBOLDT QUE VIO COLOMBIA [The Humboldt who saw Colombia]. *Revista Javeriana* (Colombia) 1959 51 (254): 271-279. A speech on the occasion of the centenary of Alexander von Humboldt's death, exalting his contribution to scientific knowledge and to the political prosperity of Colombia. The author gives information concerning the historic moment of Humboldt's arrival in America, and draws attention to his most outstanding scientific works. B. T. (IHE 32160)

6:2356. Porras Barrenechea, Raúl. CARLOS PEDEMONTE, ARZOBISPO BOLIVIANO DE LIMA [Carlos Pedemonte, the Bolivian archbishop of Lima]. *Mercurio Peruano* 1958 39 (377): 469-482. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 6:1466]. This part refers to the work of Pedemonte as a member of the Order of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, as the rector of the Colegio de San Carlos and later as president of the Constituent Congress. His activity in the life of Lima spanned the last years of Spanish rule and the first days of independence. See also: 6:2528. E. Rz. (IHE 32146)

6:2357. Poveda Tobar, C. Samuel. HEROINAS ECUATORIANAS [Heroines of Ecuador]. *El Libertador* (Ecuador) 1958 15 (117): 47-48. An account of the heroic deeds during the independence era of Antonia Vela and María Josefa Larráin (1773-1812). C. Ba. (IHE 32228)

6:2358. Quijano Guerrero, Alberto. EL PROCESO HISTORICO [The historical process]. *Revista de Historia* (Colombia) 1956/57 6 (36-47): 205-217. Following presentation of his general conception of history, the author applies his thesis to an episode of 20 July 1810 in Santa Fé involving José González Llorente and Francisco and Antonio Morales. B. T. (IHE 32127)

6:2359. Unsigned. DIARIO DE LAS OPERACIONES Y OBSERVACIONES DEL EJERCITO REAL AL MANDO DEL MARISCAL DE CAMPO DON MELCHOR AYMERICH, GOBERNADOR INTENDENTE DE LA PROVINCIA DE CUENCA DEL PERU, QUE OBRA CONTRA EL DE LOS INSURGENTES DE SANTAFE, ACAUDILLADOS POR DON ANTONIO NARIÑO [Journal of the operations and observations of the royal army under Field Marshal Don Melchor Aymerich, governor intendant of the province of Cuenca del Peru, in their campaign against the insurgent army of Santa Fé, led by Don Antonio Nariño]. *Revista de Historia* (Colombia) 1956-58 6 (36-47): 284-297. A copy of a document, which includes, inter alia, the military dispatch given by Lieutenant Colonel Don Pedro Leonardo Noriega, and gives information about the forces that fought against Nariño (1814). B. T. (IHE 32209)

6:2360. Unsigned. GOBERNACION Y CAPITANIA GENERAL [Government and captaincy general]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1958 45 (181): 653-662, and 46 (182): 21-39. Continuation from previous indices [See abstracts 2:1138, 1:2408, 3:2568, 4:2681, 5:427, 5:1651, and 6:1271]. References are made to documents in the section "Gobernación and Capitanía General" of the Archivo General de la Nación: in the first part 114 documents of Vols. 43 and 44 (1790); in the second part 134 documents of Vol. 44 of the same year. E. Rz. (IHE 32139)

6:2361. Unsigned. INTENDENCIA DE EJERCITO Y REAL HACIENDA [Intendancy of the Army and the Public Exchequer]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1958 45 (181): 669-685, and 46 (182): 40-54. Continuation from previous indices [See abstracts 2:1139, 3:2567, 4:2683, 5:428, 5:3010, and 6:1272]. Included in these two

installments are references to a total of 234 documents of the year 1788 from the section "Intendencia de Ejército y Real Hacienda" of the Archivo General de la Nación.

B. T. (IHE 32140)

6:2362. Unsigned. LOS ABOGADOS DE LA COLONIA [The lawyers of the colony]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Venezuela) 1958 45(181): 788-819, and 46(182): 154-185. Continuation from previous articles [See abstracts 2:1140, 3:2570, 4:2685, 5:429, 5:1654, and 6:1273]. Presented in these two installments are documents of the years 1793-1807 referring to José María Gragirena, Juan José de Maya, Juan José Mora, Silvestre Guadarrama, Gabriel Méndez, Pedro Regalado de Arrieché, Manuel Antonio Pérez Cervantes, Francisco Antonio Padul and Juan José García de Roa.

E. Rz. (IHE 32141)

6:2363. Unsigned. NOTICIAS DE LA REBELION DEL PERU POR TUPAC-AMARU [Information on the rebellion of Peru by Tupac Amaru]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia (Ecuador) 1959 39(93): 98-100. Publishes an anonymous document dated Buenos Aires, 1781, and taken from a private archive. It describes the events in Peru in the course of the uprising led by the cacique Tupac Amaru in 1780.

R. C. (IHE 33916)

6:2364. Unsigned. RELACION EXACTA Y CIRCUNSTANCIADA DE TODOS LOS EMPLEOS POLITICOS, DE REAL HACIENDA Y MILITARES QUE HAY EN LA CIUDAD DE QUITO Y TODA SU PROVINCIA, CON DIVISION DE LOS GOBIERNOS, CORREGIMIENTOS Y TENENCIAS QUE HAY EN LOS LUGARES DE SU DISTRITO, LA CUAL SE FORMA EN CUMPLIMIENTO DE REAL ORDEN DE 12 MARZO DE 1783, ETC., ETC. [Exact and minute account of all the political posts, both in the royal exchequer and military, in the city of Quito and all of its province, with division into the gobiernos, corregimientos and lieutenancies existing in the areas of the district, as formed in accordance with the royal decree of 12 March 1783, etc.]. Boletín del Archivo Nacional de Historia (Ecuador) 1959 5(7-8): 6-36. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 4:2690]. This part of the document refers to posts in the cities of Cuenca, Loja, Guayaquil, Jaén, Archidona and Macas, as well as the province of Maynas, the town of Zaruma and various villages. The document (1790) is preserved in the Archivo Nacional de Historia in Quito.

E. Rz. (IHE 32142)

6:2365. Villalobos R., Sergio. EL DESCONTENTO CONTRA LA POLITICA ECONOMICA DE LOS BORBONES EN CHILE [Discontent with the economic policy of the Bourbons in Chile]. Estudios Americanos (Spain) 1958 15(78/79): 135-143. Notes on the tobacco mutiny of 1753 and the tax revolt of 1776 in Chile occasioned by the economic methods adopted by Spain.

C. Ba. (IHE 32132)

6:2366. Villanueva Urtega, Horacio. LA IDEA DE LOS INCAS COMO FACTOR FAVORABLE A LA INDEPENDENCIA [The idea of the Incas as a factor favorable to independence]. Revista Universitaria (Peru) 1958 47(115): 137-158. Shows how the Peruvian Indians retained throughout the colonial era a nostalgia for the Incas, which influenced them in favor of the independence movement. This nostalgia was, up to a point, the equivalent of the "national conscience" evident among the Creoles. Based on published and unpublished documents from Peruvian archives.

E. Rz. (IHE 32188)

6:2367. Wiedner, Donald L. (Mount Holyoke College). FORCED LABOR IN COLONIAL PERU. The Americas 1960 16(4): 357-383. Surveys the different forms of forced labor in colonial Peru (including modern Bolivia), such as mita and debt servitude, considering both their legal and theoretical basis and their practical effects. The author is mostly concerned with the development of forced labor systems in the 16th and 17th centuries, but also notes the relative decline (but by no means extinction) of forced labor for economic and other reasons in the later colonial period. Based on a wide range of printed sources.

D. Bushnell

WEST INDIES

See also: 6:2297

6:2368. Cabrero, Leoncio. EL AVENTURERO DOMINGO DE ASSERETO Y SUS ANDANZAS EN AMERICA [The adventurer Domingo de Assereto and his fortunes in America]. Trabajos y Conferencias (Spain) 1958 2(4): 1-187. Biographical data on a Genoese adventurer, and an account of his exploits in Louisiana, Cuba and Santo Domingo from 1787, when he arrived in New Orleans, to 1797. Based on material from the Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid.

R. C. (IHE 32143)

6:2369. Rubio Mañé, J. Ignacio. DON FELIX BERENGUER DE MARQUINA, VIRREY ELECTO DE NUEVA ESPAÑA, PRISIONERO DE LOS INGLESES EN JAMAICA [Don Félix Berenguer de Marquina, viceroy-elect of New Spain, a prisoner of the English in Jamaica]. Deals with the imprisonment of this viceroy in 1800 on the island of Jamaica, while en route to New Spain. Numerous documents from the Archivo General de la Nación, Mexico, and the Public Record Office in London are incorporated in the text. Some biographical and genealogical data on Marquina is also included.

R. C. (IHE 32144)

Pacific Area

6:2370. Cloghessy, James F. (Purdue Univ. Hammond). THE PHILIPPINES AND THE ROYAL PHILIPPINE COMPANY. Mid-America 1960 42(2): 80-104. Examines the historiography on the Royal Philippine Company (1785-1834) from Malo de Luque and Tomas de Comyn to the present, and argues that while the history of the Company is still to be written, it is impossible to hold any longer to the Philippine-centric interpretation of the Company. Based on material from the Ayer Collection of the Newberry Library (Chicago).

R.J. Mario

United States of America

See also: 6:2299, 2368, 2504

6:2371. Barnes, Eric W. (Loomis School, Connecticut). ALL THE KING'S HORSES . . . AND ALL THE KING'S MEN. American Heritage 1960 11(6): 56-59, 86-87. Recounts the episode in which the British troops crossed North River Bridge, Salem, Massachusetts, a center of American Patriot activity, in February 1775. There the first American blood was shed, nearly two months before Lexington and Concord. The author concludes that this, perhaps, was the first blow of the American Revolution. Undocumented.

C.R. Allen, Jr.

6:2372. Boller, Paul F. (Southern Methodist Univ.). GEORGE WASHINGTON AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. William and Mary Quarterly 1960 17(4): 486-506. A study of Washington's relations with Jews, Protestants and Roman Catholics. "A typical eighteenth century deist," Washington was Episcopalian without creedal commitment. The author suggests that Washington may have become convinced of the advantage of religious liberty when his half-brother sought to sell Ohio Company land to non-British settlers. Washington's relations with Quaker pacifists are discussed.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:2373. Burr, Nelson R. (Library of Congress). THE CRITICAL PERIOD OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN NEW JERSEY. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1960 29(2): 139-144. Examines the influence of the Church in New Jersey from 1784 to 1790. Under the leadership of the Rev. Abraham Beach, the Episcopalians of New Jersey took a middle ground between Seabury and White, following the former on episcopacy and liturgy, and the latter on lay participation in church government. Beach headed the committee which opposing the liberal wing's deviations from Anglican norms, secured the rejection of the proposed prayer book of 1785.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:2374. [English, David]. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF JOSEPH PRIESTLEY IN A LETTER OF DAVID ENGLISH TO CHARLES D. GREEN. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1960 38(2): 124-127. Joseph Priestley arrived

America on 4 June 1791 and visited Princeton on 19 June. He and his family were described briefly in this letter by David English, a 1789 graduate of the College of New Jersey and from 1794 to 1796 Tutor and Librarian there. His correspondent was a graduate from the class of 1787. W.D. Metz

6:2375. Greene, John C. (Iowa State College). *SCIENCE AND THE PUBLIC IN THE AGE OF JEFFERSON*. *Isis* 1958 49(155): 13-25. A study of the American public's interest in science in the late 18th and early 19th century. After an examination of contemporary publications and of comments of scientists and efforts at publication and popularization, the author concludes that scientists of Jefferson's day found their countrymen all too little interested in science, and that they labored as best they could to cultivate a taste for it among educated classes by appeals to patriotism and civic pride, to natural theology and the utilitarian spirit of the age. N. Kurland

6:2376. Hayward, Oliver S. *A SEARCH FOR THE REAL NATHAN SMITH*. *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 1960 15(3): 268-281. A sketch of a great, if neglected, physician, surgeon and medical educator. In the first half of the 19th century, Dr. Smith was, in his connections with the medical schools of Yale, Dartmouth, and the University of Vermont, a major figure in the development of American medical education. The difficulties of medical practice in this period are well illustrated in the Smith's career, as are the difficulties of being a teacher of medicine. Based on contemporary sources, including manuscripts. C. Rosenberg

6:2377. Josephy, Alvin M., Jr. *A MAN TO MATCH THE MOUNTAINS*. *American Heritage* 1960 11(6): 60-63, 81-85. Describes the trials and contributions of the British explorer David Thompson (1770-1857) in exploring the northwestern sections of the USA and western Canada. He produced the first map based on surveys and notes made between 1792 and 1812. Illustrated. Undocumented. C.R. Allen, Jr.

6:2378. Ketcham, Ralph L. (Syracuse Univ.). *JAMES MADISON AND RELIGION -- A NEW HYPOTHESIS*. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1960 38(2): 65-90. Challenges the common assumption that Madison shared Jefferson's deism and skepticism and that Madison's support of separation of church and state rose from the hope that such a policy would lead to the immunization or decline of religion. Madison is shown to have had positive religious beliefs developed under the influence of 18th-century rationalism as set forth by the Rev. Samuel Clarke in *The Being and Attributes of God* and particularly of the Scottish "Common Sense" philosophy of the Rev. John Witherspoon, the unusually open-minded president of the College of New Jersey at Princeton. Not a member of the Episcopal Church, Madison nevertheless attended its services. He consistently opposed anti-Catholicism and was tolerant and sympathetic toward all religious groups. His insistence upon separation of church and state was founded on his belief that the policy was necessary for the vitality of religion as well as for the peace of society and preservation of human freedom. W.D. Metz

6:2379. Kuropatkin, G.R. *O PUTI RAZVITIIA KAPITALIZMA V ZEMLEDELI S.SH.A. V DOMONOPOLISTICHE-SKUIU EPOKHU* [The development of capitalism in the U.S. in the premonopolistic period]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 (4): 38-56. Describes how the system of competitive freehold farming on the basis of comparatively small landholdings was formed as a result of 1) squatting on "unoccupied land;" 2) confiscation of large estates of Tories during the War of Independence; 3) nationalization of land in the West; 4) agrarian legislation on the distribution of western land in the early 19th century; 5) the breaking up of large slave-worked plantations in the Civil War, and 6) the Homestead Act. Based on published American material. Jean Jull

6:2380. Kusielewicz, Eugene (St. John's Univ., New York). *NIEMCEWICZ IN AMERICA*. *Polish Review* 1960 5(1): 66-79. A survey of Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz's stay in America (1797-1807), stressing his relationships with Ta-

deusz Kosciuszko, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. The author discusses Niemcewicz's personal life and evaluates his role in Polish-American relations. Included are a number of hitherto unpublished letters, among them two to Thomas Vaughan of the American Philosophical Society and a letter to Robert Livingston, American ambassador to France. A

6:2381. Morgan, H. Wayne (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). *THE FOUNDING FATHERS AND THE MIDDLE AGES*. *Mid-America* 1960 42(1): 30-43. The Founding Fathers, especially John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, held the Middle Ages, or the "Dark Ages" as they preferred to call them, in violent distaste. In contrast they admired the classical states of Greece and Rome. Whether erroneous or not on both counts, their attitude, "largely a result of the unfavorable treatment accorded the Middle Ages by contemporary historians," helps to explain their own views and interests in establishing a government for the young American nation. Based on the collected works of John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. R.J. Marion

6:2382. Proctor, Samuel (Univ. of Florida). *JEWISH LIFE IN NEW ORLEANS, 1718-1860*. *Louisiana Historical Quarterly* 1957 40(2): 110-132. A narrative history of the Jews of Colonial New Orleans, and their contributions to the political, economic and cultural life of that settlement prior to the American Civil War. Beginning with the first two Jews, a shoemaker and a tailor, who arrived in 1719 to work on a plantation north of New Orleans, the author describes the active role played by Jews in Louisiana affairs. The author gives an account of the life and interests of Judah Touro, whose activities not only affected the growing Jewish community of New Orleans, but whose generous philanthropies to Jews and Christians won him world-wide acclaim. The establishment of 19th-century synagogues, educational institutions, philanthropic agencies, and cultural societies are cited, as well as the names of persons associated with the early history of these organizations. Based on inventories of church and synagogue archives compiled by the Louisiana Historical Records Survey Division (Works Project Administration), contemporary newspapers and articles from historical periodicals. A

6:2383. Roth, George L. (Virginia Military Institute). *VERSE SATIRE ON 'FACTION', 1790-1815*. *William and Mary Quarterly* 1960 17(4): 473-485. A study of satirical verse on political themes in the time of the Napoleonic Wars. The Federalists exploited the influence of foreigners, notably Gallatin, in the Republican Party. Jefferson was the principal target of the satirists, who found his private life sordid and his religious views blasphemous. The Hartford Convention enabled the Republicans to counter the Federalists with Republican satire aimed at the New England opposition. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:2384. Smith, Daniel M. (Univ. of Colorado). *JAMES SEAGROVE AND THE MISSION TO TUCKAUBATCHEE, 1793*. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1960 44(1): 41-55. Presents background of the relations between the Creek Indians and the United States. The author reveals how James Seagrove succeeded in his mission, despite heavy odds -- Federal weakness, Spanish intrigue, Georgia interference -- in preventing a major war between the powerful Creeks and the United States. R. Lowitt

6:2385. Woodbury, Robert S. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). *THE LEGEND OF ELI WHITNEY AND INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS*. *Technology and Culture* 1960 1(3): 235-253. Examines the well-established legend concerning Eli Whitney's contribution to the American system of manufacturing. Contrary to the legend the author doubts that Whitney's role in the development of interchangeable parts was a substantial one. Whitney may have contributed to the legend by impressive rifle production promised in his contract of 1798. He signed the contract under financial pressures and never achieved the stipulated production. Based on contemporary sources including some Whitney letters. Journal (Th.P. Hughes)

C. 1815-1871

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 6: 2235, 2241, 2243, 2244, 2250, 2590, 2591, 2598

6: 2386. Abshire, David M. THE NAVAL BATTLE OF NAVARINO, 1827. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1959 85 (1): 92-97. Considers the circumstances and events which led to the sea battle off Navarino, Greece, on 20 October 1827 in which a combined attack by British, French and Russian squadrons led by the British Admiral Sir Edward Codrington destroyed the entire Turco-Egyptian fleet. Barbara Waldstein

6: 2387. Barker, Nancy N. (Univ. of Texas). EMPRESS EUGENIE AND THE ORIGIN OF THE MEXICAN VENTURE. *Historian* 1959 21(1): 9-23. Shows the dominance of Empress Eugenie in persuading Napoleon III to undertake the Mexican venture. The author indicates the political considerations which led to the selection of Maximilian for the Mexican throne. E.C. Johnson

6: 2388. Bossy, Raoul. NAPOLEON III AND THE SUBMERGED NATIONALITIES. *Polish Review* 1960 5(2): 110-117. The author points to the positive but limited accomplishments of Napoleon III in his attempt to effectuate his "dream" of new Europe founded among other things on the restoration of the rights of submerged nations. Particular emphasis is placed upon the Congress of Paris (1856), the unification of Italy and the means for arriving at a Polish solution. E. Kusielewicz

6: 2389. Carmignani, Renato. SIMPATIE LAMENNESIENE NELLA CITTADELLA CATTOLICA [Sympathy for Lamennais within the Vatican]. *Risorgimento* 1960 12(2): 81-93. While stressing general sympathy for Lamennais' ideas in Italy, suggests that papal condemnation of Lamennais owed a lot to dependence upon conservative Austria. Included are sixteen letters to Vai, a Tuscan liberal, written between 1831 and 1838, one of them from the Bishop of Aversa. The letters are kept in the Fondo Vai in the Prato State Archives. C.J. Lowe

6: 2390. Dakin, Douglas. BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OF EVENTS IN GREECE, 1824-1827: A DOCUMENTARY COLLECTION. *Deltion tis Istorikis ké Ethnologikis Etairefas tis Elládos* 1959 13: 33-217. Documents from the Public Record Office, London, concerning the relations of Greek political parties with agents of the foreign powers between 1824 and 1827. Documents No. 1-85 deal with the Capodistrian, French and English parties; No. 86-98 illustrate the revival of the Capodistrian party and its alignment with the English party in the early months of 1827. Among the remaining documents are letters of John and Viaro Capodistrias. The main Greek correspondents were: A. Mavrocordato, the brothers Sp. and G. Vitalis, P. Melas, Sp. Trikoupi, Polychroniadis, Th. Kolokotronis, D. Roma, M.T. Stephanou, D. Miaoulis, Archbishop Ignatius and others. General Roche, Colonel Fabvier, Count Rumigny, Cpt. G.W. Hamilton, Sir Frederic Adam, Lord Guilford and E. Blaquiére were among foreign correspondents. Catherine Koumarianoú

6: 2391. Dupuy, Aimé (Académie d'Alger). NAPOLEON A SAINTE-HELENE [Napoleon on Saint Helena]. *Information Historique* 1958 20(2): 66-67. A review of *Le dernier voyage de l'Empereur: de Malmaison à Longwood* by Paul Garnier. In addition to the archives in Paris and London, the author has utilized the Jamestown Archives on Saint Helena. G. Iggers

6: 2392. Fleischmann, Jakob. HEINE UND DIE HEGELSCHE PHILOSOPHIE [Heine and Hegelian philosophy]. *Deutsche Universitätszeitung* 1959 14(7): 418-426. Annotated but abbreviated version of an address given at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the death of Heinrich Heine. The author claims that Heine's "political career can best be understood as the application of Hegelian principles to the political problems of his time -- and perhaps as the only correct application." H. Hirsch

6: 2393. Gembruch, Werner (Freiburg). ZU CLAUSEWITZ' GEDANKEN ÜBER DAS VERHÄLTNIS VON KRIEG UND

POLITIK [Concerning Clausewitz' ideas on the relationship of war and politics]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1959 9 (11): 619-633. Deals with Clausewitz' view on the proper relationship between warfare and politics. The author criticizes the view commonly held in Germany especially since 1945 that Clausewitz ascribed to the soldier the duties of a mere "war mechanic," i.e. bound him to unconditional submission to the orders of the statesman and denied him any participation in tactical and strategic decisions. He tries to prove 1) that Clausewitz wanted to confer on the soldier also political rights and duties; 2) that he had envisaged an independent collaboration between the highest political and military authorities, and 3) that he attributed to the "Feldherr" a certain political responsibility in times of war. Based on relevant chapters from Clausewitz' work *Vom Kriege*. A (t)

6: 2394. Gille, B. INVESTISSEMENTS EXTERIEURS ET POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE (1815-1848) [Foreign investments and international politics (1815-1848)]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1960 59(13): 4-7. Any analysis of the interplay of foreign investments and foreign policy is complicated by the paucity of archival material from private banking establishments as well as a multitude of other determinants: relative financial strength of nations, banking firms, business concerns; crisis diplomacy, postwar rebuilding, etc. Particularly after the crises of 1830 economic arguments rather than political ones determined investment policy for the industrialization of Europe. Consequently no generally consistent interaction can be traced, as even the Baring and Rothschild interests considered peace and profit guarantees before agreeing to be instruments of government policy. H. Emery

6: 2395. Guichonnet, Paul. OMBRES ET LUMIERES SUR HENRI DUNANT, PERE DE LA CROIX-ROUGE INTERNATIONALE [Shadow and light on Henri Dunant, the father of the International Red Cross]. *Information Historique* 1960 22(2): 65-71. A brief account of the career of Henri Dunant, a Genevan businessman, who after witnessing the casualties of Solferino was instrumental in arranging the congress which led to the foundation of the International Red Cross in 1863 and to the formulation of the Geneva Conventions in 1864. Ruined financially in 1867 and confined to a home for indigents, Dunant who continued writing, re-emerged from obscurity toward the end of his life and in 1901 shared the first Nobel Peace Prize. Dunant also was an early advocate of Zionism. G. Iggers

6: 2396. Kolpinski, N.I. ed. NOVE PIS'MA F. ENGEL'SA [New letters by F. Engels]. *Voprosy Istorii KPS* 1959 (6): 126-139. Publishes for the first time in Russia the first three letters from the voluminous correspondence between Friedrich Engels and Carlo Caffieri, a functionary of the Italian labor movement. These letters, dating from the year 1871, deal with the main questions of Marxist theory and contain instructions for the struggle against the anarchists, followers of Bakunin and Mazzini. The English originals of the letters have disappeared and the Italian translations are kept in the Naples State Archives. Erna Wollert (t)

6: 2397. Mikhailov, M.I. BOR'BA K. MARKSA I F. ENGEL'SA ZA INTERNATSIONAL'NOE SPLOCHENIE RABOCHIKH ORGANIZATSII [K. Marx and F. Engels in their struggle for the consolidation of international workers' organizations]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii* 1958 2(3): 43-61. Marx and Engels were not only the great theorists but also the organizers of the revolutionary struggle for the consolidation of labor organizations. Their endeavors to found a "World Federation of the Communist Revolution" brought them to England and France in negotiations with Chartists and followers of Blanqui in 1850. Their plan was premature, however, and their efforts failed for the time being. G. Liersch (t)

6: 2398. Robson, Maureen M. (Bedford College, Univ. London). LORD CLARENDON AND THE CRETAN QUESTION 1868-69. *Historical Journal* 1960 3(1): 38-55. An analysis of the British policy in relation to the 1869 Paris conference which met to avert war between the Ottoman Empire and Greece over a Cretan uprising. Apart from the intrinsic interest of the Eastern Question, the author regards the conference as significant because of its success in applying the process of mediation in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of

Paris of 1856. Based largely on unpublished Foreign Office papers and the Clarendon manuscripts in the Bodleian Library.
S. Zebel

6 : 2399. Rodkey, F.S. (Santa Cruz, California). OTTO-MAN CONCERN ABOUT WESTERN ECONOMIC PENETRATION IN THE LEVANT, 1849-1856. *Journal of Modern History* 1958 30 (4) : 348-353. An evaluation of the correspondence between the British ambassador, Canning, the Sultan, Palmerston and others. The author attributes the lack of rejuvenation of mid 19th century Turkey less to corruption, fanaticism or ignorance than to the realism and awareness of the challenge of Western economic penetration. The author concludes that their role as allies in a great conflict with Russia in the Levant led the French and English to a laissez-faire policy of dangerously unfavorable loans. Their attitude failed to ease the fiscal difficulties of the Porte, where a project for the founding of a national bank might have succeeded.
D. Jean Detiere

6 : 2400. Seco [Serrano], Carlos. TRES ACTITUDES ESPAÑOLAS ANTE LA INDEPENDENCIA DE AMERICA [Three Spanish attitudes to the independence movement in America]. *Boletín Americanista* (Spain) 1959 1 (1) : 43-50. A contribution to the study of the repercussions of American emancipation on contemporary politics in Spain -- a subject not widely considered. The author presents three characteristic attitudes: 1) intransigent; 2) utopian, and 3) generous, and claims that they are represented respectively by Joaquina Carlota de Bourbon, Queen of Portugal, a later exposition (1845) sent by Vicente Pujals de la Bastida to Francisco Martinez de la Rosa (Archivo de la Real Casa in Madrid), and the prologue by Mariano José Sicilia to "Lecciones elementales de ortología y prosodia" (Paris, 1827).
J. V. V. (IHE 31672)

6 : 2401. Shapiro, Samuel (Michigan State Univ.). WITH DANA BEFORE THE MAST. *American Heritage* 1960 11 (6) : 26-37, 94-97. Recounts the long and dangerous voyage of Richard Henry Dana around Cape Horn from Boston, Massachusetts, in the late 1830's. Illustrated. Undocumented.
C.R. Allen, Jr.

6 : 2402. Sheridan, Philip J. (St. Mary's Univ., San Antonio, Texas). THE COMMITTEE OF MEXICAN BOND-HOLDERS AND EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN 1861. *Mid-America* 1960 42 (1) : 18-29. Presents the thesis that the British Committee of Mexican Bondholders (formed in 1829) operating on the "basic tenet that the British flag must follow and protect British investments," was a major factor in the intervention of Great Britain, France and Spain in Mexican affairs during the early 1860's. Based on the British Sessional Papers: House of Commons, 1861.
R.J. Marion

6 : 2403. Unsigned. CENTENARIO DE LA MUERTE DE HUMBOLDT [Centenary of Humboldt's death]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18 (59) : 192-193. Deals with relations between Humboldt and Bolívar and reproduces a complimentary letter from 1821 by the latter to Humboldt.
B. T. (IHE 32204)

6 : 2404. Unsigned. NOVYE DOKUMENTY K. MARKSA I V.I. LENINA [New documents of K. Marx and V.I. Lenin]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (2) : 14-17. Publishes a letter from Marx to E. Oswald, dated 18 July 1870 and concerning the Franco-Prussian War, and three documents by Lenin from the year 1920 concerning 1) national and colonial questions; 2) the problem of the integration of oriental peoples in the USSR, and 3) the Party organization in Baku and Azerbaidzhan. All documents are kept in the archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism in Moscow.
Jean Jull

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

6 : 2405. Montagnon (Colonel). SIDI-BRAHIM. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1958 9 (105) : 309-314. Describes the origins and development of the historic military engagement known as "the drama of Sidi-Brahim" in Oran in September 1845 between French forces and the forces of Emir Abd-el-Kader. Despite the Convention of Maghnia (1845), Abd-el-Kader pressured loyal tribesmen to wage war across the border from his asylum in Morocco.
D. Jean Detiere

6 : 2406. Mookherji, Sudhansu Bimal (Khalsa College). INDIANS IN MAURITIUS (1842-1870). *India Quarterly* 1959 15 (4) : 367-381. A detailed survey of the conditions of Indian migration to Mauritius after the ban on exporting Indians was lifted in 1842. Numerous abuses occurred in transit and on the island, yet 450,000 Indians migrated between 1843 and 1907, almost all on five year indentures to work on sugar fields and in factories. A major problem was the low proportion of women. Various measures taken by the Indian government to improve the lot of the emigrants are described. Conditions remained generally hard, particularly for those who wished to remain on the island and be free after their indenture time.
N. Kurland

6 : 2407. Schapera, Isaac. LIVINGSTONE AND THE BOERS. *African Affairs* 1960 59 (235) : 144-156. In 1852 a Transvaal commando force raided the Bechuana village of Dimawe and put the local chief and his overlord, Sechele, to rout. At the same time the Boers plundered David Livingstone's house at Kolobeng, eight miles away, which made the raid notorious. The Boers accused Livingstone of supplying Sechele with arms and inciting him to intimidate bordering white farmers. In letters to the press, the Colonial Office and the London Missionary Society, Livingstone denied these charges, and his biographers have taken him at his word. Livingstone had ample cause for acting and writing as he did, but his recently published family writings, notably his letters to Robert Moffat, indicate the Boer charges were substantially true.
R.G. Gregory

Asia

See also: 6 : 2266, 2267, 2406, 2569, 2570

6 : 2408. Cadell, Sir Patrick (Colonel). HOW A LADY WON A "VICTORIA CROSS" FOR COURAGE. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1960 38 (154) : 63-66. Relates how Elizabeth Matthews Harris, the wife of Colonel (later Major General) Webber Harris, was awarded a "Victoria Cross" for her courage during a cholera epidemic in India in 1869. When cholera struck the 104th Bengal Fusiliers (Colonel Harris' regiment), they marched into the Hills until the epidemic passed, remaining there three months. Mrs. Harris was the only woman accompanying the regiment and did much to maintain its morale. After the epidemic the officers of the regiment, with Queen Victoria's permission, presented Mrs. Harris with a gold cross modeled on the Victoria Cross. At the annual Delhi Dinner of 1910 in London Lord Roberts alluded to the decoration as a "V.C."
T.L. Moir

6 : 2409. Cadell, Sir Patrick (Colonel), ed. THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN INDIAN SOLDIER. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1959 37 (150) : 49-56. An account of the Sikh Wars and the Indian Mutiny by Sitaram, a native soldier. Brief descriptions are given of the battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon in the Sikh Wars, and this part of the account ends with the battles of Chilianwala and Gujrat and the annexation of the Punjab. Sitaram describes the deteriorating discipline and morale of the Bengal Army and the various causes of discontent leading to the mutiny. He served during the Mutiny mainly in the vicinity of Lucknow, and retired in 1860 with the rank of subahdar. The editor closes with some comments on the authenticity of the autobiography and its various editions, the first published at Lahore in 1873.
T.L. Moir

6 : 2410. Chekanov, N.K. VOSSTANIE NIAN'TSIUNEI 1853-1868 GODOV [The Nien Fei rebellion of 1853-1868]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (2) : 113-129. The Nien Fei rebellion was an important event in the history of the modern revolutionary struggle of the working masses in China. The author presents a survey of the historical course of the rebellion and gives a general characterization of the numerous official sources for research, such as chronicles, documents and material left by the revolutionaries.
Erna Wollert (t)

6 : 2411. Kawaura, Kôji (Univ. of Nagoya). KAIKÔ TO BISAI MEN-ORIMONO GYÔ NO DÔYÔ [The opening of the port and its influence on the cotton-weaving industry in Bisai]. *Rekishi-Hyôron* 1960 117 : 2-11. Through an examination of the development in the Bisai district during the later years of the Tokugawa era, studies the changes in the system of production and trade in the local cotton-weaving industry. As a result of the import of foreign yarn, some of the managers of the manufacturing companies and of the upper-class merchants became engaged in the foreign yarn trade, thus checking the

production by the peasants, while the middle-class peasants reacted by turning to bourgeois enterprise and taking over the manufacturing themselves. K. Sugiyama

6:2412. Kitoda, Shiro (Ibaragi Univ.). BAKUMATSU MITO-HAN NO NÖGYÖ KÖZÖ [The agricultural structure of Mito han in the Yedo period]. Ibaraki Daigaku Bunrigakubu Kiyō 1958 8: 33-75. Investigates the development of anti-feudal (i.e. bourgeois) economic structure in Mito han. In spite of the oppression by the feudal lord and his party, the feudal and self-sufficient agricultural structure was gradually changed by the development of commodity production and its increasing trend toward specialization. The dissolution of the farming class was furthered as the wealthy merchants used their newly acquired capital to gain control of the village by taking over the position of the old landowners. At the same time the leadership within the feudal party shifted from the conservatives to those of the reformers who were samurai of lower status. Their union with the wealthy farmers led to the formation of a new social group in the later Shogunate period. K. Sugiyama

6:2413. Kojima, Toshio (Univ. of Tokyo). BAKUMATSU ICHI JINUSHI KEIEI NO BUNSEKI [Farm management in the Later Tokugawa Period. A case study]. Nōgyōkeizai-Kenkyū 1960 31(4): 241-266. Analyzes the accounts of a peasant landowner in the Kinai district. The income of the Imanishis was composed of earnings from farming, rent from leased property, and interests from moneylending. The author criticizes the distinction customarily made by scholars between rich peasants and landowners and maintains that the rich peasants became landowners in the course of the economic development. He emphasizes the significance of moneylending for the development of landownership. K. Sugiyama

6:2414. Sato, Shosuke (Univ. of Tōhoku). AHEN SENSŌ TO TEMPO KI NO SEIKYOKU -- BAKUFU NO GUNJI KAI-KAKU OMEGUETTE [The military reform of the Shogunate and the political situation during the Tempo period under the influence of the Opium War]. Shigaku-Zasshi 1960 69(1): 1-30. Attempts to analyze the Tempo reform, which has hitherto been discussed mainly under the aspects of a national crisis, in relation to the international situation. As a result of the Opium War, Minister Tadakuni Mizuno adopted the Western technique of gunnery and tried to achieve a reform of military training. He met with the strong conservative opposition of the independent han which finally led to his fall. Based on the Mizuno and Egawa papers. K. Sugiyama

6:2415. Tanaka, Akira (Fourth Commercial High School, Tokyo). BAKUMATSU SATTCHŌ KŌEKI NO KANKYŪ [A study of the trade between the Satsuma and the Chōshū han in the late Tokugawa period]. Shigaku-Zasshi 1960 69(3): 291-321, and 69(4): 384-406. Analyzes the trade between the Satsuma and the Chōshū han under the aspect of the rivalry for leadership between the Shogunate and the other clans in their efforts to unify the nation by increasing their military and economic power. The Satsuma and Chōshū han controlled the market in western Japan with its center in Shimonoseki and tried to disturb the economic activity of the Shogunate, which dominated the market around its center, Osaka. K. Sugiyama

6:2416. Tanaka, Akira. TŌBAKU KAIMEI HA NO KEIZAI-SEIJI ROSEN NO ICHI KŌSATSU [A study of the economic and political program of an enlightened leader in the late Tokugawa Shogunate]. Nihon-shi-Kenkyū 1960 (48): 25-48. Godai anticipated the crisis caused by the colonialization of Japan and tried to cope with it by unifying the nation. In opposition to the authority of the Shogunate, he successfully planned and organized the unification of the big han in southern Japan around his own clan, the powerful Satsuma, to which he assigned the role of leadership in the new union. Based on secondary literature. K. Sugiyama

6:2417. Tsuda, Hideo (Tokyo Univ. of Education). ANSEI DANKAI NO TANEMONO OYOBI ABURA NI KANSURU "KOKUSO" NI TSUITE [The conflict over the seeds and lamp-oil market in the Ansei period: the Kokuso Movement]. Shakaikagaku-Kenkyū 1960 11(5): 126-157. In the later years of the Tokugawa era a conflict broke out between feudal lords, merchants and peasants over the domination of the market in the districts of cotton and rape-seed production around Osaka. The author analyzes the Kokuso Movement, which arose from the attempt of the oil dealers to prevent the participation of the peas-

ants in the seeds and lamp-oil market. The author maintains that a preceding conflict between the wealthy merchants in the city of Osaka and the peasantry was of a different nature. K. Sugiyama

6:2418. Wickins, Peter, ed. THE INDIAN MUTINY JOURNAL OF PRIVATE CHARLES WICKINS OF THE 90TH LIGHT INFANTRY. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1958 36(146): 80-86, and (147): 130-136. Continuation from previous articles, dealing with the period to 1 May 1858 [See abstract 4:1288]. The first of these two installments covers the period from May of 1858 to the end of the year. Wickins gives much detail about small actions against mutineers in which his regiment took part. He also includes material on the health and morale of the troops. Wickins is extremely critical of [Sir] William Howard Russell, the correspondent of The Times, whom he refers to as Mr. Henry Russell. He relates an incident discreditable to Russell in the Crimea; maintains that in return for entertainment and favors, Russell would inflate the reputation of an officer or a unit in his dispatches. The final installment gives a short account of the concluding phase of the repression of the Mutiny. Wickins writes much about the appearance of central Indian towns in 1860 and about wild animals encountered. He describes in some detail his journey from Lucknow to Calcutta after leaving his regiment, and, more briefly, his voyage from India to St. Helena on the way to England. He landed in England in 1861 and was discharged a few days later. T.L. Moir

Canada

See also: 6:2468, 2543

6:2419. Burns, Flora Hamilton. THE EXPLOITS OF LIEUT. MAYNE, R. N. Beaver 1958 Autumn: 12-17. Recounts exploits of Lieutenant Richard Charles Mayne in British Columbia, 1857-1862, including his role in the pursuit of Ned McGowan. Several excerpts are taken from Mayne's book, *Four Years in British Columbia and Vancouver Island* (1862). R.W. Winks

6:2420. Friesach, Carl. THE GOLD RUSH ON THE FRASER. Beaver 1958 Spring: 36-39. An eyewitness account, by an Austrian professor of mathematics, of the gold rush in 1858 on the Fraser River, from Victoria to Fort Yale. R.W. Winks

6:2421. Hedlin, Ralph. RELUCTANT BEGINNING OF WESTERN COMMERCE. Beaver 1959 Summer: 4-9. Summarizes the attempts of Lord Selkirk and Sir George Simpson, governor of Rupert's Land, to populate this area with livestock, in particular through the Buffalo Wool Company, 1821-1825. R.W. Winks

6:2422. Jordan, Philip D. (Univ. of Minnesota), ed. LETTERS OF WILLIAM H. ORAM: RED RIVER MISSION. Catholic Historical Review 1960 46(2): 157-183. Publishes three lengthy letters written by a Catholic missionary priest in 1861 from the Red River of Hudson's Bay Territory and describing the conditions of the area. Journal (J.T. Ellis)

6:2423. Lamb, W. Kaye (Dominion Archivist). S. S. BEAVER, VICE-REGAL YACHT OF 1858. Beaver 1958 Winter: 10-17. Recounts the uses to which the Hudson's Bay steamer "Beaver" was put between 1836 and 1888. Illustrated. R.W. Winks

6:2424. McCook, James. NED MCGOWAN'S WAR. Beaver 1958 Summer: 47-52. Account of a minor "uprising" at Fort Yale during the Fraser River gold rush, 1858-1861, and of McGowan's subsequent decline in California and the Empire. R.W. Winks

6:2425. McKelvie, B.A. WHEN WASHINGTON IRVING SLEPT. Beaver 1958 Summer: 3-8. Describes how Irving's failure, while United States minister to Spain, to locate the papers relating to the Nootka Convention helped Britain retain Vancouver Island. R.W. Winks

6:2426. Neatby, Leslie H. (Acadia Univ.). JOE AND HANNAH. Beaver 1959 Autumn: 16-21. Describes the role of two Eskimos, Ebierbing and Tookoolito, as explorers and aides to Charles Francis Hall, 1851-1876. R.W. Winks

6:2427. Sage, Walter N. (Univ. of British Columbia). THE BIRTH OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Beaver 1958 Spring: 4-11. Summarizes the contributions of Governor James Douglas, Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, Colonel Richard C. Moody, and Judge Matthew Baillie Begbie, to the formation of the colony of British Columbia in 1858. R. W. Winks

6:2428. Thomas, Lewis H. (Aegina College). THE HIND AND DAWSON EXPEDITIONS 1857-58. Beaver 1958 Winter: 39-45. Recounts the activities of Henry Youle Hind and Simon J. Dawson as leaders respectively of the Red River Exploring Expedition of 1857 and the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition of 1858. R. W. Winks

6:2429. Turnbull, Elsie. FORT SHEPHERD. Beaver 1959 Autumn: 42-47. An account of the rise and fall of a Hudson's Bay Company trading fort on the Columbia River near Trail, British Columbia, 1859-1870. R. W. Winks

6:2430. Wolfenden, Madge (Assistant Archivist, British Columbia). SAPPERS AND MINERS. Beaver 1958 Spring: 48-53. Examines the part played by the Royal Engineers in the development of British Columbia, 1858-1863. R. W. Winks

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 6:2269, 2271, 2273

6:2431. Alexandrís, K. A. POÚ EGENNÉTHE HO ANDRÉAS MIAOÚLES? [Where was Andreas Miaoules born?]. Archeion Evvoikôn Meletôn 1956 6: 81-93. Examines various views concerning the birthplace of Admiral Andreas Miaoules, a hero of the Greek war of independence, 1821. Though his family originally came from Euboea, Hydra appears to have been the birthplace of the famous admiral. Catherine Koumarianou

6:2432. Berindei, Dan. ASPECTE ALE PROBLEMEI AGRARE ÎN ȚARA ROMÎNEASCĂ LA ÎNCEPUTUL DOMNIEI LUI CUZA VODĂ [Aspects of the agrarian problem in Romanian principalities in the first years of Cuza's reign]. Studii și Materiale de Istorie Modernă 1957 1: 167-245. At the beginning of Cuza's reign (1859-1866), the peasant exploitation consisted of a combination of medieval and capitalistic systems, including 1) the possibility to compel peasants to work by military force; 2) corporal punishment; 3) confiscation of the peasants' possessions; 4) abuse of compulsory labor; 5) the obligation to provide transportation for the feudal lord; 6) fines for damages caused by the peasants' cattle; 7) taxes for the decrease in fertility of the soil due to the poor quality of peasants' work; 8) obligations according to the contracts between boyars and peasants; 9) limitation of the land given to the peasants' use; 10) continuous increase of the tithe; 11) extending of the tithe over new agricultural products, and 12) fraudulent fulfilment of payments due to the peasants. G. Ciorănescu

6:2433. Georgescu-Buzau, Gh. UN MARE LATIFUNDIAR ÎN MOLDOVA DUPĂ TRATATUL DE LA ADRIANOPOL: MIHAIL STURZA [A great landowner from Moldavia after the Treaty of Adrianople: Mihail Sturza]. Studii și Materiale de Istorie Modernă 1957 1: 3-24. Describes the growth of Mihail Sturza's estates from thirteen in 1833 to eighty in 1843. Sturza, who was Moldavia's hospodar between 1834 and 1849, gained a great fortune in 1846 through property speculation and administration of Moldavia to his own profit. The accumulation of this fortune was one of the motives which provoked the Moldavian revolution in March 1848. G. Ciorănescu

6:2434. Gritsópoulos, Tásos Ath. GREGÓRIOS É HO PATRIARCHES TOU ÉTHNOUS [Gregory V, patriarch of the nation]. Deltion tis Istorikís ké Ethnologikís Etairefas tis Elládos 1960 14: 164-230. Gives data on the life and career of Patriarch Gregory V, hanged by the Turks in April 1821, a few weeks after the outburst of the Greek revolution. His constant efforts during his patriarchate were aimed at the amelioration of ecclesiastical affairs, the development of education in occupied Greece, and a better arrangement of monasteries and monastic life. His intervention with the Turkish authorities on behalf of the Greek population proved to be, on many occasions, valuable and effective. Documented. Catherine Koumarianou

6:2435. Krekoúkias, D. A. DEMÓDE ÁSMATA TRI-PHYLIÁS [Folk songs of Triphyliá]. Laographía 1958 17(2): 549-558. These songs, composed after the liberation of Greece from the Turkish yoke, relate to the feats of Greek warriors who were dissatisfied with the new status in liberated Greece and continued to fight for various reasons. Events of everyday life are also included in this collection of folk songs. Catherine Koumarianou

6:2436. Mamalákis, Ioan. NÉA STOICHEÍÁ SCHETIKÁ ME TÊN EPANÁSTASIN TÊS CHALKIDIKÊS TÓ 1821 [New data concerning the revolutionary movement in Chalcidice in 1821]. Deltion tis Istorikís ké Ethnologikís Etairefas tis Elládos 1960 14: 406-549. Information about the upheaval in Chalcidice during the revolution of 1821, based on unpublished documents found by the author in Mount Athos. These documents consist mainly of the correspondence of eminent Greek personalities who took an active part in the war of independence. Among them are the Patriarch Gregory V, Demetrios Ypsilanti, the brothers Lazaros and George Koundouriotis and Emmanuel Papas; the last named was one of the leaders of the revolution in this area. Catherine Koumarianou

6:2437. Míchos, P. A. HO EPOIKISMÓS TÊS ERÉTRI-AS APÓ TOÚ PSARIANOÚ [The settlement of Eretria by the people of Psara]. Archeion Evvoikôn Meletôn 1959 6: 262-278. Information on the settlement of the inhabitants of the small island of Psara in Eretria (Euboea), after the destruction of the island by the Turks in 1824, during the Greek war of independence. Their settlement did not become final until after the royal decree of 1836. Catherine Koumarianou

6:2438. Mujic, Muhamed A. TRI TURSKA IZVJEŠTAJA O DJELOVANJU JOSIPA JURJA STROSSMAYERA [Three Turkish reports on the activities of Josip Juraj Strossmayer]. Prilozi za Orijentalnu Filologiju i Istoriju Jugoslovenskih Naroda pod Turskom Vladavinom 1957/57 6/7: 259-274. Reprints of three Turkish reports from 1868 to 1878, with translation into Serbo-Croatian and short introductory remarks. The Turks regarded the Croatian bishop Joseph Georg Strossmayer (1815-1905), the leading figure in the "Yugoslav" movement, as their most active opponent and a propagator for the inclusion of Bosnia and the Herzegovina in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The documents are preserved in the Orijentalni Institut, Sarajevo. P. Podjed

6:2439. Oikonomídis, Dem. B. ÁGNOSTA ÉNGRAPHA ANAPHEROMENA EIS TÊN EN MOLDOVLACHÍA HELLENIKÉN EPANÁSTASIN TOU 1821; SEIRA TRITE [Unknown documents referring to the Greek revolution of 1821 in Moldavia and Walachia; third series]. Deltion tis Istorikís ké Ethnologikís Etairefas tis Elládos 1959 13: 357-383. Continuation from previous articles [See abstract 5:490]. Documents are published referring to the reactions of the Greek leading classes and the Greek clergy in the Danubian Principalities toward the uprisings of Tudor Vladimirescu and Alexander Ypsilanti. Catherine Koumarianou

6:2440. Papadópuolos, Nik. P. EUBOEÏS KLERIKOÍ AGONISTAI [Clergymen of Euboea in the war of independence]. Archeion Evvoikôn Meletôn 1960 7: 25-39. Publishes some documents concerning the activities of the clergy on the island of Euboea during the revolution of 1821. Catherine Koumarianou

6:2441. Papadópuolos, Ch. ANÉKDOTA ÉNGRAPHA PERI TÒN SCHOLEÏON TÊS LEUKOSÍAS KATÁ TÓ DEÚTERON HEMISE TOU IO AÏONOS [Unpublished documents about the schools of Nicosia during the second half of the 19th century]. Kypriakí Spoudáí 1959 23: 217-270. Continuation from previous articles [See abstracts 2:323, 2:2484, and 4:367]. A contribution to the history of education in Cyprus from 1859 to 1892, and more broadly, to Cypriot social history. Catherine Koumarianou

6:2442. Pentiukhov, L. N. IZ ISTORII RUSSKO-TURETSKOI VOINY 1828-1829 gg. [From the history of the Russo-Turkish War of 1828-1829]. Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta 1957 (8): 215-228. Objectively, the Russo-Turkish war of 1828-1829 represents a new phase in the struggle of the Balkan peoples to free themselves from the Turkish yoke. The Russian admiral F. F. Ushakov used successfully, for the first time in history, battleships, for the storming of

land fortresses (Anapa, Varna and Sozopol).

G. Liersch (t)

6:2443. Platon, Gheorghe. COMISILE DE REVIZIE DIN MOLDOVA ȘI ACTIVITĂȚEA LOR ÎN ANII 1830 ȘI 1831 [The review commissions in Moldavia and their activities in the years 1830-1831]. *Studii și Materiale de Istorie Modernă* 1957 1:25-68. The Russian administration established in Moldavia and Walachia after the Russo-Turkish War of 1828-1829 created three "review commissions," composed of two boyars, a Russian civil servant, a secretary and two copyists, to uncover the abuses of the local administration. These commissions worked from April 1830 until April 1831 and produced 1) demographic and livestock statistics; 2) a report on the economic situation and social composition of the villages, and 3) a survey of administrative abuses and indemnities given to the affected citizens. As a result of the activities of these commissions the civil servants were obliged to adopt legal behavior in their relations with the population and to accept the principle of personal responsibility for their acts. G. Ciorănescu

6:2444. Poúlos, I. Ch. TÓ EPEISÍDION MOUSOÚROU: HE HELLENOTOURKIKÉ DIENEXIS TOU 1847 [The Mousouros incident: the Turco-Hellenic dispute of 1847]. *Deltion tis Istorikis ké Ethnologikis Etaireias tis Elládos* 1959 13:241-356. Deals with the Mousouros incident of 1847 between King Otto of Greece and the diplomatic representative of Turkey in Athens, Mousouros. This insignificant incident took on undue proportions owing to the enmity of the British government toward the pro-French Greek government of Coletti, whom they tried to oust from his position of prime minister. Based on hitherto unpublished documents from the French and Greek ministries of foreign affairs. Catherine Koumarianou

6:2445. Stojančević, Vladimir. PRILIKE U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI PREMA IZVEŠTAJIMA AUSTRIJSKOG KONSULA D. ATANACKOVIĆA 1844 G. [Conditions in Bosnia and Herzegovina according to the reports of the Austrian consul D. Atanacković from 1844]. *Istoriski Časopis* 1958 8:135-155. Detailed description of the state of the administration, army, central government, and the Bosnian nobility, as well as of the financial and economic situation, and the social status of the Christian population in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Based on the consul's reports, kept at the State Archives in Zadar. P. Podjed

6:2446. Tomadákis, N. B. BIBLIOGRAPHÍA KRETIKON EPANASTÁSEON: A' 1821-1830; SEMBOLE PRÓTE [A bibliography of the Cretan revolutions: I. 1821-1830; first contribution]. *Deltion tis Istorikis ké Ethnologikis Etaireias tis Elládos* 1959 13:26-32. A contribution to the bibliography of Cretan revolutions. Catherine Koumarianou

6:2447. Tomadákis, N. B. ÉKKLESIS TOÛ PARASTÁTOU KRÉTES ZACHARÍOU PRAKTIKÍDOU PRÓS TÉN KRETIKÉN DIOÍKESIN; FEVROÚARIOS 1824 [Appeal of the deputy of Crete, Zachary Practikides, to the Cretan administration; February 1824]. *Deltion tis Istorikis ké Ethnologikis Etaireias tis Elládos* 1959 13:1-25. Zachary Practikides, a deputy of Crete and a participant in the revolution of 1821, tries to persuade the Cretans to be united and bring about a reconciliation among themselves in order to be successful in their efforts to liberate Crete from the Turkish yoke. Catherine Koumarianou

6:2448. Ungureanu, Gh. RUFETUL OCNELOR DIN MOLDOVA ȘI REVOLTA ȘAVGĂILOR ÎN 1843 [The workers from the salt mines of Moldavia and their revolt in 1843]. *Studii și Materiale de Istorie Modernă* 1957 1:109-137. Describes 1) the working conditions in the salt mines; 2) the specialization of work in this field, and 3) the distribution of work and the fight to improve the standard of living. In 1843 the miners interrupted work from 24 June to 12 July, and a delegation of 123 of them went to Iasi to present their grievances to the authorities. G. Ciorănescu

FRANCE

6:2449. Compan, André. LE CENTENAIRE DU RATTACHEMENT DU COMTE DE NICE A LA FRANCE 1860-1960 [The centenary of the reunion of the countship of Nice with France, 1860-1960]. *Information Historique* 1960 22(3):

105-117. Cavour was convinced that Nice had to be ceded as the price of Italian unity. Italian public opinion outside Piedmont did not yet consider the annexation as a matter of Italian concern. The author outlines the class structure of Nice in 1860. Economic and cultural ties with France were close, and there was strong sentiment in favor of the union among all classes. G. Iggers

6:2450. Drescher, Seymour (Univ. of Wisconsin). AMERICA AND FRENCH ROMANTICISM DURING THE JULIEN MONARCHY. *American Quarterly* 1959 11(1):3-20. Describes the American image abroad fostered by French romantic authors between 1830 and 1845. Gone was the passionate admiration of the America of Revolutionary days as "every phase of American culture crumbled under the invective of the French Romantics." Americans, complained the Stendhals, the Sands, Beaumonts, Balzacs, and others, had supplanted the Spirit of '76 with the pursuit of riches and utilitarian mediocrity. Not merely was middle-class democracy under hostile scrutiny, the vaunted romanticism of the plantation South was found spurious ("feudal without chivalry, without gallantry, without honor"). "At the very moment," observes the author in conclusion, "when Americans were imbued with a belief in their messianic significance for the world... many creative minds in Europe saw in that light the prototype of the neon advertisement." W.M. Armstrong

6:2451. Dupuy, Aimé. EN MARGE DU CENTENAIRE DU CURE D'ARS [On the occasion of the centenary of the Cure of Ars]. *Information Historique* 1959 21(5):199-200. A brief discussion of recent literature on Jean-Marie Vianney (1786-1859), the apolitical peasant priest who was canonized fifteen years ago. G. Iggers

6:2452. Françoisprimo, Jean-Louis. AUX TUILERIES CHEZ LOUIS XVIII. LA DERNIERE FAVORITE [At the Tuileries with Louis XVIII. The last favorite]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1958 (106):444-452. Describes the life and political influence of Louis XVIII's last mistress, Zoe du Cay, a monarchist whose only goal was riches and a future for her children, and of her adviser, Vicount de La Rochefoucauld, a partisan of the Count of Artois. D. J. Detiere

6:2453. Gaumont, Jean. EN MARGE DE LA COMMUNE DE PARIS: JULES-ALEXANDRE MOTTU (1830-1907) [A marginal remark on the Paris Commune: Jules-Alexandre Mottu (1830-1907)]. *Actualité de l'Histoire* 1959 (28):27-44. Mottu, who came from a silk-worker background, was able to establish a bank in Paris in the 1860's and keep in touch with various socialists, some of whom he employed in his bank. As mayor of the 11th Arrondissement after the 1870 revolution, he became a hero of the working classes, but was replaced by the mayor of Paris after he introduced secular education into the arrondissement. During the Commune he played a conciliatory role and was elected as an opposition candidate to the city council in the first post-Commune election. After the collapse of his banking house in 1872 he disappeared from the political scene. G. Iggers

6:2454. Gontard, M. UNE BATAILLE SCOLAIRE AU XIX^e SIECLE: L'AFFAIRE DES ECOLES PRIMAIRES LAIQUES DE LYON [A school battle in the 19th century: the question of secular primary schools in Lyons]. *Cahiers d'Histoire* 1958 3(3):269-294. The long smoldering discontent with the Falloux Law led in 1869 to the formation in Lyons of a Society for Free and Lay Instruction. The 1870 Revolution brought the quick abolition of schools of the congregations in Lyons and of religious instruction in the communal schools. This resulted in bitter opposition from conservative bourgeois circles in Lyons and from the government in Paris which by 1873 led to the restoration of Church schools, the re-introduction of religious instruction in the communal schools, and the dissolution of the society. G. Iggers

6:2455. Kerker, Milton (Clarkson College of Technology). SADI CARNOT AND THE STEAM ENGINE ENGINEERS. *Isis* 1960 51(165):257-270. Nicolas Léonard Sadi Carnot (1796-1832) published his *Reflexions sur la Puissance Motrice du Feu* in 1824. Kerker holds that by the usual criteria Carnot's book should have been recognized by engineers shortly after its publication, but instead it was ignored. He briefly summarizes the contents of the work and then discusses three men who first made some use of it. Kerker ends where he began with

the question: What obscure veil impeded the perception of the significance of Carnot's work? N. Kurland

GERMANY

6:2456. Krebs, Albert. LE SECRET DE CLEMENCEAU [The secret of Clemenceau]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1958 (106): 426-434. Reviews letters written by Clemenceau from 1863 to 1869 regarding his secret project of marrying Hortense Kestner. The author illustrates the "tiger" in Clemenceau's character which led him at the age of twenty-two to pursue by correspondence this project against practically insurmountable odds. D. Jean Detiere

6:2457. Laferrère, Michel. (Univ. Laval, Québec). L'INDUSTRIE LYONNAISE DE LA TEINTURE DES SOIES SOUS LE SECOND EMPIRE [The Lyons silk-dyeing industry under the Second Empire]. Cahiers d'Histoire 1960 5(1): 101-118. An extract from the book Lyon, ville industrielle. The author discusses the introduction of new methods in, and the concentration into fewer hands of, silk manufacturing as the result of the discovery of new dyes. G. Iggers

6:2458. Lorion, André. COMMENT FUT CREEE LA MEDAILLE DE SAINTE-HELENE [How the St. Helena medal was created]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1958 9(108):687-688. Recounts the disputed origin of the "Médaille de Sainte-Hélène," instituted, but not necessarily conceived, by Napoleon III in 1857 for veterans of the "glorious epoch" of 1792-1815. D. Jean Detiere

6:2459. Stearns, Peter N. (Student, Harvard Univ.). THE NATURE OF THE AVENIR MOVEMENT (1830-1831). American Historical Review 1960 65(4):837-847. "There were three distinct Liberal Catholic currents involved in the Avenir movement. The first, ... genuinely wished to free the Church for its own benefit but also hoped to use liberal slogans as a cover for the reestablishment of an older pattern of society. The second ... was happy to accept fully and sincerely new political forms such as democracy. The third group ... agreed with the second in seeking both the freedom of the Church and the democratization of society, but diverged from it in pursuing both for ... the benefit of temporal society ... The Avenir provided a temporary juncture in time and space for these three points of view; it could not unite them." Based on letters and essays of contributors to Avenir. M. Berman

6:2460. Taboulet, Georges. LE RETOUR DE L'ALSACE-LORRAINE A LA FRANCE [The return of Alsace-Lorraine to France]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1958 9(108):696-702. Compares Empress Eugénie's abortive hope in 1870 of exchanging Cochinchina for Alsace and Lorraine, and the identical proposition of the radical minister Emile Combes thirty years later, concluding they are examples of two fundamental elements in French politics: "the deep attachment of France to Alsace-Lorraine" and the "limited interest and lack of faith France showed to her possessions overseas." D. Jean Detiere

6:2461. Vigier, Philippe. LA SECONDE REPUBLIQUE DANS LA REGION ALPINE [The second republic in the Alpine region]. Information Historique 1960 22(3):125-129. 1848 marks the beginning of the political consciousness of the peasant population in the Alpine departments. While the elections of May 1848 were still dominated, like those of the July monarchy, by the local nobles and the holders of departmental and municipal offices, by May 1849 the electorate had swung to the "Mountain" Left. Resistance to the December 1851 coup was strong in the region, and the republican tradition among the peasants played an important role in the region's adherence to the September 1870 revolution. Increase in landownership in the 1840's accompanied by increasing indebtedness and foreclosures constituted a factor in peasant radicalism, but many other factors, including religion and local traditions, were involved. G. Iggers

6:2462. Volgin V.P. ZHAN ZHAK PIO. (IZ ISTORII UTOPICHESKOGO KOMMUNIZMA) [Jean Jacques Pillot (from the history of Utopian communism)]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1958(4):3-17. Describes Pillot's teaching as revealed in his magazine La Tribune du Peuple and the works Histoire des Egaux (Paris, 1840), Ni Châteaux ni Chaumières (Paris, 1840), and La Communauté n'est plus une Utopie (Paris, 1841). Pillot was a member of the Paris Commune of 1871 and for this was condemned to life imprisonment in 1872. The date of his death is unknown. Based on the works mentioned above and Procès Verbaux de la Commune de 1871 (Paris: Ed. Bourgin and Henriot, 1924). Jean Jull

6:2463. Ender, Janina (Wrocław). WROCLAWSKI DOKTORAT PESTALOZZIEGO [Pestalozzi's Breslau doctorate]. Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny Sobótka 1958 13(3):475-477. In 1817 Breslau University bestowed on Pestalozzi an honorary doctoral title. The author presents two letters and the text of the diploma, the original of which is kept at the Pestalozzianum in Zurich. Based also on secondary material. A(t)

6:2464. Kaufmann, Harald. ZWISCHEN KOMMUNE UND TEUTONISMUS. ANMERKUNGEN ZUM POLITISCHEN CHARAKTER RICHARD WAGNERS [Between Commune and Teutonism. Remarks on the political character of Richard Wagner]. Forum 1959 6(62):71-73. Richard Wagner (1813-1883), who counted among his friends such politically extreme personalities as Michael Bakunin and King Ludwig II of Bavaria, and who was hailed by German nationalists as the musical prophet of German national and racial thought, is seen politically as completely unprincipled and opportunistic. P. Podjed

6:2465. Kirillow, G. I. OB UCHASTII NEMETSKIKH REVOLIUTIONNYKH EMIGRANTOV V IUZHNOGERMANSKOM VOSTANI 1849 GODA [The participation of German revolutionary émigrés in the South German rising of 1849]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1958 2(1):96-104. It is often overlooked that a great many of the German emigrants were workers influenced by Marx and Engels. The leader of the "Deutsche Legion," Becker, was a worker himself. The "Deutsche Legion" and the "Corps Willich" lent active support to the rebellious workers in the Palatinate and Baden, while Marx and Engels gave tactical advice. G. Liersch (t)

6:2466. Weiss, John. KARL MARLO, GUILD SOCIALISM, AND THE REVOLUTIONS OF 1848. International Review of Social History 1960 5(1):77-96. Karl Marlo (1810-1865), judging industrialization through writings of classical economists and utopian socialists, was impressed by its benefits but terrified by its social evils. In 1848 the German guild system was still strong, while liberal insistence on free enterprise antagonized guildsmen. Marlo attempted to capitalize this antagonism by a scheme which comprehended the controlled introduction of industrialization through a reformed and federated guild system culminating in a corporative parliamentary body. When the 1848 guildsmen's congresses of Hamburg and Frankfurt corrupted Marlo's ideas into a defense of masters' privileges, journeymen and industrial worker-delegates withdrew. They formed a workers' union which eventually collapsed because, like Marlo, they sought to reform the old order instead of adjusting themselves to the new situation. A. H. Kittell

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 6:2011, 2293, 2301, 2444, 2496, 2517, 2544, 2563, 2655, 2656

6:2467. Cromwell, Valerie. AN INCIDENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PERMANENT UNDER SECRETARYSHIP AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 1960 33(87):99-113. Prints documents relating to the quarrel, in 1848, between George Lennox-Conyngham, Chief Clerk at the Foreign Office, and Henry Unwin Addington, Permanent Under Secretary, over their respective spheres of influence in the Foreign Office. They illustrate the inner working of the office and the tensions that arose from the enlargement of business, coinciding with a general movement for administrative reform. P.H. Hardacre

6:2468. Galbraith, J.S. (Univ. of California). BULWER-LYTTON'S ULTIMATUM. Beaver 1958 Spring:20-24. An investigation of Bulwer-Lytton's policy toward British Columbia and Rupert's Land as Colonial Secretary, 1858-1859. He failed in trying to call into question the Hudson's Bay Company's trading license. R.W. Winks

6:2469. Galkin, V.V. K. MARKS I F. ENGEL'S V BOR'BE ZA VOZROZHDENIE REVOLIUTIONNOGO CHAR-TIZMA V NACHALE 50-KH GODOV XIX VEKA [The struggle of K. Marx and F. Engels for a revival of revolutionary Chartism in the early 1850's]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1958

2(3): 62-83. In the 1850's the mass movement of Chartism gradually died out. During this period, however, the Chartist left-wing leaders developed with the assistance of Marx and Engels the new social revolutionary line. Based partly on contemporary newspapers. G. Liersch (t)

6: 2470. Gillespie, T.P. THE PLYMOUTH PORT ORDERS OF 1858. *Mariner's Mirror* 1960 46(1): 54-60. Prints the Plymouth port orders of 1858 issued under the authority of Sir Barrington Reynolds, commander in chief of the Plymouth Station. J.A.S. Grenville

6: 2471. Lawton, R. (Univ. of Liverpool). IRISH IMMIGRATION TO ENGLAND AND WALES IN THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Irish Geography* 1959 4(1): 35-54. Considers Irish immigration to England and Wales in the mid-19th century occasioned largely by the devastating potato famine of 1845-1847. Census figures, statistical charts and maps, indicating the density of the Irish population at various dates from 1841 to 1951, show that the majority of Irish immigrants belonged to the laboring classes and that they tended to settle in colonies, primarily in the industrial north, Wales and London. The author pays particular attention to the development of the Liverpool Irish community and maintains that the Irish immigrants of all classes made a significant contribution to the labor economy of the pioneer phase of industrialization in Britain. Barbara Waldstein

6: 2472. Macmillan, David S. (Univ. of Sydney). THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY, 1840-50: THE ORIGINS AND GROWTH OF AN ABERDEEN VENTURE IN COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT. *Scottish Historical Review* 1960 39(127): 16-30. The Scottish Australian Company was one of the few enterprises of its kind that prospered during the 19th century. In the first stages of its development, the company was less a Scottish than an Aberdeen project. Correspondence with influential Aberdeen merchants was carried on from Australia by Leslie Duguid, who was the first entrepreneur to attract Scottish money to the Australian continent. Eventually, interest in the project spread to other Scottish centers, and by the time of the severe depression of 1843-1848, Scottish capital had become so firmly a part of the economic structure in Australia that the flow of Scottish funds helped to bring Australia through the crisis. By mid-century, the Scottish Company had invested deeply in land and after 1851 in the new gold fields of New South Wales. J.C. Rule

6: 2473. Robson, Maureen M. LIBERALS AND 'VITAL INTERESTS': THE DEBATE ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION, 1815-72. *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research* 1959 32(85): 38-55. In the light of the British attitude toward arbitration examines the struggle between legal and diplomatic opinion over the full acceptance of international law. The author traces the steady growth of interest in arbitration since Jay's Treaty of 1794. Although British interest lagged behind American, Cobden sponsored arbitration and succeeded in impressing his views on officialdom. Gladstone's support was somewhat qualified at first, but by the submission of the "Alabama" claims to a joint commission, he firmly committed his ministry to the principles of arbitration. P.H. Hardacre

6: 2474. Rose, Barrie. THE VOLUNTEERS OF 1859. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1959 37(151): 97-110. An account of the nature and importance of the Volunteer movement of 1859. Only on two other occasions, during the Napoleonic Wars and in 1940, did comparable numbers of private citizens voluntarily take up arms. The Volunteer movement was caused by the fear of French aggression. Despite opposition from professional soldiers and political leaders, members of the middle class in particular entered the Volunteer corps in large numbers beginning in April 1859, and by June 1860 the latter numbered 130,000 men. The movement was sustained throughout mostly because of the social significance of military service to the middle class. Military efficiency was improved largely by Volunteer pressure, reflecting middle-class efficiency. T.L. Moir

6: 2475. Semenov, V.F. CHARTISM V ANGLIISKOI LITERATURE [Chartism in English literature]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 (1): 138-151. Presents a survey and characterization of the literature on Chartism published in the past thirty years by different political groups. In his *English Social History* (London, 1944) the bourgeois liberal G.M. Trevelyan does not mention Chartism at all. The radical Liberalist

S. Maccoby, in his work *English Radicalism*, Vol. 3 [1832-1852] (London, 1935; 2nd ed. 1955), gives a critical discussion of the movement. Semenov deals in more detail with two works from the Labour camp: J. and B. Hammond, *The Age of the Chartist*, 1832-1854 (London, 1930), and G.C. Cole, *A Short History of the British Working Class Movement 1789-1947* (Vol. 1-3, London, 1948). In the past ten years the following Marxist historians have made special studies of Chartism: M. Morris "Chartism in 1848," in *The Communist Review* 1948 (April), pp. 109-115, and A.L. Morton and G. Tate, *The British Labour Movement, 1770-1920: A History* (London, 1956).

G. Liersch

6: 2476. Stauffer, Robert Clinton (Univ. of Wisconsin). ECOLOGY IN THE LONG MANUSCRIPT VERSION OF DARWIN'S ORIGIN OF SPECIES AND LINNAEUS' OECONOMY OF NATURE. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1960 104(2): 235-241. By a study of the two documents indicated in the title, demonstrates that Darwin used Linnaeus' concepts of an economy of nature as a major explanation of the workings of natural selection. Documented. N. Kurland

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 6: 2306, 2666

6: 2477. Kovács, Iosif. MIȘCĂRI ȚĂRĂNEȘTI ÎN MUNȚII APUSENI ȘI ÎMPREJURIMI ÎNTRE ANII 1849 ȘI 1854 [Peasants' riots in Munții Apuseni and the neighboring region 1849-1854]. *Studii și Materiale de Istorie Modernă* 1957 1: 139-166. Although the payment of the tithe and a part of the feudal services were abolished in Transylvania in 1848, the peasants continued to be subject to such forms of servitude as payment of indemnities for damages caused during the 1848 revolution, payment of new taxes, and compulsory labor. These measures provoked the resistance of the peasants, who occupied the land and forests and refused to work, and led to burning of the harvest and to open fights against Austrian civil servants and police. G. Ciorănescu

6: 2478. Markus, Andreas (Linz). AUGENZEUGENBERICHT AUS DER 1848ER ZEIT [Eyewitness reports from 1848]. *Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Landesarchivs* 1959 6: 305-327. Following short introductory remarks, reprints letters of the Revertera and Hartmann families describing events of 1848 in Vienna, Linz and Wels. The letters are kept in the Count Revertera archives in Helfenberg. P. Podjed

6: 2479. Roubík, František. K VYVAZENÍ GRUNTŮ V ČECHÁCH V LETECH 1848-1853 [About the abolition of serfdom in Bohemia in the years 1848-1853]. *Sborník Archivních Prací* 1959 9(2): 160-219. A detailed discussion of the abolition of serfdom and of the events leading up to it. The constitution of 1848 resulted in chaotic conditions, because the peasants interpreted it as meaning freedom, and refused to work, and helped themselves to farm products. When the organized nobility asked for orderly abolition with compensation the Vienna government called a conference to which representatives of the Prague bourgeoisie and the serfs were not invited. There was much agitation among the serfs by the bourgeoisie and the radical democrats, but their work was hampered by the extreme backwardness of the peasants. The patent of September 1848 spelled out the conditions of abolition for the whole monarchy. The author also discusses the work of creating new Czech words in the process of translating government documents. Wilma Iggers

IRELAND

See also: 6: 2471

6: 2480. Johnson, James H. (University College, London). THE IRISH TITHE COMPOSITION APLOTMENT BOOKS AS A GEOGRAPHICAL SOURCE. *Irish Geography* 1958 3(5): 254-262. The Irish Tithe Composition Applotment Books were compiled between 1823 and 1838 under the Irish Tithe Composition Acts, which abolished tithes in kind and substituted money payments. In order to effect this change a survey of agricultural land was undertaken. The information thus provided is extremely variable, particularly in regard to the detailed description of land. Despite its limitations, however, the source is valuable to historical geographers, pro-

viding valuable information for the interpretation of rent rolls and the calculation of farm sizes, and as a certain limited guide to the size of the population in relation to the working and tenancy of the land. Barbara Waldstein

6:2481. Jones Hughes, T. (University College, Dublin). EAST LEINSTER IN THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY. Irish Geography 1958 3(5): 227-241. An account of the rural economy and settlement of that part of the province of Leinster consisting of the counties of Louth, Meath, Dublin, Kildare and Wicklow, based on the official 1851 census report, which also included a social survey covering occupations, education, emigration and land use, as well as a rudimentary survey of dwellings and settlements. Barbara Waldstein

ITALY

See also: 6: 2307, 2449, 2565

6:2482. Campanella, Anthony P., ed. GARIBALDIANA IN THE HACKE VAN MIJNKEN VAN TIENHOVEN COLLECTION IN AMSTERDAM. Risorgimento 1960 12(2): 94-117. Prints letters to and from Garibaldi and associates, mainly C.A. Vecchi, between 1861 and 1867. The letters deal, inter alia, with the treatment of Garibaldi's army by the Italian government and Vecchi's critical views on the campaign of 1866. C.J. Lowe

6:2483. Ferrari, Giorgio E. UN'ANTOLOGIA FILOSOFICA DI "LIBERALI CATTOLICI" ED I SUOI PRESUPPOSTI (I) [An anthology of the philosophy of the Liberal Catholics and their presuppositions (I)]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1960 44(1): 156-161. Review article of Renato Tisato, I Liberali cattolici (Manzoni Rosmini, Gioberti, Lambruschini) (Treviso: "Testi Filosofici Commentati," 1959). Ferrari attacks strongly the whole purpose of the book, denying that a common philosophy can possibly be attributed to these men. The expression "Liberal Catholics" is a contradiction in terms. C.J. Lowe

6:2484. Molfese, Franco. LO SCIoglimento DELL'ESERCITO MERIDIONALE GARIBALDINO (1860-1861) [The disbandment of Garibaldi's southern army in 1860-61]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1960 44(1): 1-53. A detailed study of the composition of Garibaldi's army, the extent to which it obtained support in southern Italy, and the social effects of "liberation." The author explains the haste with which Cavour disbanded this army by his fears of its being used as the armed force of the republicans and democrats. He contrasts the shabby treatment given to Garibaldi's followers with the generous terms by which the former Bourbon soldiers were incorporated within the royal army. Based mainly on Carte Cavour, in the Liberazione del Mezzogiorno series. C.J. Lowe

POLAND

6:2485. Groniowski, Krzysztof. Z PRAC POLSKO-RADZIECKIEJ KOMISJI WYDAWNICTWA ŹRÓDEŁ DO DZIEJÓW POWSTANIA STYCZNIOWEGO [On the works of the Polish-Soviet commission for the publication of sources of the January Uprising]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1960 67(1): 268-271. Report on the session of the Commission held in Warsaw on 13 and 30 October 1959, at which time the titles were selected for the first fourteen volumes, to be published between 1960 and 1963. Seven volumes will be prepared and published in Poland and the other seven in the Soviet Union. Also discussed was the subject of exchange of photostats of relevant archival material between the two states. Z. Stankiewicz, the editor of Vol. 4 ("The Peasant Movement in the Kingdom of Poland") read a paper on the proposed volume. A.F. Dygnas

6:2486. Lepkowski, Tadeusz. PAMIĘTNIK JANA BRATKOWSKIEGO -- BEZ RETUSZU [The memoirs of Jan Bratkowski -- without retouching]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1960 67(1): 141-145. Compares the original manuscript of these memoirs, which deal with the 1830-31 uprising and are preserved in the Bibliothèque Polonaise in Paris, with portions printed in 1882 and 1897. Stating that omission of certain parts is justified because of their trivial content, Lepkowski also enumerates omissions or changes of words and sentences abusing well-established historical personalities and quotes numerous

omitted passages describing the rougher side of the soldier's life. He concludes that one motive for these changes and omissions was the desire to offer the reader a kind of history that would avoid the seamy side of war and bolster the nation's spirit. A.F. Dygnas

6:2487. Weintraub, Wiktor (Harvard Univ.). KRASIŃSKI AND REEVE. Polish Review 1960 5(2): 36-73. An analysis of the correspondence of Zygmunt Krasiński and Henry Reeve, against the background of the Polish insurrection of 1830, leading to the conclusion that Reeve's criticisms induced Krasiński to face reality and to make the painful moral reappraisals that formed the basis of his Undivine Comedy and Irydion. E. Kusielewicz

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 6:2309, 2310, 2312, 2442, 2443, 2722

6:2488. Annand, McK. A. (Major). SEVASTOPOL AFTER ITS CAPTURE, 1855. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1959 37(150): 82-85. A description of Sevastopol, with a map and two photographs by James Robertson, superintendent of the imperial mint at Constantinople. The photographs confirm the accuracy of the description of the town written three days before its fall by W.H. Russell of The Times. T.L. Moir

6:2489. Baraboi, A.Z. O PRICHINAKH UVOL'NENIYA N. I. PIROGOVA S POSTA POPECHENIYA KIEVSKOGO UCHEBNOGO OKRUGA [Concerning the reasons for N.I. Pirogov's dismissal from the post of caretaker of the Kiev district's educational establishments]. Istoriia SSSR 1959 (5): 106-113. An analysis of the progressive social and political activities of the great scholar Pirogov in Kiev from 1858 to 1861. The author investigates the reasons that prompted Pirogov to resign from his post as curator in 1861 and concludes that the camarilla of the court and bureaucratic circles forced him to make this decision. Based on material from the Central State Archives of the Ukrainian SSR and other archives. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2490. Fadeev, A.V. VOVLECHENIE SEVERNOGO KAVKAZA V EKONOMICHESKUIU SISTEMU POREFORMENNOI ROSSII (K PROBLEME RAZVITIYA KAPITALIZMA VSHIRI) [The integration of the northern Caucasus in the economic system of Russia after the liberation of the peasants (Some aspects of broad capitalistic development)]. Istoriia SSSR 1959 (6): 40-62. Concerning the manner in which the domination of capitalism expands over new territories, Lenin maintained that there were two types of territories: 1) uninhabited areas where emigrants from the mother country settled, and 2) areas which were inhabited by a native population isolated from the world market and world capitalism. In the northern Caucasus both types existed after the agrarian reform of 1861. The author, dealing with a subject on which little research has been done so far, divides his analysis into the following chapters: 1) the historical prerequisites for the economic conquest of the northern Caucasus; 2) the northern Caucasus as the basis for the supply with food and raw materials of the industrial areas of Russia after the reform; 3) the transformation of the northern Caucasus into a market for capitalist industry, and 4) economic relations of the northern Caucasus with the other Russian areas after the reform. Based on material from national archives and Lenin's works. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2491. Jučas, M. SLAPTOS STUDENTŲ DRAUGIJOS VILNIAUS MEDICINOS-CHIRURGIJOS AKADEMIJOJE 1832-1841 MM [Secret student societies in the Vilnius Medical-Surgical Academy, 1832-1841]. Lietuvos TSR Mokslų Akademijos Darbai 1958 (4): 135-148. Declares that the student groups in question lived by ideas of Christian perfection, demanding freedom and equality. The author identifies these aims with the ideas for the re-establishment of Poland in the borders of 1772. Based on extensive archival material. A.E. Senn

6:2492. Rogers, James Allen (Claremont Men's College, California). CHARLES DARWIN AND RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS. Russian Review 1960 19(4): 371-383. A study of Russian pre-Darwin scientists and the reactions of Russian scientists to Darwin's Origin of Species. The author concludes: "Unlike its

reception in the West, Darwinism met almost no opposition in Russia either from the scientists or the social thinkers." Based on extensive Russian contemporary sources.

Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

6:2493. Sakvarelidze, R.D. K VOPROSU O SUSHCHE-STVOVANII "KAVKAZSKOGO TAINOGO OBSHCHESTVA" [Concerning the question of the existence of a "Caucasian Secret Society"]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1959 (5): 126-127. At the beginning

of the 19th century the Caucasus was a region to which political exiles were sent, and was described by Alexander I as "the warm Siberia." On the basis of a contemporary coded document the author concludes that a secret revolutionary political organization probably existed in Tiflis. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2494. Stradzin', K.I. O MLADOLATYSHSKOM DVI-ZHENII 60-70-KH GODOV XIX VEKA [On the Latvian youth movement of the 1860's and 1870's]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (10): 113-122. Among scholars and writers of Soviet Lat-

via there has recently been a tendency to idealize the Latvian national movement of the 1860's and 1870's. This movement was directed primarily against the authority and privileges of the Baltic barons rather than against the social structure in the Baltic Provinces. Parallel to this liberal reform group there was a revolutionary democratic movement of the workers, which at that time, however, was weak. Based on *Istoriia Latviiskoi SSR* [History of the Latvian SSR] (Riga) and on works of various Latvian ideologists of the 1860's and 1870's. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2495. Szeftel, Marc (Cornell Univ.). PERSONAL INVIOABILITY IN THE LEGISLATION OF THE RUSSIAN ABSOLUTE MONARCHY. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1958 17(1): 1-24. A study of the legal condition of

the individual with regard to guarantees against arbitrary arrest, arbitrary search or violation of the secrecy of the mail between the judicial reform of 1864 and the beginning of the constitutional government on 17 October 1905. While the Judicial Statutes of 1864 and the Telegraph Statute of 1876 contained guarantees in this respect, the police even after 1864 kept important privileges for "the prevention and suppression of crimes" infringing upon those guarantees. Besides, for temporary reasons, a system of emergency privileges was organized in the 1880's by a series of ordinances strongly affecting the legal status of the individual with respect to personal liberty. These temporary privileges of the administration remained in force until the end of the Russian monarchy as a bulwark of political tranquility. This led to a dual situation: a prevalent respect for individual freedoms in non-political relations, and a prevalent arbitrariness of the administration regarding the individual's political actions. A

6:2496. Unsigned. BRITISH POLICY IN CENTRAL ASIA IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY: THE MISSION OF RICHMOND SHAKESPEAR. *Central Asian Review* 1958 6 (4): 386-407. An article entitled "British Expansion in

Central Asia in the Thirties and Forties of the Nineteenth Century and Richmond Shakespear's Mission" by N.A. Khalifin appeared in *Istoriia SSSR*, No. 2 (1958), its purpose being to expose Britain's alleged plans for expansion into Central Asia at that time. The article criticized the activities of allegedly subversive British agents, particularly of Richmond Shakespear who visited Khiva in 1840. Some of Shakespear's letters were traced to the Central State Military Archives. The present article considers the Shakespear mission in the light of his documents and of relevant literature which do, in fact, confirm the support given by the highest authorities in Britain at the time for subversive activities against Russia. Bibliography added. Barbara Waldstein

6:2497. Unsigned. RUSSIAN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN SETTLEMENTS, 1824-1917. *Central Asian Review* 1958 6(2): 143-151. A summary of an article describing the origin, character and ultimate fate of Russian fortresses and other settlements around Orenburg (Chkalov) and Tashkent from 1824 to 1917. The article appeared in *Trudy* [Works] of the Central Asian State University (1957). Barbara Waldstein

6:2498. Unsigned. THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL EFFECTS OF RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN KIRGIZIA (1855-1917). *Central Asian Review* 1957 5(3): 235-246. Analyzes Russian colonial policy in Kirgizia and the social, economic and political development of the country from its initial incorporation into the Russian Empire to the early years of the 20th century. Although Russia was under the sway of a corrupt and undemocratic regime, its beneficial influence on the econo-

my, culture and political thought fully justified Kirgizia's acceptance of Russian rule. Russian influence introduced capitalism into Central Asia, resulting in a sharp increase in productive power and trade. It also introduced the revolutionary ideas which ultimately freed the Kirgiz people from their bondage to the patriarchal and feudal aristocracy. Based on an article by A.A. Chukubaev published by the Kirgiz Academy of Sciences in *Uchenye Zapiski Istoricheskogo Fakul'teta*, No. 4 (1955), and on a paper by B. Dzhamgerchinov entitled "The Progressive Significance of the Union of Kirgizia with Russia" published by the same academy in *Trudy Instituta Istorii*, No. 3 (1957). Barbara Waldstein

SPAIN

See also: 6:2317, 2330, 2347, 2527

6:2499. Fernández Gaytán, J. LA MARINA EN LAS GUERRAS CARLISTAS [The navy in the Carlist wars]. *Revis General de Marina* (Spain) 1959 156: 423-430. Deals with the composition of Cristina's fleet in 1834, describing the naval forces of the government operating in the north after the campaign in Portugal, and in the north and Ebro during the last years of the wars. The Carlist navy consisted only of the vessels of Basque fishermen. The author describes the purchase of ships and munitions abroad by Carlist agents, and the vicissitudes in bringing them to Spain by sea. Reference is made to the most outstanding Carlist sailors. Based on the *Exposición a las Cortes Generales del Reino de 1834* by José Vázquez de Figueroa. N. C. (IHE 31674)

6:2500. Llabrés, Juan. NOTICIAS Y RELACIONES HISTORICAS DE MALLORCA (1801-1850) [Historical notes and reports on Majorca (1801-1850)]. *Boletín de la Sociedad Arqueológica Luliana* (Spain) 1957 (37-42) Annex: 577-672. Continuation from previous articles [See abstract 5:565]. The author presents notes covering the period from the middle of June 1819 to the end of 1820, dealing mainly with the plague epidemic in the summer of 1820, which caused especially high mortality in Son Servera and Artá. J. N. (IHE 31693)

6:2501. Melón Ruiz de la Gordejuela, Amando. IMMEDIATE GENESIS DE LAS PROVINCIAS ESPAÑOLAS [Immediate genesis of the Spanish provinces]. *Anuario de Historia del Derecho Español* (Spain) 1957/58 [1959] 27/28: 17-59. Reprint of an article which appeared originally under the title "De la división de Floridablanca a la de 1833," in *Estudios Geográficos*, 1958, Vol. 19, No. 71, pp. 173-220 [See abstract 5:314]. J. F. R. (IHE 31621)

6:2502. Pernau Riu, José. C ANIVERSARIO DEL SUBMARINO ICTINEO [One-hundredth anniversary of the submarine "Ictíneo"]. *San Jorge* (Spain) 1959 (35): 16-23. Notes on the life of Narciso Monturiol (1819-1895) and on the construction of the submarine which he invented.

M. R. (IHE 31685)

6:2503. Rodeja Galter, Eduardo. EN EL CENTENARIO DEL SISTEMA SUBMARINO DE NAVEGACION [On the centenary of the system of submarine navigation]. *Revista de Gerona* 1959 5(6): 9-13. Note on the personality and work of Narciso Monturiol, who constructed the first submarine. Included are reproductions of a drawing of the submarine and of a share in the company set up to build it. Based on contemporary periodicals. J. N. (IHE 31684)

Latin America

All abstracts on the wars of independence dealing with both the years before and after 1815 are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological division.

6:2504. Brusfloff, Constant. WASHINGTON, BOLIVAR Y BYRON. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(58): 58-65. A chapter of "Bosquejo histórico-literario 1765-1830," a book in preparation, reflecting on the mission of liberation of Washington and Bolívar, who were exalted by Byron in several of his works. R. C. (IHE 32203)

6:2505. Carmona, Ramón. CONMEMORACION DEL 19 DE ABRIL [Commemoration of the 19th of April]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(59): 205-213. A speech dealing with Bolívar's international and inter-American activities and plans. Special reference is made to the Pan-American Conferences promoted by U.S. Secretary of State Blaine. B. T. (IHE 32184)

6:2506. González Rubio, Carlos. EROS Y BOLIVAR [Eros and Bolívar]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(58): 95-103. Reprint of an article published in the *Revista del Atlántico* in 1958. The author deals with certain aspects of Bolívar's intimate life, and helps clarify his amorous relations with Isabel Soublette. Based on published works. R. C. (IHE 32195)

6:2507. Machado Rivero, Eduardo. ¿TUVO IDEAS MON-ARQUICAS EL LIBERTADOR? [Did the Liberator have monarchist ideas?]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(58): 45-57. Maintains that Bolívar never tried to give Latin America a monarchist regime and that this idea existed solely in the minds of those about him. Based on published documents and literature. R. C. (IHE 32201)

6:2508. Unsigned. INAUGURACION DE LA ESTATUA DEL LIBERTADOR EN ANTOFAGASTA [Unveiling of the Liberator's statue in Antofagasta]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(59): 214-232. Publishes speeches delivered on the occasion of the unveiling of a statue of Bolívar in Antofagasta, Chile. Included are addresses by Wolfgang Larrázabal and Lucy Casally praising Bolívar, one by Oswaldo Mendoza Contreras on American brotherhood, and one by O'Higgins Guzman on Bolívar and the South American scholar and author Andrés Bello (1780?-1865). Introductory remarks of Gerardo Zúñiga Cahana, words by the president of the Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela and a poem in praise of America by Andrés Sabella are also published. B. T. (IHE 32191)

CENTRAL AMERICA

See also: 6:2334, 2335

6:2509. Calvo, Joaquín Bernardo. [MEMORIALS OF THE COSTA RICAN GOVERNMENT]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1959 23(7-12). MEMORIAL DEL MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y GOBERNACION, MAYO 3 DE 1850 [Memorial of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Government, 3 May 1850], pp. 226-235. MEMORIAL DEL MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA, GUERRA Y MARINA -- 1850 [Memorial of the Ministry of Finance, War and Navy], pp. 236-248. Yearly reports summing up the activity of the government in the two ministries. Both were presented by Joaquín B. Calvo, Minister of Foreign Relations and Government, and Acting Minister of Finance, War and Navy. The second report contains tables of revenues and expenses. Also included are the reports of congressional committees recommending approval of the memorials. D. Bushnell

6:2510. Unsigned. ADHESIONES A LA CANDIDATURA DE DON JULIAN VOLIO -- 1868 [Adherences to the candidacy of Don Julián Volio -- 1868]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1959 23(7-12): 258-264. Publishes three identical petitions backing Julián Volio for president. The first is signed by, among others, President José María Castro, who sought the election of Volio, a member of his cabinet, as his own successor. D. Bushnell

6:2511. Unsigned. CONGRESO JUNIO 21 DE 1850 [Congress, 21 June 1850]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1959 23(7-12): 249-257. Documents relating to the political crisis of May - June 1850, in which President Juan Rafael Mora consolidated his own power against unruly military elements. On 21 June the congress approved his actions and voted him various honors. D. Bushnell

6:2512. Unsigned. [RELIGIOUS ORDERS AND THE COSTA RICAN STATE]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1959 23(7-12). PROYECTO DE REFORMA DE LOS ESTABLECIMIENTOS RELIGIOSOS DE TODA CLASE QUE EXISTAN EN EL ESTADO. LEY DE 12 DE MARZO DE 1830 [Project for reform of the religious establishments of every class that exist in the state. Law of 12 March 1830], pp. 205-206. LEY DE MARZO 12 DE 1830: SUJETA A LOS RE-

LIGIOSOS AL ORDINARIO [Law of 12 March 1830: subjects the religious to the Ordinary], pp. 207-212. Proposal, committee report, and the law as finally passed by the state assembly. Besides subjecting religious to the Ordinary, the law arranged financial support of certain churches and ordered the Franciscan convent of Cartago and its revenues to be used for public education. D. Bushnell

6:2513. Unsigned. SUFRAGIOS EMITIDOS POR LA ASAMBLEA ELECTORAL PARA VICE-PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA -- 1850 [Votes cast by the electoral assembly for vice-president of the republic -- 1850]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1959 23(7-12): 213-225. Minutes of local electoral assemblies, report of the congressional committee on credentials, and final decision of the Costa Rican congress. As no candidate had a majority, the congress elected Francisco María Oreámuno. D. Bushnell

6:2514. Unsigned. [THE CONVENT OF RECOLLECTS IN SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1959 23(7-12). PETICION DEL PRESBITERO JOSE MARIA ESQUIVEL PARA QUE SE ESTABLEZCA UN "CONVENTO DE RECOLETOS" -- INFORME DE LA MUNICIPALIDAD. -- DICTAMEN DE LA COMISION DE NEGOCIOS ECLESIASTICOS. FEBRERO 18 DE 1825 A FEBRERO 13 DE 1828 [Petition of the priest José María Esquivel for the establishment of a "Convent of Recollects" -- report of the municipality. -- Opinion of the committee on ecclesiastical affairs. 18 February 1825 to 13 February 1828], pp. 197-202. INFORME DEL EJECUTIVO. INSTALACION DEL CONVENTO DE RECOLETOS EN SAN JOSE -- MAYO 14 DE 1825 [Report of the executive. Installation of the Convent of Recollects in San José -- 14 May 1825], pp. 203-204. Documents, all from 1825 despite mention of 1828 in the title. The municipality of San José favored setting up the convent; the Committee (of the Congress of Costa Rica) first favored it, then indicated canonical difficulties. The state executive favored it. D. Bushnell

MEXICO

6:2515. Paredes, Américo (Univ. of Texas). LUIS INCLAN: FIRST OF THE COWBOY WRITERS. *American Quarterly* 1960 12(1): 55-70. Reviews the work of Luis Inclán, mid-19th century Mexican publisher, vaquero, and writer, who is regarded as a precursor of realism in Mexican literature. In the 1850's Inclán became the proprietor of a printing establishment in Mexico City from which came in 1865 his only published novel, *Astucia*, a rousing tale of the adventures of a brotherhood of smugglers. Combining many of the romantic features as well as the crudities of the North American cowboy writing of later date, *Astucia* holds significance for the historian in that it mirrors the quest for order in a disturbed period in Mexican history. Based on secondary material. W.M. Armstrong

6:2516. Pérez-Maldonado, Carlos. EL PADRE Y BACHILLER D. JOSE ANTONIO GUTIERREZ DE LARA [Don José Antonio Gutiérrez de Lara, priest and holder of the baccalaureate]. *Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de la Historia* 1959 18(1): 5-11. Notes on the life and vicissitudes of this Mexican priest (1770-1843), a supporter of the patriots during the wars of independence. His later activity in the political life of the country is also discussed. Based on published documents and literature. R. C. (IHE 32229)

SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 6:2348, 2351, 2356

6:2517. Armstrong, William M. (Fairleigh Dickinson Univ.). BRITISH REPRESENTATION IN VENEZUELA. *Caribbean Quarterly* 1960 6(3): 18-25. Focuses on British policy in Venezuela at the outset of the independence period, with special attention to Sir Robert Ker Porter (1777-1842). In 1825 Porter became British consul to La Guaira and Caracas, serving through the period of civil unrest in 1826 and ultimately becoming Her Majesty's first diplomatic representative to Venezuela when that country left the Colombian Union. In January 1827 Porter held several conferences with Simón Bolívar in which the Liberator talked freely of his plans for northern

South America and especially of the role which he hoped the British might play in the liberation of Cuba and Puerto Rico from Spanish rule. Based on British Foreign Office records. A

6:2518. Chiriboga, Ángel Isaac. JOAQUIN DE SOTO. Libertador (Ecuador) 1958 15(117): 10-12. Reprint of an article originally published in Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1958, Vol. 17, No. 56, pp. 373-377 [See abstract 6:1442]. C. Ba. (IHE 32214)

6:2519. Cignoli, Francisco. LA DESIGNACION DE INSPECTORES DE FARMACIA EN EL PRIMER CUERPO DE LEGISLACION DE LA FARMACIA ARGENTINA (1822) [The rank of inspectors of pharmacy in the first body of legislation on Argentine pharmacy (1822)]. Historia (Argentina) 1959 (15): 96-99. Short notes on the organization of pharmacy in the Rio de la Plata during the colonial era and more detailed ones on the first set of rules, drawn up in 1822. Based on published literature. R. C. (IHE 32019)

6:2520. Forzan-Dagger, S.T. APUNTE BIOGRAFICO DE ANZOATEGUI [Biographical note on Anzoategui]. El Farol (Venezuela) 1959 21(83): 12-15. Note on José Antonio Anzoategui (1789-1819), a Venezuelan who was a general under Bolívar and took a decisive part in the Battle of Boyacá. D. B. (IHE 32242)

6:2521. Gandía, Enrique de. O GENERAL SAN MARTIN E SEU AMIGO JOHN MIERS [General San Martín and his friend John Miers]. Revista de História (Brazil) 1958 9(36): 353-378. Portuguese translation of the original Spanish text. The author attempts to vindicate the work by the Englishman John Miers entitled Travels in Chile and la Plata . . . (2 vols., London, 1826), which covers the years 1819-1825. Although incorrect in some respects, Miers' information is of the greatest interest. Gandía gives a synthesis of the part of the book referring to San Martín and his mission of liberation in order to show that Miers did not treat him as an enemy, and that his unfavorable opinions are due to lack of information. Based on published literature. R. C. (IHE 32213)

6:2522. Márquez Tapia, Ricardo. VISITA DE BOLIVAR A CUENCA [Bolívar's visit to Cuenca]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1959 18(59): 240-245. Recalls the historic country house of Chahuarchimbana (Ecuador) and the visit made to it by the Liberator in 1822, for reasons of health and for deliberation on Peruvian independence. B. T. (IHE 32200)

6:2523. Martínez Villamarín, Constantino. EL CRIMEN DE BERRUECOS [The crime of Berruecos]. Revista de Historia (Colombia) 1956-58 6(36-47): 267-283. A lecture referring to the discussion concerning the assassination of General Sucre. The author blames General Obando, in contradiction to the ex-president of the Academia Colombiana de la Historia, Luis Martínez Delgado, who maintains that Flórez was guilty. Martínez Villamarín's version of the crime is taken from his work Presidentes de Colombia (1947); Martínez Delgado's version is presented on the basis of an article in the Colombian periodical El Tiempo (1950). Correspondence of Sucre's wife addressed to Obando and Flórez is also included. B. T. (IHE 32216)

6:2524. Mouchet, Carlos. LAS IDEAS DE MITRE SOBRE EL MUNICIPIO [Mitre's ideas on the township]. Revista del Instituto de Historia del Derecho (Argentina) 1958 (9): 32-44. A summary of Mitre's ideas on this subject, scattered throughout his work as a journalist and a member of the government. The author examines, inter alia, the Spanish-Indian cabildo, its role in the revolution and independence of Argentina, the justification of Mitre's suppression of the cabildos, and the mission of the municipalities in the reorganization of Buenos Aires. Based on published literature. C. Ba. (IHE 32008)

6:2525. M. P. V. BOLIVAR Y PAEZ [Bolívar and Páez]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1959 18(58): 113-115. Publishes a letter from Bolívar to General José Antonio Páez (Angostura, 1818), which deals with various matters relating to the campaign of liberation. R. C. (IHE 32202)

6:2526. M. P. V. UNA CARTA DEL LIBERTADOR ADULTERADA POR LOS REALISTAS [A letter from the Liberator, altered by the royalists]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1959 18(58): 116-119. Copy of a letter from Bolívar, dated Cumaná, 1820, the contents of which were modified by the royalists, into whose hands it fell. Also published is the authentic letter and two other documents relating to the same matter, all previously published. R. C. (IHE 32190)

6:2527. Ortega Sagristá, Rafael. DON JOSE CARRION Y MARFIL, OBISPO DE TRUJILLO Y ABAD DE ALCALA LA REAL (1746-1827) [Don José Carrión y Marfil, bishop of Trujillo and abbot of Alcalá la Real (1746-1827)]. Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Giennenses (Spain) 1958 5(15): 43-102. Biographical data on this priest, who was born in Estepona, Málaga. Having declared that his diocese in Peru was on the side of the patriots led by General San Martín (1821) Bishop Carrión had to return to Spain. The author deals with the correspondence between Carrión and San Martín and the former's installation in the abbey of Alcalá la Real (Jaén). Carrión died in 1827. Based on documents and published literature. Illustrated. J. Mr. (IHE 32236)

6:2528. Porras Barrenechea, Raúl. DON CARLOS PEDEMONTE. Mercurio Peruano 1958 39(380): 636-648. Refers to Pedemonte's attitude toward Bolívar during the year that the latter was active in the government of Peru (1823-1824). See also: 6:2356. E. Rz. (IHE 32238)

6:2529. Restrepo Canal, Carlos. MENSAJE INEDITO DE NARIÑO SOBRE EL CASO DEL GENERAL D'EVEREUX [An unpublished message from Nariño about the General d'Evereux affair]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1959 46(531-533): 77-86. Examines a document of the year 1821 concerning an incident involving the Venezuelan leader and the Irish general. D'Evereux supported the claim of the widow of General English, of the liberating army, for a pension for life from Nariño. D. B. (IHE 32210)

6:2530. Rodríguez Escorial, José L. LOS MODESTOS FORJADORES DE LA INDEPENDENCIA SURAMERICANA [The modest forgers of South American independence]. Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos (Spain) 1959 (118): 1-19. Data relating to the participation of numerous religious in the movement for independence in New Granada. Based on unpublished documents from the Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid and on published literature. E. Rz. (IHE 33985)

6:2531. Rojas Rueda, José Manuel. ENTRADAS TRIUMFALES DEL LIBERTADOR A LAS CIUDADES, VILLAS Y ALDEAS DE SANTANDER [The Liberator's triumphal entries into the cities, towns and villages of Santander]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1959 18(58): 66-75. Anecdotes about the reception accorded to Bolívar as he passed through various towns in Colombia. R. C. (IHE 32193)

6:2532. Trifilo, S. Samuel (Marquette Univ.). DARWIN AND THE SECOND BEAGLE EXPEDITION IN TIERRA DEL FUEGO. Pacific Historical Review 1960 29(3): 221-229. Recounts Darwin's experiences and those of the "Beagle" complement and crew in Tierra del Fuego in December 1832. R. Lowitt

6:2533. Unsigned. BOLIVAR Y EL ECUADOR [Bolívar and Ecuador]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1959 18(59): 235-239. Eleven extracts from writings of Bolívar referring to Ecuador and covering the years 1813-1824. B. T. (IHE 32198)

6:2534. Unsigned. CARTAS INEDITAS DEL GENERAL PAEZ [Unpublished letters of General Páez]. Boletín del Archivo de la Nación (Venezuela) 1959 46(183): 218-223. Seven letters of the Venezuelan leader José Antonio Páez from a private archive. They cover the years 1846 and 1847 and deal with his private life. B. T. (IHE 32212)

6:2535. Unsigned. CENTENARIO DE LA MUERTE DE CODAZZI [Centenary of Codazzi's death]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1959 18(58): 7-8. Biographical notes on the Italian scientist Agostino Codazzi (1792-1859), one of the leaders of American independence. R. C. (IHE 32206)

6:2536. Unsigned. LA ACTUACION DE JUAN PIO MONTUFAR Y SU FAMILIA EN LA INDEPENDENCIA DEL ECUADOR [The activity of Juan Pío Montúfar and his family in the independence of Ecuador]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia* (Ecuador) 1959 39(94): 280-284. Publishes four documents of the years 1819-1822 containing notes on the active participation of the Montúfar family in the independence movement in Ecuador. The source of the documents is not indicated. R. C. (IHE 34000)

6:2537. Unsigned. MEDIDAS BENEFICAS A FAVOR DEL ECUADOR [Measures beneficial to Ecuador]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(59): 249-256. Publishes four of Bolívar's decrees which affected Ecuador. They deal with 1) the opening of a road between Quito and the port of Esmeraldas (1822); 2) the foundation of villages and inns along the route (1823); 3) the creation of a Tribunal de Consulado (1829), and 4) the establishment of a Junta presided over by Juan José Flores, who was supposed to keep Bolívar informed about public finances (1829). The documents are from the Archivo de la Gran Colombia and from Vol. 13 of the Liberator's published letters. B. T. (IHE 32199)

6:2538. Viteri Lafronte, Homero. DISCURSO DE ORDEN [Speech of order]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(58): 19-31. Reflections on the personality of Bolívar and his work in Ecuador. R. C. (IHE 32192)

Pacific Area

See also: 6:2370, 2472

6:2539. Herron, D. G. THE FRANCHISE AND NEW ZEALAND POLITICS, 1853-58. *Political Science* 1960 12(1): 28-44. Seeks to show that the statement by Leslie Lipson that all developments in New Zealand politics are ultimately explicable in relation to the franchise (*The Politics of Equality* [Chicago, 1948], p. 20) is, in fact, an oversimplification. Herron discusses the franchise during the period 1853-58, with special comment upon the position of the Maori population and the gradual extension of the native vote in the light of the changing sociological structure and the democratic trend in New Zealand politics. Increasing urbanization and the deteriorating economic situation are held to have fostered interest in politics, as well as having influenced the content of legislation. Documented. Barbara Waldstein

United States of America

See also: 6:2335, 2376, 2377, 2379, 2382, 2424, 2450, 2758, 2766, 2776

6:2540. Beecher, Henry K., and Charlotte Ford. NATHAN P. RICE'S "TRIALS OF A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR." A COMMENTARY. *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 1960 15(2): 170-183. A straightforward account of the writing of *Trials of a Public Benefactor* (1859), a book which Dr. Rice had been hired to write in behalf of the claims of William T. G. Morton to be recognized as the introducer of ether anaesthesia. Though Rice had personal differences with Morton and was alienated from him by the time of the publication of the book, the *Trials of a Public Benefactor* has been, and will remain, a standard source for the history of the controversy over the introduction of ether anaesthesia. C. Rosenberg

6:2541. Bloch, H. D. THE NEW YORK CITY NEGRO AND OCCUPATIONAL EVICTION 1860-1910. *International Review of Social History* 1960 5(1): 26-38. Even before legal liberation (1827), free Negroes in New York dominated certain occupations similar to those learned under slavery and normally considered beneath the dignity of whites: as barbers, longshoremen, waiters, bootblacks, servants, laborers, etc. From 1840 to 1860 and especially from 1860 to 1910, the Negroes' occupational status regressed, although industrialization increased unskilled labor. White immigrants not only monopolized the new jobs but increasingly evicted Negroes from their traditional occupations. "Regardless of the social status of any white ethnic group, where the white man dominated the labor situation, he pushed his black brothers into jobs for which he did not care to compete." This economic subordination restricted the Negro's economic and social mobility and relegated him to an artificial and hereditary "helot status" long after liberation. A. H. Kittell

6:2542. Bonner, James C. (Georgia State College for Women), ed. JOURNAL OF A MISSION TO GEORGIA IN 1827. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1960 44(1): 74-85. Selections from the journal of Lieutenant John R. Vinton, who was chosen by Secretary of War James Barbour to deliver a message to the governor of Georgia, George M. Troup. The message concerned the controversy over Indian affairs between Georgia and the United States. The journal presents an insight into the character of the people of Milledgeville, the frontier capital of Georgia, where Vinton spent most of his time while in the state. R. Lowitt

6:2543. Bordin, Ruth B. (Univ. of Michigan). A MICHIGAN LUMBERING FAMILY. *Business History Review* 1960 34(1): 64-76. A case study illustrating the nature of problems common to many lumbering enterprises in North America and Canada in the mid-19th century. Gideon Olin Whittemore's often illrewarded and seemingly unjustified ventures contributed much to the economic growth of the nation. Based on letters and diaries of Whittemore. Barbara Waldstein

6:2544. Boromé, Joseph A. (City College, New York). HENRY ADAMS SILENCED BY THE COTTON FAMINE. *New England Quarterly* 1960 33(2): 237-240. While his father was American minister to England, Henry Adams acted as an anonymous London correspondent for the *New York Times* and also published unsigned communications in several other newspapers. Adams' career as foreign correspondent ended when the *Boston Courier* revealed that he was the author of an essay on the effects of the cotton famine in England. Published here is the full text of a final confidential letter of 24 January 1862 which Adams wrote to Henry J. Raymond of the *Times*. In it he discussed some rumors about pending action of England and France against the Union's blockade of southern ports. He suggested that the pro-Union faction in Parliament would prevent England from acting, barring any further incidents which might strengthen the anti-Union forces. L. Gara

6:2545. Carrigan, Jo Ann (Louisiana State Univ.). SOME MEDICAL REMEDIES OF THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Historian* 1959 21(1): 64-88. An evaluation of medical remedies, based on a comparison with modern medical knowledge. The author has made extensive use of a manuscript compilation of medical remedies which was probably the work of a North Carolina planter in the 1830's. E. C. Johnson

6:2546. Castel, Albert (Western Michigan Univ.). THE BLOODIEST MAN IN AMERICAN HISTORY. *American Heritage* 1960 11(6): 22-25, 97-99. An account of William Clarke Quantrill's raid on Lawrence, Kansas, 21 August 1863, recounting the cruel and ruthless guerilla tactics of the raiders during the American Civil War. Illustrated. C. R. Allen, Jr

6:2547. Cate, Margaret Davis. MISTAKES IN FANNY KEMBLE'S GEORGIA JOURNAL. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1960 44(1): 1-17. Shows that the journal is not a day by day account as it purports to be. Cate claims that Mrs. Kemble added to it after she left Georgia. Through her detailed knowledge of the area of the Georgia plantation where Mrs. Kemble resided, the author also points out some of Mrs. Kemble's mistakes. R. Lowitt

6:2548. Cherkasov, I. I. IZ ISTORII RASPROSTRANENIIA MARKSIZMA V SSHA (1848-1865 GG) [The history of the dissemination of Marxism in the USA (1848-1865)]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 2(3): 24-42. The American bourgeois historians maintain that Marxism could never take root in the USA, and that it was no scientific theory, but a new kind of religion to stir up the masses (D. D. Egbert and S. Persons, *Socialism and American Life*, 2 vols. [Princeton, 1952]). The author attempts to describe the expansion of Marxism in the USA from 1848 to 1865. He criticizes the work of T. Draper, *The Roots of American Communism* (New York, 1957) for its gross falsifications of the history of communism in the USA. Based on publications by representatives of the American labor movement, such as W. Z. Foster, F. Sorge and H. Schlüter, and by the American historian P. S. Foner, and on the work by the German Marxist historian K. Obermann, Joseph Weydemeyer, *Pioneer of American Socialism* (New York, 1947). G. Liersch (t)

6:2549. Crowe, Charles R. (Cedar Crest College). TRANSCENDENTALIST SUPPORT OF BROOK FARM: A PARADOX? *Historian* 1959 21(3): 281-295. Studies the paradox of individualistic transcendentalists supporting the communal experiment at Brook Farm. E.C. Johnson

6:2550. Cumming, Joseph B. THE CUMMING-MCDUFFIE DUELS. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1969 44(1): 18-40. Examines the duels between William Cumming of Augusta, Georgia, and George McDuffie of South Carolina. Over a period of six months in 1822 seven meetings had been arranged, but at only two were shots actually exchanged. The duels involved in one way or another some of the most prominent men of the time. The controversy originated in the rivalry between William H. Crawford and John C. Calhoun for the presidential succession. The rivalry between the contestants quickly deteriorated into a comic opera owing to the developments and involvements which the controversy engendered. R. Lowitt

6:2551. Cushman, Dan. CORDOVA LODE COMSTOCK. *Montana* 1959 9(4): 12-21. Describes the history of the twin silver camps of Granite and Philipsburg between 1865 and 1893. Founded by a group of wandering prospectors, the towns grew to rapid prosperity but were ruined when the Indian mints were closed to free coinage in June 1893 and the international silver market collapsed in panic. Barbara Waldstein

6:2552. Davison, Stanley HAZARD AND THE CENTENNIAL SUMMER. *Montana* 1955 5(4): 24-33. Describes the work of Governor Isaac I. Stevens of Montana in negotiating with the various Indian tribes of the region prior to the treaty council of 1855. The author recounts the significant ride of the governor's 13-year-old son, Hazard, who acted as messenger to the savage Gros Ventres tribe just before the council. Barbara Waldstein

6:2553. Davison, Stanley. WORKER IN GOD'S WILDERNESS. *Montana* 1957 7(1): 8-17. A study of the personality and life of the Rev. Samuel Parker, probably the earliest Christian missionary to preach in the wild territories of what is now Montana and Idaho. The author gives a detailed account of this Congregational churchman's work among the Nez Perce and Flathead Indians. Barbara Waldstein

6:2554. Donald, David (Princeton Univ.). AMERICAN HISTORIANS AND THE CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1960 59(3): 351-355. Notes that in spite of the plethora of works on the American Civil War, and in contrast to previous generations of historians, relatively little has been written since 1950 on the causes of the war, especially by trained professional historians. Donald describes the previous schools of historians and their sometimes sharp differences, especially in the decades of the 1930's and 1940's, and adduces several reasons for the present neglect of this problem. C.R. Allen, Jr.

6:2555. Ernst, Dorothy J. (Univ. of Wisconsin). SEARCH FOR FORTUNE ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI: PRATT LETTERS, 1860-1861. *Mid-America* 1960 42(1): 44-52. Offers the experience of Albert H. Pratt to demonstrate the hazards inherent in setting up a business along the Mississippi River on the eve of the Civil War, as seen through Pratt's letters to his business sponsor, Daniel Wells, Jr. The letters are among the Daniel Wells, Jr. papers in the Milwaukee County (Wisconsin) Historical Society archives. R.J. Marion

6:2556. Filler, Louis (Antioch College). SLAVERY AND ANTISLAVERY: SUBJECTS IN SEARCH OF AUTHORS. *Ohio Historical Quarterly* 1960 69(2): 179-182. Slavery and antislavery have been inadequately appreciated as fields for research. Scholars need to recapture awareness of their ramifications in colonization, sectionalism, and civil liberties, as well as economic, moral, and political factors. Major figures have been lost to study; even John Greenleaf Whittier's role in antislavery is inadequately realized. Negro-white relations have been insufficiently considered. The author suggests the organization of a permanent historical group to minister to this academic need. A

6:2557. Geary, E.R. HISTORICAL NARRATIVE OF THE PRESBYTERY OF OREGON. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1960 38(2): 103-109. Reprint of an article first published in the *Presbyterian Home Missionary* 1885, Vol. 14, No. 7, pp. 154-155. The author

traces the history of the Presbytery of Oregon from 1846, with the Rev. Lewis Thompson, native of Kentucky and graduate of the Princeton Theological Seminary, established the first Presbyterian Church among the American settlers in Oregon. In 1851 the Presbytery was organized at a meeting in LaFayette by Thompson, the Rev. Edward R. Geary, pastor of the church in LaFayette, and the newly-arrived Rev. Robert Robe. This installment deals with the years up to 1857. Article to be continued. W.D. Metz

6:2558. Gilchrist, D.T. (Johns Hopkins Univ.). ALBERT FINK AND THE POOLING SYSTEM. *Business History Review* 1960 34(1): 24-49. Briefly surveys the early history of American railroads and describes the career of Albert Fink, which developed from the specialized fields of railway building and engineering to operation and management, culminating in the finding of broad solutions for railroad problems in railway associations. During the depression which followed the panic of 1873, railroad building came to an almost complete halt and the various individual railroads began competing for what little business was offered. Fink realized that a co-operative venture was needed to prevent a railroad catastrophe. His suggestions were responsible for the formation of the Southern pool which proved a stabilizing factor. The merits and disadvantages of the pooling system, relevant legislation and economic repercussions are discussed at length. Fink's most lasting contribution to railway reform was his systematizing of railroad planning through the use of statistics. Barbara Waldstein

6:2559. Griffith, Ben W., Jr. (Mercer Univ.), ed. A LADY NOVELIST VIEWS THE RECONSTRUCTION: AN AUGUSTA JANE EVANS LETTER. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1959 43(1): 103-109. A letter from 13 March 1866 by the Georgia novelist Augusta Jane Evans to General P.G.T. Beauregard in which she excoriates Reconstruction policy and the North. R. Lowitt

6:2560. Harris, Shelton H. (New Bedford Institute of Technology). JOHN LOUIS O'SULLIVAN AND THE ELECTION OF 1844 IN NEW YORK. *New York History* 1960 41(3): 278-298. Examines the role of this New York journalist in winning the support of the alienated radicals and in building up Democratic propaganda for the Democratic ticket. The author concludes that O'Sullivan was more important than any other person in carrying New York for James K. Polk by a narrow margin, and in Polk's consequent election to the presidency. A.B. Rollins

6:2561. Hayes, John D. (American Military Institute). ADMIRAL LUCE'S PONTIAC. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1957 83(2): 159-163. Describes the fortunes of the Union wooden gunboat "Pontiac," which was commanded by Admiral Stephen B. Luce during the Civil War. On this ship Luce had his first meeting with General William T. Sherman on 15 January 1865, a meeting of two of the keenest military thinkers in American history which was to have a profound effect upon the military professions of the United States. Barbara Waldstein

6:2562. Hinton, Harwood (Univ. of Wisconsin). FRONTIER SPECULATION: A STUDY OF THE WALKER MINING DISTRICTS. *Pacific Historical Review* 1960 29(3): 245-255. Examines the Walker mining districts from 1863 to 1865 in central Arizona to illustrate the premise that prospectors entered mining districts and enacted codes primarily for speculative purposes. Successful for nearly a year before new prospectors and the Territorial legislature acted, the Walker party had made every effort to control district voting so as to protect and enhance the value of their holdings. R. Lowitt

6:2563. Howard, Joseph K. MANIFEST DESTINY AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S PIG. *Montana* 1955 5(4): 19-23. Recounts the episode concerning a pig on San Juan Island (claimed by both the British and the Americans) in 1859 which very nearly led to the outbreak of war. The dispute was finally settled amicably, and British and American garrisons existed on San Juan for twelve years until the territorial dispute was finally submitted to Kaiser William I of Germany for arbitration. In 1871 he decided in favor of the United States, and San Juan County, Washington Territory, was created. Barbara Waldstein

6:2564. Hubbell, William K. (Theological Seminary, Lexington, Kentucky). HENRY CASWALL (1810-1870) AND THE BACKWOODS CHURCH. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1960 29(3): 219-239. A biographical sketch, emphasizing Caswall's training, his ministry in Ohio, and his teaching at the seminary at Lexington and at Kemper College. The author throws light on theological education in 19th-century America, especially at Kenyon College. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:2565. Humphreys, Sexson E. (Ohio Univ.). UNITED STATES RECOGNITION OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY. Historian 1959 21(3): 296-312. Deals with the interest which was manifested by the United States government toward Italian unification, and the appointment of George Perkins Marsh as first United States minister during the Lincoln administration. E.C. Johnson

6:2566. Ivanov, R.F. NEGRITIANSKIE ORGANIZATSII V BOR'BE S PLANTATSKOI REAKTSIEI V PERIOD REKONSTRUKTSII IUGA SSHA [Negro organizations in the struggle against the reactionary plantation-owners during the Reconstruction of the South of the USA]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1958 2(1): 3-20. The Reconstruction period was unable to give the Negroes anything beyond formal emancipation from slavery. According to Carl Schurz, "the planters keep on subduing their former slaves with brutal force." Using the tactics of class war, the Ku Klux Klan tried to organize pogroms against white Republicans and Negroes, and to frustrate any democratization of the South. But the wealthy Republicans were also in favor only of gradual change in the South, the so-called "Prussian way." The Negroes therefore developed their own methods of resistance: they held mass meetings, collected signatures, presented petitions to the president and Congress, and founded political organizations. G. Liersch (t)

6:2567. Jackson, W. Turrentine (Univ. of California, Davis). LEWIS RICHARD PRICE, BRITISH MINING ENTREPRENEUR AND TRAVELER IN CALIFORNIA. Pacific Historical Review 1960 29(4): 331-348. Examines the career of Lewis Richard Price particularly as it relates to his activities as an investor in California mines in the 1870's. The author also discusses Price's two trips to California: one in 1849, the other in 1871. R. Lowitt

6:2568. Johnson, Dorothy M. FLOUR FAMINE IN ALDER GULCH, 1864. Montana 1957 7(1): 18-27. Describes life in the gold town of Alder Gulch, Montana, during the winter of 1864, when adverse weather conditions made it impossible for flour transports to reach the gold camp. The author's account of the bleak winter includes descriptions of the criminal road agent killers, of duels, hangings and shootings, of local morals, of bread riots and the soaring prices of flour followed by the sudden drop in the price of gold at the end of the winter. Barbara Waldstein

6:2569. Kanai, Madoka. THE FIRST JAPANESE EMBASSY TO THE U.S.A.-ITINERARIES AND DATES. Contemporary Japan 1960 26(3): 416-419. Itinerary of the Japanese embassy to the United States in 1860. The dates are taken from the diary of Muragaki Awaji-no-kami, Second Ambassador, and are given in the Japanese lunar and solar calendars as well as in the Western equivalent. Illustrations of the embassy's reception in Washington are added. G.A. Lensen

6:2570. MacArthur, Douglas, II (U.S. Ambassador to Japan). THE CENTENNIAL OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN RELATIONS. Contemporary Japan 1960 26(3): 377-382. Reflects on the reception of the Japanese embassy to the United States in 1860. G.A. Lensen

6:2571. Mallam, William D. (St. Lawrence Univ.). BUTLERISM IN MASSACHUSETTS. New England Quarterly 1960 33(2): 186-206. Analyzes the political machine which enabled Benjamin Franklin Butler to control the Massachusetts Republican party and win political favors for himself and his friends in the period following the Civil War. A handful of influential associates kept Butler informed about the state of public opinion, the patronage needs of various localities, and the progress of anti-Butler political combinations. Butler's machine depended on support from the veterans, the Irish, and the mill-workers. He also benefited from his association with Grant and the Radical Republican leaders. The exposé of "Grantism" hurt

Butler, and the election of Rutherford B. Hayes, a reform president, ruined his future political chances and ended the era of "Butlerism" in Massachusetts. L. Gara

6:2572. McFarland, Carl. ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND MONTANA TERRITORY. Montana 1955 5(4): 42-47. Describes the far-seeing achievements of Abraham Lincoln for the state of Montana, his concern for the development of mineral resources, his commendation of land grants to railroads, his interest in the territory as a settlement area, and the laws he signed for surveying the territory and for the care of the Indian tribes. The author recalls how the slavery question almost prevented the organization of the Territory of Montana. The Supreme Court finally ruled that Congress could not prohibit slavery in the territories, but that Negroes could not be citizens. After much controversy the Senate decided to adopt, by reference, the identical provisions of the Idaho territorial statute, a maneuver which obviated the necessity of including a "Negro clause," since there were no Negroes in Montana. Barbara Waldstein

6:2573. McCormick, Richard P. (Rutgers Univ.). NEW PERSPECTIVES ON JACKSONIAN POLITICS. American Historical Review 1960 65(2): 288-301. Challenges the widely held thesis that the Jacksonian period was "a bursting forth of democratic energies, evidenced by a marked upward surge in voting." A detailed analysis of available state and national election statistics reveals that "when compared with the peak participation recorded for each state before 1824, or with contemporaneous gubernatorial elections, or most particularly with the vast outpouring of the electorate in 1840, voter participation in the Jackson elections was unimpressive." M. Berman

6:2574. Meador, John (Univ. of Florida). FLORIDA AND THE COMPROMISE OF 1850. Florida Historical Quarterly 1960 39(1): 16-33. The Compromise of 1850, especially the admission of California as a free state and sectional resentments revolving around the Fugitive Slave Act, broke down the Whig party in Florida, as it did in the nation. Based on newspaper accounts, state papers, and secondary material. G.L. Lycan

6:2575. Melendy, H. Brett (San José State College). WHO WAS JOHN MCDUGAL? Pacific Historical Review 1960 29(3): 231-243. Clears the confusion that clouded the career of John McDougall, first lieutenant-governor and second governor of the state of California. During his tenure as governor a brother was a member of a state board, and James A. McDougall was the state's attorney-general and later United States Senator. The careers of these three men have been confused by historians. Separating fact from fiction, a sketch of John McDougall's life is presented. R. Lowitt

6:2576. Miller, William B. (Associate Editor, Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society), ed. LETTERS OF BENJAMIN HARRISON. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1960 38(1): 39-64. Continuation from a previous article [see abstract 5:3226]. Nineteen letters by Benjamin Harrison, now in the possession of the Presbyterian Historical Society, are published here in full. Twelve were written in 1853 and are largely concerned with Harrison's forthcoming marriage and his studies in law. The remainder are much briefer, more formal, cover more varied topics, and spread over the years 1855 to 1888. Most of the letters were written in Cincinnati or Indianapolis and are to Harrison's former college roommate, John A. Anderson. Little of political importance is revealed. W.D. Metz

6:2577. Monroe, Haskell (Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas). MEN WITHOUT LAW: FEDERAL RAIDING IN LIBERTY COUNTY, GEORGIA. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1960 44(2): 154-171. Probes activities of Union soldiers in a Georgia county from December 1864 through January 1865. As part of General William Tecumseh Sherman's march on Savannah, the realities of defeat in warfare were harshly imposed on the civilian population of Liberty County, Georgia, partly owing to an inept Union commander in the area. R. Lowitt

6:2578. Parry, Henry C. OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRAIRIES: 1867. Montana 1959 9(4): 22-35. In 1867 Dr. Parry was assigned as Medical Officer to General Gren-

ville M. Dodge's Union Pacific Commission charged with planning the westward route of the new transcontinental railroad and the protection of crews against hostile Indians. In the ten letters reproduced in this article, written to his father during this period, the young doctor provides a concise documentary summary of the geographical conditions in the raw frontier region, the rough population, the exigencies of soldiering, facts about homesteading, ranching and commerce, as well as significant commentary on the Indians, of whose character, habits and customs he had a very low opinion. Barbara Waldstein

6:2579. Pirscenok, Anna. WILLIAM GUNN MALIN (1801-1887). Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 1960 15(2): 147-153. A biographical sketch of a pioneer hospital administrator who was steward of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia for thirty-three years, medical librarian and book collector. His writings urging the humane treatment of the insane seem particularly lucid and intelligent today, while his private collection of works relating to the history of the United Brethren in Czechoslovakia, deposited in Moravian College, is of great value to the historian.

C. Rosenberg

6:2580. Pursell, Carroll W., Jr. (Graduate student, Univ. of California). THE FORTUNES OF A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER: THE CHRISTIAN REPOSITORY AND THE CIRCULAR, 1821-1825. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1960 38(2): 91-102. Robert Porter, secretary of the Delaware Bible Society, an elder of the Second Presbyterian Church, a long-time resident of Wilmington, and prosperous owner of a stationery store and printing press, began publication of the Christian Repository on 14 April 1821. Difficulties in obtaining original contributions and sufficient subscribers to assure its financial success plagued the editor. In 1824 the name of the paper was changed to The Circular, and in 1825 it was merged with the Christian Gazette and the Youth's Herald to form the Philadelphian published by Samuel B. Ludlow. The most important original contribution of the paper was the Paul-Amicus letters, dealing with Quaker doctrinal problems and running for almost two years. W. D. Metz

6:2581. Richardson, E.M. THE FORGOTTEN HAYCUTTERS AT FORT C. F. SMITH. Montana 1959 9(3): 22-33. Outlines some of the main incidents in Montana during the Indian Wars, including the forgotten defensive stand of nineteen white soldiers and haycutters against more than one thousand Sioux, Cheyenne and Araphaho Indian warriors some two miles north of Fort C.F. Smith on 1 August 1867.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2582. Richardson, Joe M. (Florida State Univ.). THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AND NEGRO LABOR IN FLORIDA. Florida Historical Quarterly 1960 39(2): 176-174. In Florida the Freedmen's Bureau used the vagrancy laws and other coercive means to compel the Negro, just after the American Civil War, to live up to his labor contracts, thus helping the defeated Southern planter more than the Negro who had so recently obtained his freedom. Based on reports of Congressional committees, newspapers and private papers.

G.L. Lycan

6:2583. Shapiro, Samuel (Michigan State Univ.). THE CONSERVATIVE DILEMMA: THE MASSACHUSETTS CON-

STITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1853. New England Quarterly 1960 33(2): 207-224. Discusses the political significance of the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1853. A coalition of Free Soilers and Democrats called the convention hoping to produce a constitution which would make possible the defeat of the Whigs who ruled the state. The coalition held together only long enough to write the constitution and fell apart after the convention. Opposition from the Whigs, some Democrats, independent Free Soilers and Irish Catholics defeated the constitution at the polls. But power was passing from the hands of the conservative Federalist-Whigs whose long-time rule rested on the support of the vanishing independent farmer class. This proved to be their last victory. L. Gara

6:2584. Sokoloff, B.A. (Indiana State Teachers College). WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS AND THE OHIO VILLAGE: A STUDY IN ENVIRONMENT AND ART. American Quarterly 1959 11(1): 58-75. Studies the connection between Howells' childhood environment and the social views that he expresses in his novels. In his novels he glorifies village life, while assailing the inequalities and social injustices of the city. Yet there is a certain ambivalence: recalling in old age of his own boyhood Ohio village that "its young gaieties welcomed us and our little force of printers to a social liberty and equality," Howells as a young man living in Venice could nonetheless reflect -- apropos that same Ohio village -- on the "morbid horror" with which he contemplated "going back to live in a place where I have been so wretched." W.M. Armstrong

6:2585. Wight, Willard E. (Georgia Institute of Technology), ed. NEGROES IN THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE: THE CASE OF F. H. FYALL OF MACON COUNTY. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1960 44(1): 85-97. Documentary evidence which reveals how the Georgia legislature removed its Negro members in 1868 by means of parliamentary legerdemain. R. Lowitt

6:2586. Willson, Lawrence. THOREAU'S MEDICAL VAGARIES. Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 1960 15(1): 64-74. A compendium of Thoreau's opinions and knowledge of the medical practice of his contemporaries and of the American Indians. This information is gleaned from his published and manuscript journals and notebooks, especially those kept by Thoreau for his projected study of the American Indian. The author concludes that Thoreau believed disease to be eradicable, a consequence of man's failures to live in conformity with the laws of nature.

C. Rosenberg

6:2587. Woolverton, John Frederick (Virginia Theological Seminary). WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG AND THE FOUNDING OF ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1960 29(3): 192-218. The college, founded by Muhlenberg on Long Island in 1836, closed in 1848 because of financial difficulties. Insisting on an independent college, Muhlenberg refused diocesan or national control of St. Paul's. The author holds that Muhlenberg, far from being a maverick, was a good Episcopalian, influenced by both evangelicals and high churchmen. Analyzing Muhlenberg's educational views, the author concludes that he was an experimenter, innovator, and, in some respects, a precursor of Dewey. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

D.1871-1918

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 6:2395

6:2588. Abrosenko, K.P. V.I. LENIN O ZAKONOMER-NOSTIAKH PERERASTANIIA SOTSIALIZMA V KOMMUNIZM [V.I. Lenin on conformity with the laws of the development of socialism into communism]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1960 (1): 16-33.

Lenin pointed out that the transition from socialism to communism is a gradual continuous development of communist society from its most primitive to its highest level. Socialism can only be built on the technical foundation created by capitalism. On this foundation the dictatorship of the proletariat creates the economic basis for a new social structure. A prerequisite for the transition to communism is a broad, comprehensive development of the personality which, once complete automation of material production has been attained, is bound to lead to the extinction of the essential differences between intellectual and physical work and to the creation of a type of person who is, in Lenin's words, "capable of doing everything." Based on Lenin's works. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2589. Bedniak, I.I. VYDAIUSHCHIIA DEIATEL' IAPONSKOGO I MEZHDUNARODNOGO RABOCHEGO DVI-ZHENIIA (K 100-LETIU SO DNIA ROZHDENIIA SEN KATA-IAMA) [A prominent personality of the Japanese and international labor movement (on the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Sen Katayama)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (6): 117-125. Milestones in the many-sided activity of Sen Katayama (1859-1933) were his initiative in the organization of the Japanese trade unions and the foundation of the first press organ of the workers, *Rodo Sekai* [Workers' world], in 1897, as well as the formation of the first Social Democratic party in 1901. He took part in the foundation of the Communist party of the U.S., following his second emigration to this country in 1914. From 1921 on he worked in Moscow on behalf of both the international and the Japanese Communist movement. He was the founder and spiritual leader of the Japanese Communist party, founded in 1922 in Tokyo, and also a member of the executive committee of the Comintern. Based on Katayama's works. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2590. Chaloner, W.H. THE BIRTH OF THE PANAMA CANAL, 1869-1914. *History Today* 1959 9(7): 482-492. Surveys 1) the geographical, economic and political factors which led to the first French attempt to cut a canal through the Isthmus by the Suez engineer De Lesseps; 2) the climatic and engineering problems involved; 3) the failure of this first company and the resulting political scandal in France; 4) the complex political intrigues and negotiations which accompanied U.S. interest in the waterway, culminating in the final wave of conspiracy and revolution which preceded the ultimate recognition of Panama as an independent republic; 5) the Hay - Bunar-Varilla Treaty, and 6) work on the Canal from 1904 to 1914. Barbara Waldstein

6:2591. McIntyre, W.D. (Univ. of Nottingham). ANGLO-AMERICAN RIVALRY IN THE PACIFIC: THE BRITISH ANNEXATION OF THE FIJI ISLANDS IN 1874. *Pacific Historical Review* 1960 29(4): 361-380. Examines the background of Britain's reluctant assumption of responsibility in the Fiji Islands primarily because of a supposed American threat to them. At this time the British seemed to welcome Germany in the area as a buffer to American aggressiveness, but this situation quickly reversed itself. R. Lowitt

6:2592. Feller, John Quentin, Jr. (Loyola College, Baltimore). NOTATIONS OF CARDINAL GIBBONS ON THE CON-CLAVE OF 1914. *Catholic Historical Review* 1960 46(2): 184-189. A transcription of notes entered in his Ordo by James Cardinal Gibbons during the course of his journey to Rome in August-September, 1914, for the conclave that elected Pope Benedict XV. Journal (J.T. Ellis)

6:2593. Krasin, Iu.A. (Leningrad). V.I. LENIN O REVOLUTSIONNOI SITUATsii [V.I. Lenin on the revolutionary situation]. *Voprosy Filosofii* 1958 (4): 40-52. An analysis of Lenin's teaching on the rules governing the revolutionary situation, which he based mainly on the experience of the

Russian Revolution of 1905 and on his contact with the international revolutionary movement in Western Europe before 1917. The author states that Lenin taught that a revolutionary situation arises out of the internal conditions in a country, and that Communists therefore always have been and always will be supporters of peaceful coexistence. Jean Jull

6:2594. Loginov, V.T., V.N. Stepanov, and Z.N. Tiho-nova, ed. ADRESNYE KNIGI TSK RSDRP (1912-1917 GG.) [Directories of the Central Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Labor party, 1912-1917]. *Istoricheski Arkhiv* 1959 (3): 31-50. Publishes two directories from the years 1912-1917 which demonstrate the far-reaching connections of the Central Committee of the RSDLP with Communist organiza-tions and groups in Russia and abroad. The first directory was originally kept at the Lenin archives in Cracow-Poronn (1912-1914); the second dates from the time when Lenin lived in Zürich (1914-1917). G. Liersch (t)

6:2595. Nola, Carlo di. 4 DOCUMENTI [Four docu-ments]. *Risorgimento* 1960 12(2): 118-126. Publishes 1) a memorandum of 22 October 1911 by the Austrian foreign minister Aehrenthal protesting against the interventions by Conrad von Hötzendorf in his sphere of competence; 2) an interview with Berchtold in the *Sonn- und Montagszeitung* of 26 March 1935, in which he claimed that he had wished to offer compensation to Italy for the Austrian annexation of Serbia, as a means of keeping Italy out of the war, but that Tisza had wrecked his plans, and 3) an article in the *Neueste Zeitung* (Innsbruck) of 16 August 1931 describing the capture of Cesare Battisti in July 1916. In the last section the author relates how according to Suñer, *Entre Hendaya y Gibraltar* (Madrid, 1947), Mussolini claimed that Ciano's mother had approved the death sentence for her son's treasonable activities. C.J. Lowe

6:2596. Ottaway, A.K.C. (Univ. of Leeds). THE EDU-CATIONAL SOCIOLOGY OF EMILE DURKHEIM. *British Journal of Sociology* 1955 6(3): 213-227. Summarizes Durkheim's ideas on the sociology of education. H. Parris

6:2597. Ovcherova, A.V., and K.V. Shakhnazarova. BRUSSEL'SKOE "OB'EDINITEL'NOE" SOVESHCANIE (IUL' 1914 G.) [The consultation on "unification" in Brussels (July 1914)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (5): 152-163. This conference was called by the International Socialist Bureau (executive organ of the Second International) to enable the Rus-sian Social Democrats to negotiate on differences that had arisen within the Party. The author shows Lenin's leading role in the preparations for the conference and the struggle of the Bolshe-viks against the revisionism and centralism of the Second In-ternational. Based mainly on unpublished documents of the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2598. Rapoport, I.M. FRAGMENTY IZ NEIZVEST-NYKH PISEM K. MARKSA I F. ENGEL'SA G.A. LOPATINU [Fragments from unknown letters by K. Marx and F. Engels to G.A. Lopatin]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1959 (6): 156-158. At the Central State Historical Archives in Moscow and the Cen-tral State Archives for Literature and Arts, Rapoport discovered letters by G.A. Lopatin, who translated into Russian the first volume of *Das Kapital*. Lopatin quotes from unpublished letters by Marx and Engels, 1873-1878, which deal with the economic development of Russia and Europe and other theoretical ques-tions. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2599. Schwann, Stanisław. NOTATKI KAROLA MARKSA: PRZYCZYNEK DO JEGO METODY NAUKOWEJ [The notes of Karl Marx: a contribution to the study of his scientific method]. *Ekonomista* 1960 (2): 330-354. A discussion based on 250 notebooks of Marx, now in the In-ternational Institute of Social History in Amsterdam. These notebooks, which have not yet been the subject of any scholarly research, are of great importance in the study of Marx's meth-od of work and the subjects he was interested in, especially after 1870. Schwann shows Marx's close interest in Polish questions prior to that date. J. Lewartowski

6: 2600. Semmel, Bernard (Park College, Parkville, Mississippi). KARL PEARSON: SOCIALIST AND DARWINIST. *British Journal of Sociology* 1958 9 (2): 111-125. Summarizes Pearson's Social Darwinism. H. Parris

6: 2601. Tate, Merze (Howard Univ.). BRITISH OPPOSITION TO THE CESSION OF PEARL HARBOR. *Pacific Historical Review* 1960 29 (4): 381-394. Examines the diplomacy leading to the 1887 convention by which the Hawaiian government granted the United States the right to construct a harbour on Pearl River estuary in return for continued reciprocity, and the British opposition to it. R. Lowitt

6: 2602. Unsigned. MASHHAD, 1911-1912. *Central Asian Review* 1958 6 (3): 324-346. A survey of the Mashhad incident in which the Shrine of Reza, the Eighth Imam, was bombarded by a Russian military force on 29 March 1912. This episode was closely connected with the activity of the ex-Shah of Persia, Mohammed Ali, and in fact coincided with his final removal from the Persian scene in March 1912. An article by A. M. Matveev on "The Part played by British Provocation in the Mashhad Events of 1911-12," published in 1954 in the Bulletin of the Central Asian State University, exonerates the tsarist regime of charges of imperialism and colonialism and accuses Britain of planning the conquest and colonization of the Bukhara and Khiva Khanates. The present survey considers the incident in the light of documents recently made available.

Barbara Waldstein

6: 2603. Yuldashbayeva, F. Kh. RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN, 1872-80. *Central Asian Review* 1958 6 (2): 205-241. Abridged translation, with commentary by Sir Olaf Caroe, of a paper entitled "The Russo-Afghan Demarcation and the Intensification of British Aggression in Central Asia and Afghanistan (1872-1880)," published in 1955 in *Trudy Sredneaziatskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta* [Works of the Central Asian State University]: History of Eastern Countries, No. 68. Yuldashbayeva contends that the British government's policy in Asia, from its base in India, was to absorb Afghanistan with the object of using that country as a base for aggression against Russia. His survey covers the political situation in Afghanistan in 1868-70; the creation of a buffer state; Afghanistan's intensions in Turkistan and British expansion in Persia and Eastern Turkistan; British attempts at expansion in Central Asia; the events leading up to the Second Afghan War and the events of this war, and finally the succession of Yakub Khan and Abd-er-Rahman Khan.

Barbara Waldstein

WORLD WAR I

See also: 6: 2694

6: 2604. Binz, Gerhard L. (Munich). DIE STÄRKEREN BATAILLONE [The stronger battalions]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1959 9 (2): 63-85, and (3): 139-161. Believes that the failure to achieve a decisive blitzsieg over France in 1914 was not due to operative errors in carrying out Schlieffen's plan of an outflanking movement, but to a shortage of men and supplies, owing to an inadequate development of the German peacetime army. This was caused by the most varied factors: shortcomings of the military organization of 1871, disinclination of the Reichstag majority to vote appropriations, the tendency of the central military administration to think exclusively in terms of quality in spite of warnings from the General Staff, impediments due to considerations of foreign policy, and the exaggerated ideas of economy on the part of the treasury. Going beyond the estimate of the French chief of staff, Buat, the author calculates that Germany could have entered the war for its survival with twenty additional army corps if it had, like France, trained every able man in peacetime. Based on material from the Reichsarchiv and contemporary literature.

A (t)

6: 2605. Bovykin, V. Z. RUSSKO-FRANTSUZSKIE OTNOSHENIYA V PERIOD IUL'SKOGO KRIZISA 1914 GODA [Russo-French relations in the period of the July 1914 crisis]. *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta Istoriko-Filologicheskaya Seriya* 1956 (1): 117-140. The Soviet historian N. P. Polevika did not have the French diplomatic records at his disposal when he wrote his excellent work *Vozniknovenie mirovoi voiny* [The origin of the World War] (Moscow, 1935). French historians would like to place the sole responsibility for the July

1914 crisis and the outbreak of the World War on Russia. The declare that France had only fulfilled its treaty obligations but rejected the pan-Slavist feelings of the Russians. The truth is however, that France was at this time already determined to enter the war against Germany and had already mobilized its army. Poincaré's negotiations in St. Petersburg and the official communiqué were bound to strengthen Russia's decision to start war. France only wanted to camouflage its true intentions. G. Liersch (t)

6: 2606. Gilbert, Bentley B. (Colorado College), and Paul P. Bernard (Colorado College). THE FRENCH ARMY MUTINIES OF 1917. *Historian* 1959 1 (1): 24-41. Attributes the mutinies in the French army in 1917 to war weariness. The immediate cause was the extreme optimism and subsequent disappointment at the Nivelle offensive in the spring of 1917. Other causes were pacifism, stimulated by the Russian Revolution and the trade-union movement, and disappointment at the nonarrival of American troops. E. C. Johnson

6: 2607. Jääskeläinen, Mauno. ITÄ-KARJALAN KYSYMYS JA BREST-LITOVSKIN RAUHA [The East Karelian question and the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk]. *Politiikka* 1959 1 (1/2): 30-41. Analyzes the role of Finland's East Karelian claim in the negotiations preceding the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and the supplementary agreements of 1918. The Finnish claims were presented to Germany at the initiative of activist circles, but were not considered in the treaty negotiations. In talks leading to the supplementary agreements, the German foreign office agreed to prevent Finnish annexations during the expulsion of Allied forces. At the same time, German army leaders promised Finland support for its Karelian claims. Misled by this dual policy, Finland broke off peace negotiations with Russia in August. East Karelia was evidently used as a bribe to secure a German-oriented monarchy and a military alliance from the Finnish government. Based on Finnish and German sources. Roberta G. Selleck

6: 2608. Jellen, J. A CLERK IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR. *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* 1960 105 (619): 361-369. Describes the experiences of the author as a volunteer in the Army Service Corps during the First World War. Undocumented. J. A. S. Grenville

6: 2609. Meynell, Hildamarie. THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE OF 1917. *International Review of Social History* 1960 5 (1): 1-25. In 1914 the member parties of the Socialist International (S.I.) split in most cases into a patriotic majority supporting the war and an internationalist minority opposing it. At Zimmerwald these internationalists created the International Socialist Commission (I.S.C.) to promote peace and revive international socialist co-operation. The March 1917 revolution in Russia and general war weariness increased the possibilities for a socialist-negotiated peace. Acting with Dutch and Scandinavian parties, S.I. secretary Huysmans issued invitations for an international socialist conference at Stockholm. The Petrograd Soviet supported the idea directly and the German Majority Socialists gave indirect support. The I.S.C. summoned a meeting to determine its official attitude since the Zimmerwald Left (German Spartacists and Russian Bolsheviks) were implacably opposed to collaboration or compromise with any patriotic party. Article to be continued. A. H. Kittell

6: 2610. Murawski, Erich (Koblenz). DIE AMTLICHE DEUTSCHE KRIEGSGESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG ÜBER DEN ERSTEN WELTKRIEG [The official German historiography on World War I]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1959 9 513-531, and (10): 584-598. Presents the first comprehensive survey of the compilation and publication of works on World War I by official German authorities. The author also deals with the fate of projects which were carried out only in part or not at all. Separate sections are devoted to the official descriptions of the war on land (including fighting in the German colonies) and the postwar fighting of German units along the borders and in Germany, as well as of the war at sea and in the air. A special section deals with the semi-official series on the economic and technical aspects of the war. Only a few volumes of this series were published, and they have practically disappeared. Owing to the political events of the postwar period and the outbreak of World War II, all publications have remained fragmentary and cannot be completed because of the loss of German records in 1945. The author concludes with a short critical evaluation of the publications. Bibliography added. A (t)

6:2611. Nohn, E.A. DIE KONZEPTION DES GROSSEN BELAGERUNGSKRIEGES: GEDANKEN ÜBER GALLIPOLI 1915 [The concept of the large-scale war of siege: thoughts on Gallipoli 1915]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1959 9(5): 239-253. In contrast to prevailing opinion, maintains the hypothesis that both World Wars, fought with conventional means, offer essential lessons also for the atomic age. Under the aspect of its possible underlying strategic concept, the author investigates the Dardanelles operation of 1915. An analysis of the concept of "internal-external lines" in the classical theory of war reveals the strategic concept of a large-scale war of siege. This concept would lead to a world war and the totalization of warfare also in the future. In the case of a world-wide conflict between East and West, the author predicts, the great coalitions would soon disintegrate, as both sides would fight along the "external lines." Based on Clausewitz, *Bemerkungen über die . . . Strategie des Herrn von Bülow* (1805, new edition 1956), Vauban, *Verteidigung der Festungen* (written c. 1700; German edition 1770), and Ratzel, *Politische Geographie* (1897). A (t)

6:2612. Ritter, G. (Univ. of Freiburg). LE PLAN SCHLIEFFEN [The Schlieffen Plan]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1960 59(13): 7-9. Criticizes the Schlieffen Plan for being a technical and military instrument with complete disregard for political considerations. The German view blaming the young Moltke for the failure of the plan is rejected. Instead, the author agrees with the elder Moltke that a holding action in the West and an active offensive in the East would have preserved the defensive character of the war for Germany and thereby not have aroused public opinion over the violation of Belgian neutrality. H. Emery

6:2613. Tritonj, Romolo. DARDANELLI E MONTE-CASSINO: ERRORI DELLE DUE GUERRE MONDIALI [The Dardanelles and Monte Cassino: errors of the two World Wars]. *Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura* 1959 36(420): 376-388. On the premise that in almost every war certain strategic and tactical errors occur which are useless for both losers and victors, examines the Franco-British expedition of 1915 and the Allied attack on Monte Cassino in World War II. Despite great losses on both sides, the campaign in the Dardanelles was a complete failure. The author holds that it darkened the reputation of Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, for the next decades. From a review of recent writings on the battle of Monte Cassino the author, who lived nearby while the campaign was going on, concludes that it was ineffective from a military point of view. He holds Churchill responsible for the strategic planning which led to the destruction of Cassino. The tactical responsibility is placed upon the American general Mark Clark, who refused to believe that the abbey was not occupied by German troops. A.F. Rolle

enough attention has been devoted to the Korean struggle for liberation. This struggle began in 1905 after the establishment of a Japanese protectorate over Korea, followed by the annexation of the country and its transformation into a colony. The consequence of the demobilization of the Korean army in 1907 was a mutiny by soldiers in Seoul. Owing to the influence of the Revolution of 1905-1907, the Koreans living in the Russian Far East were particularly sympathetic toward the national struggle for liberation and began to form armed partisan units. Based on material from the Central State Archives for the Far East, RSFSR. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2616. Resink, G.J. EEN CADENS VAN COLIJN [A cadence of Colijn]. *Indonesië* 1957 10(3): 246-257. The most detailed source-publication by the government of the Netherlands Indies, the so-called *Nota-Colijn* (1907-14), shows how each juridical nationality of the Indonesian empires had a representative till about 1910. Diplomatic relations with the Indian government were maintained through the Indonesian ambassador and European residents, whereas in 1907 Middle Sumatra, Central Borneo, the little states on Flores and Sumba, the To Radja of Celebes and the tribes in New Guinea were considered independent and not parts of the Netherlands Indies. A (t)

6:2617. Unsigned. THE RISING OF ISHAQ KHAN IN SOUTHERN TURKESTAN (1888). *Central Asian Review* 1958 6(3): 253-263a. An abridged translation of N.A. Khalifin's article "The Rising of Ishaq Khan in Southern Turkestan and the Position of Russian Tsarism (1888)," which appeared in *Trudy Sredneaziatskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta* [Works of the Central Asian State University]: History of Eastern Countries, No. 68, Book 9. Khalifin deals with the rebellion of Ishaq Khan and his attempt to seize the throne of Afghanistan from his cousin Abd-er-Rahman, giving a very detailed account of the causes and the course of the rebellion and considering Russia's attitude toward, and influence upon, it. He contends that Pokrovski's view that the rising was actively supported by the tsarist government is false and based on falsified publications of British historians (sources given), and holds that, in fact, the Russian government refused entirely to interfere in Afghan affairs, despite the convenient chance which presented itself. Barbara Waldstein

CHINA

6:2618. Annand, A. Mck. (Major). THE TIENSIN VOLUNTEER CORPS IN THE BOXER RISING, 1900. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1958 36(148): 179-181. Concerns a volunteer British unit formed in Tientsin in 1898 to provide protection in case of an anti-foreign Chinese outbreak. The author describes the successful defense of Tientsin by the Volunteers and some Russian troops in June and July, 1900, during the Boxer Rebellion. One of the members of the Volunteers, James Watts, was able to ride through Boxer-held territory to Taku and summon a relief column. The Volunteers subsequently continued to take part in the campaign, especially as interpreters. Although the Volunteers never did any further fighting, they continued to exist until the 1930's. A description of the unit's uniform and two photographs are included. T.L. Moir

6:2619. Efimov, G.V. IZ ISTORII SOPROTIVLENIIA KITAISSKOGO NARODA IMPERIALISTICHESKOI AGRESSII I REZHIMY TSINOV [Resistance of the Chinese people to the imperialist aggression and the Ch'ing regime]. *Vestnik Lenin-gradskogo Universiteta* 1957 (8): 149-163. Deals mainly with the resistance of the Chinese people to foreign imperialist aggression at the end of the 19th century. Foreign invasion was facilitated by the reactionary Ch'ing regime. G. Liersch (t)

6:2620. Fujii, Shozo (Univ. of Tokyo). DAICHUJI SEKAI-TAISEN CHU NO SONBUN TO NIPPON [Sun Yat-sen and Japan during the First World War]. *Rekishi Kyôiku* 1960 8(2): 29-34. In view of China's international situation during the war, Sun Yat-sen tried for a time to obtain Japanese support for the revolutionary movement in China. After the May Fourth Movement (1919), however, he abandoned that plan and in his program came to consider the workers and peasants as the foundation of the forthcoming revolutionary movement. Based on unpublished documents from the Japanese foreign ministry. M. Oyama

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

6:2614. Worsley, P.M. (Univ. of Hull). RELIGION AND POLITICS IN CENTRAL AFRICA. Past and Present 1959 (15): 73-81. Although much of the work of revaluation of African history has been done recently by nonprofessional historians, by anthropologists, African nationalists, and European internationalists, one great exception to this rule is a book written recently by George Shepperson and Thomas Price, entitled *Independent African, John Chilembwe and the Nyasaland Rising of 1915* (University of Edinburgh Press, 1958). Though treating a quite localized and small-scale event, this book evokes questions of broader significance, such as colonialism, revolution, and religion as it affected the growing African nationalism of the 20th century. J.C. Rule

Asia

See also: 6:2693, 2764, 2792

6:2615. Grigortsevich, S.S. UCHASTIE KOREITSEV RUSSKOGO DAL'NEGO VOSTOKA V ANTIJAPONSKOI Natsional'no-osvoboditel'noi bor'be (1906-1916 GG.) [The participation of Koreans from the Russian Far East in the anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation (1906-1916)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (10): 139-151. Up to now, not

6: 2621. Kumano, Shohei (Hitotsubashi Univ.). GENFUKU SHISŌ NO HENSEN [The transformation of Yen-Fu's thought]. Hitotsubashi-Ronsō 1959 42(4): 1-7. Traces the changing course of the thought of Yen-Fu, who is famous for his introduction of Western ideas to China and for his intention to unite the traditional thought of China with that of the West. M. Oyama

6: 2622. Liu, Kwang-ching (Harvard Univ.). EARLY CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1960 20(1): 71-78. Discusses the objectives and the influence of the early Christian colleges in China, as illustrated in the histories of Shantung Christian University, Peking University, North China College, and St. John's University. G. A. Lensen

6: 2623. Unsigned. THE MIGRATION OF THE DUNGANS, 1877-1882. *Central Asian Review* 1958 6(3): 264-271. An abridged translation of an article by M. Sushanlo entitled "The Migration of Part of the Dungan Population from Northwest China to Semirechie, 1877-1882," originally published in *Trudy Instituta Iazyka i Literatury, Akademiia Nauk Kirgizskoy SSR* [Works of the Institute of Language and Literature, Academy of Sciences of the Kirgiz SSR], Issue 8 (Frunze, 1957). Sushanlo deals with the two migrations of the Dungans to Russian-held territory in 1877-78 and in 1882. The Dungans inhabit, together with the Chinese and other peoples, the northwestern provinces of the Chinese People's Republic and number between eight and nine millions. The problem of their origin is to date unsolved, but the author considers that they are Chinese of the northwestern provinces who adopted the Moslem faith at some date. The first wave of emigration followed the revolt of the peasants of northwest China against the Manchu government and the conditions to which it had reduced them, and covered the provinces of Shensi, Kansu and Sinkiang. The second was due to the transfer back to China of territory in Sinkiang which Russia had occupied in 1871. Barbara Waldstein

JAPAN

6: 2624. Goldberg, D.J. K VOPROSU O KHARAKTER-NYKH CHERTAKH STANOVLENIA MONOPOLISTICHESKOGO KAPITALA V IAPONII [On the specific features of the formation of monopolistic capital in Japan]. *Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta* 1957 (8): 179-193. From about 1895 to 1918 Japan developed into a modern monopolist capitalist state, although it showed marked feudal features in agriculture, industry and administration. Difficulties at home and abroad (the struggle for the division of the world) determined this development of Japan, the "policeman of Asia." G. Liersch (t)

6: 2625. Harootunian, Harry D. (Univ. of Rochester). THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF THE SAMURAI IN THE EARLY MEIJI PERIOD. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1960 19(4): 433-444. Evaluates the efforts of the Japanese government in the 1870's and 1880's to work out a settlement favorable to the former hereditary military class following the abolition of feudalism. "That the program accomplished what the government intended is dubious. Yet, by erasing the dangers of class rebellion and relocating a large social group with no apparent function in an industrialized society, the Meiji government did realize a measure of success." G. A. Lensen

6: 2626. Hoshino, Atsushi (Fukushima Univ.). MEIJI CHŪKI KARA SHOWA SHOKI NI OKERU KŌJŌ TENKAI NO YŌSŌ [Industrial development from the middle of the Meiji era to the beginning of the Showa era]. *Tōhoku-Keizai* 1959 (31): 55-103. Analyzes the statistical records of Fukushima Prefecture under the aspect of industrial development. The industrial structure of the district underwent a transformation toward the end of the Taisho era. Silk manufacture lost its leading role to such industries as engine building, brewing, pottery, cotton textile, metal, and electricity. Along with this change, the industrial center of the district was relocated. K. Sugiyama

6: 2627. Iwai, Tadakuma (Ritsumeikan Univ.). KOKUSUI-SHUGI NO SEIRITSU [The formation of Japanese nationalism]. *Nihon-shi Kenkyū* 1960 (47): 41-52. Analyzes the periodicals *Japan* and *The Japanese* under the aspect of the development of Japanese nationalism in the middle of the Meiji era. The journals were published mostly by graduates of the government schools who came from the class of the

wealthy farmers. Their political ideas were greatly influenced by the liberal democratic movement, and as a result they joined the movement of the "Great United Front" in 1889. When it became obvious that the demands for democratic reform were ignored by the authoritarian government, the political agitation of the periodicals concentrated on the demand for revision of the unilateral treaties with the foreign powers. In general the author observes that in contrast to the attitude of Confucianism and traditional Japanese thought, the ideas expressed in the journals were highly critical of the authority of the government. K. Sugiyama

6: 2628. Iwatani, Sanshirō (Univ. of Ehime). SUMITOMO KE TOCHI SHOYŪ NO SEISEI KATEI [The growth of the landed property of the Sumitomos]. *Nōgyōkeizai-Kenkyū* 1960 31(4): 288-308. Through an examination of the Sumitomo family, analyzes the development of landownership during the period of growing capitalism in the first half of the Meiji era. As a result of the transformation of the economic structure in Japan, the social pattern was changed in the peasant villages of the Toyo district in Ehime Prefecture. The small and middle-sized landowners lost their landed property to new families, such as the Sumitomos, from outside the village. In order to secure the production of cheap rice for their workers in the Besshi copper mine, which was owned by the Sumitomos, the family acquired the land surrounding the mine, thus becoming the greatest landowner in the district. K. Sugiyama

6: 2629. Morita, Shiro (Institute of Co-operative Society Management). CHIHŌ KIGYŌ TO JINUSHI TŌSHI -- NIIGATA KEN NO BAAI [Local enterprise and investment by landowners in the Niigata Prefecture. A case study]. *Shigaku-Zasshi* 1968(11): 1278-1323. Analyzes the change of the structure of local landownership caused by the rapid progress of capitalism in the second half of the Meiji era. In order to cope with the new economic situation, the landowners deposited their money in the local banks or invested it in the new industries, instead of buying more land. K. Sugiyama

6: 2630. Ōishi, Kaichirō. NŌMIN-SŌ BUNKAI NO RON TO KEITAI [The problem of class formation among the peasantry]. *Shōgaku Ronshū* 1957 26(3): 152-204. Attempts to promote the understanding of the parasitic landlord system by an analysis of the problem of class formation among the peasantry. In the later Shogunate and during the revolutionary period, agricultural management had arrived at a semi-feudal stage connected with a growth of the parasitic landlord system. As a result of the economic activity of the Meiji government, the formation of industrial capital was favored, while owing to the slow progress of rural emancipation, agricultural management did not reach the petit-bourgeois stage. At the same time the impact of imperialism on Japan supported the development of capitalism. As a result, the class formation of the peasantry was hampered by the one-sided growth of the landlord system. K. Sugiyama

6: 2631. Tamura, Kosaku (Chuo Univ.). JAPAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS. *Contemporary Japan* 1960 26(3): 420-421. Continuation from previous articles [See abstracts 3: 1045, 4: 360, 4: 2260, 5: 1283, 5: 3075 and 6: 572]. In this installment the author covers the period of the foreign ministers Okuma Shigenobu (1888-1889), Aoki Shuzo (1889-1891), Enomoto Takeaki (1891-1892), and Mutsu Munemitsu (1892-1895). Article to be continued. G. A. Lensen

6: 2632. Tsuda, Masumi (Musashi Univ.). NIPPON NI OKERU KINDAI-TEKI DAI-KEIEI NO SEIRITSU [The establishment of the large-scale capitalist production system in Japan]. *Musashidaigaku-Ronshū* 1958 6(2): 67-69. Studies the modernization of the nonferrous ore-refining industry and the subsequent change of the labor system in the second half of the Meiji era. In order to rationalize production, the mines adopted the automatic raw-ore smelting system, thus making the ore-refining process independent of the mining. As a result, the Hamba system developed into an important branch of industrial management. K. Sugiyama

6: 2633. Tzer-chou Peng (Kyōto Univ.). NISSHIN SENSEI KI NI OKERU NIHON TAIKAN SEISAKU [Japan's policy toward Korea during the Sino-French war in 1884]. *Shirin* 1960 43(3): 452-471. Investigates the change of Japan's policy in regard to Korea as a result of the Sino-French war in 1884. Before the war, Japan had observed a noncommittal attitude in order to avoid a conflict with China. When the war had revealed China's

military weakness, Japan shifted to an active policy and supported the Korean independence leader Kim Gyoku-kin, thus encouraging the outbreak of the Koshin uprising in Korea. The author argues that the co-operation with France on the one hand and the support of the Korean independence movement on the other were meant to increase the international prestige of the Meiji government. K. Sugiyama

6:2634. Umetani, Noboru (Univ. of Osaka). INOUE KOWASHI NO SHISO TEKI SEIKAKU [Kowashi Inoue's thought]. Shirin 1960 43(3): 434-451. Undertakes for the first time to analyze the significance of Kowashi Inoue's thought for the draft of the Meiji constitution and for the imperial decree on education in 1871. The author maintains that Inoue attempted to secure the influence of Confucian ideas on the development of modern Japan. Based on Inoue's collected letters. K. Sugiyama

Canada

See also: 6:2423, 2426

6:2635. Gillese, John P. HANDFULS OF HISTORY. Beaver 1959 Autumn: 4-11. Activities (1904-1951) of the western photographer Ernest Brown, with notes on the Brown Collection of 50,000 negatives owned by the Province of Alberta. Illustrated. R.W. Winks

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 6:2438, 2441, 2681

6:2636. Čulinović, Ferdo. IZ ISTORIJE REVOLUCION-NOGO DVIZHENIA V ARMII I FLOTE V JUGOSLAVSKIKH ZEMLIKH (1917-1918 GG.) [From the history of the revolutionary movement in the army and navy in the Yugoslav lands (1917-1918)]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii 1958 2(1): 21-34. In Austria-Hungary soldiers of Slavic descent were always sent to the most dangerous sections of the front. At first the resistance of the Yugoslav soldiers against the Monarchy was of an entirely national character. The revolution started with the de jure capture of the port of Fiume (Rijeka) by Croatian soldiers of the Ban Jelačić regiment in 1918. In the naval port of Šibenik national-revolutionary Yugoslav sailors secretly prepared a mutiny. Slavic sailors were also mainly responsible for the unsuccessful mutiny in the naval port of Kotor. Although a revolutionary movement of workers and sailors in the naval port of Pola was set off by the October Revolution, it ended as a movement for national liberation. Only the "Green Corps" continued to propagate the interests of the poor peasants and land reform until its final suppression by the bourgeoisie of the new monarchy. G. Liersch (t)

6:2637. Rădulescu, Coralia. ATITUDINEA ARMATEI ÎN TIMPUL RĂSCOALELOR ȚĂRANEȘTI DIN 1907 [The attitude of the army during the peasants' insurrection of 1907]. Studii și Materiale de Istorie Modernă 1957 1: 351-368. During the 1907 insurrection the Rumanian army was a bourgeois instrument for oppression of the working masses. The campaign of rural pacification, which caused 11,000 victims among the peasants, was led by the minister of war, Averescu, and the minister of the interior, I.I.C. Brătianu. In general the soldiers performed their military duty, although there was some disobedience to the call to mobilization, refusal to execute orders, and even connivance with the rioters. G. Ciorănescu

6:2638. Todorov, G.D. BOLGARSKAIA OBSHCHESTVEN-NOST' I RUSSKO-TURETSKAIA VOINA 1877-1878 GODOV [The social structure in Bulgaria and the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii 1958 2(2): 49-61. With the beginning of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878 the hour of the liberation of the Bulgarian people had come. The liberation movement was supported mainly by the peasants and the petite-bourgeoisie of the towns. For egoistic reasons the wealthy Bulgarian merchants were in favor of Bulgaria's remaining within the Turkish market and aspired only to cultural autonomy. England and Austria-Hungary also supported the Turks. The liberation of the Bulgarian people was achieved through Russia, and 200,000 Russians sacrificed their lives for this aim. The Treaty of San Stefano (1878) brought the Bulgarian people not only their national but also their social liberation from Turkish feudalism. G. Liersch (t)

FRANCE

See also: 6:2453, 2454, 2460

6:2639. Angrand, Pierre. VERSAIL'TSY [The men of Versailles]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii 1958 2(2): 32-61. Deals with the men of Versailles in the civil war of 1871 and their attitude toward the Commune in Paris. G. Liersch (t)

6:2640. Chambelland, C., ed. LA CORRESPONDANCE DE JEAN GRAVE. INVENTAIRE (SUITE ET FIN): LETTRES SUR L'AFFAIRE DREYFUS [The Jean Grave correspondence. Inventory (continuation and conclusion): letters on the Dreyfus Affair]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1959 (28): 45-48. Reproduces four letters by Lieutenant Colonel du Paty de Clam written to the syndicalist leader in 1912 and mentions two other letters. Du Paty de Clam discusses his relations with Esterhazy in 1899, army pressures on him to obscure the truth, and his own attitude. G. Iggers

6:2641. Lebrun, F. LUDOVIC MENARD ET LA NAIS-SANCE DU SYNDICALISME ARDOISIER [Ludovic Menard and the birth of the slate miners' trade unionism]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1959 (29): 2-45. A biography of a labor leader in the slate trade in the late 19th and early 20th century. The author traces changes in technology, working conditions and insurance legislation, and discusses the syndicalist movement and the amalgamation of the slate workers with the coal miners. Based on departmental archives and newspapers. G. Iggers

6:2642. Maury, André. LES FUSILLADES DE NARBONNE [The shootings at Narbonne]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1958 9(105): 294-302. Analyzes the uprisings of 19 and 20 June 1907 in southern France, caused by poor wine harvests and weak legislation. The author examines the activities of national and local government leaders, the troops, and journalists. He emphasizes the popularity and later rejection of Marcellin Albert, of Argelliers, whose crusade embraced 700,000 persons in Montpellier on 7 June, and whose subsequent meeting with Clemenceau is said to have resulted in the corrective legislation leading to peace. D. Jean Detiere

6:2643. Perrot, Michelle. LE PREMIER JOURNAL MARXISTE FRANÇAIS: L'EGALITE DE JULES GUESDE (1877-1883) [The first French Marxist newspaper: Jules Guesde's L'Egalité (1877-1883)]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1959 (28): 1-26. A brief history of L'Egalité, founded by a group of intellectuals around Guesde as the first socialist newspaper in Paris since the Commune. Particularly after its reappearance in 1879 (it had been suppressed in 1878) it became a vehicle for the popularization of Marxist ideas in France. Doctrinal changes, influenced in part by the increasing stability of the Republic, are discussed. Included is a bibliography listing the holdings by major Paris libraries of issues of the paper. G. Iggers

6:2644. Perrot, Michelle. LES RAPPORTS DES OUVRIERS FRANÇAIS ET DES OUVRIERS ETRANGERS 1871-1893 [The relations between French and foreign workers 1871-1893]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1960 58(1): 4-9. Stresses the influx of foreign workers into France, analyzing the skills, living conditions, labor policies, and geographical distribution of the three largest national groups: Belgians, Italians and Spaniards. The eighty-two recorded incidents between French and foreign workers manifest a growing xenophobia among the French working class. This attitude tended to frustrate the appeal of international socialism and to enhance a revived French nationalism which is evident in the policies of political and economic organizations as well as the public press. H. Emery

6:2645. Thorez, Maurice. OKTIABR' UKAZAL NAM PUT' [October showed us the road]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (3): 84-96. Discusses the development of the French proletariat in the period 1905 to 1925 under the following headings: 1) the failure of the French Socialist party; 2) the conferences of Zimmerwald and Kiental, 1915 and 1916; 3) 1917 -- the year of the wrath of the people; 4) the influence of October; 5) the historical decision of the conference of Tours (December 1920, and 6) the years of apprenticeship for the newly shaped party. G. Liersch (t)

GERMANY

See also: 6: 2464, 2604

6: 2646. Danilov, A.I. NEMETSKIE BURZHUAZNYE ISTORIKI "LIBERAL'NOGO NAPRAVLENIIA" VO VREMIA PERVOI MIROVOI VOINY I REVOLIUTSII 1918-1919 [German bourgeois "liberal" historians during the First World War and the 1918-1919 revolution]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii* 1958 (5): 111-125. A critique of Max Weber, Delbrück, Meinecke and Troeltsch designed to show that any liberal measures they may have recommended in domestic policy were meant to form a basis for a nationalistic foreign policy. Jean Jull

6: 2647. Dorney, L. VELIKAIYA REVOLIUTSIONERKA [A great revolutionary]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1957 (2): 94-103. Clara Zetkin, born in Saxony in 1857, was an early collaborator of Marx and Engels, and later fought with Liebknecht, Mehring and others on the left wing of the German social democracy against opportunists and reformists. She was editor of the Social Democratic women's periodical *Gleichheit* and as president by age of the German Reichstag she made her last passionate speech in 1932 against rising German militarism. She died in the Soviet Union in 1933. G. Liersch (t)

6: 2648. Gembruch, Werner (Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt, Freiburg). GENERAL VON SCHLICHTING. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1960 10(4): 188-196. An account of General von Schlichting's life and the more important tactical and strategic studies of this outstanding teacher and trainer of the German army in the period after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. Schlichting also was an important theoretician of military science of the Moltke school. The author emphasizes Schlichting's ideas on the significance of the study of military history for the training of high ranking commanders and officers of the general staff, on the leadership of modern mass armies, and on the use of technical innovations in warfare as well as his writings on Moltke's theory of war. The author further deals with Schlichting's criticism of Schlieffen's ideas on future wars. A (t)

6: 2649. Heidorn, Günther. BEMERKUNGEN ZUR ERSTEN FLOTENRÜSTUNG UND FLOTENPROPAGANDA DES DEUTSCHEN IMPERIALISMUS [Notes on the first navy-building program and naval propaganda under German imperialism]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1957/58 7(1): 5-8. Tirpitz, a representative of the Alldeutscher Verband, initiated the construction of a strong navy. The naval bills of 1898 and 1900 were important stages prepared by ideological campaigns in which not only the press but also such professors as Schmoller, Wagner and Delbrück participated. The propaganda was directed mainly by the Flottenverein. In the Reichsmarineamt Tirpitz established a special department which constantly influenced the press according to the fleet policy of the ruling circles. A (t)

6: 2650. Skidmore, Thomas E. (Harvard Univ.). SURVEY OF UNPUBLISHED SOURCES ON THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE, 1871-1918. *American Historical Review* 1960 65(4): 848-859. An introductory guide "written from the point of view of the historian rather than the archivist and . . . based primarily on the author's travel and research in West Germany during the academic year 1958-1959." M. Berman

6: 2651. Unsigned. IZ RECHEI I STATEI KLARY TSETKIN [From the speeches and articles of Clara Zetkin]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1957 (2): 129-141. Presents nine extracts from speeches and articles by the leading German Communist Clara Zetkin from 1899 to 1933. G. Liersch (t)

6: 2652. Unsigned. NOIABR'SKAIYA REVOLIUTSIIA 1918 G. V GERMANII (TEZISY K 40. GODOVSHCHINE) [The November 1918 revolution in Germany (theses on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (11): 3-23. Deals with 1) German imperialism and the development of social democracy before World War I; 2) World War I and the crisis of social democracy; 3) the October Revolution and its effects on Germany; 4) the November revolution; 5) the formation of the Communist Party of Germany; 6) the struggle of the workers and the elections for the National Assembly; 7) the character of the November revolution and its results; 8) the lessons taught by the November revolution, and 9) the application of these lessons in the period after 1945. Erna Wollert (t)

6: 2653. Unsigned. PIS'MA GERMANSKIKH I GOL-LANDSKIKH SOTSIAL-DEMOKRATOV KARLU LIEBKNECHTU (1914-1916) [Letters from German and Dutch Social Democrats to Karl Liebknecht (1914-1916)]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii* 1958 (5): 93-111. Twenty-seven letters congratulating Liebknecht on his stand for pacifism and international socialism, and particularly for voting against war credits in the Reichstag in 1914. The letters are from the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Jean Jull

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 6: 2473

6: 2654. Chilston, Viscount. W.H. SMITH (1825-1891). *Parliamentary Affairs* 1960 13(2): 198-212. A biographical sketch of the personality and career of W.H. Smith, the "Bookstall Man," who held various important posts in the Tory government from 1874 until his death in 1891 and who was distinguished for his services as leader of the House of Commons. Barbara Waldstein

6: 2655. Gartner, Lloyd P. (Jewish Theological Seminary of America). NOTES ON THE STATISTICS OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO ENGLAND 1870-1914. *Jewish Social Studies* 1960 22(2): 97-102. Shows that precise estimates of Jewish migration are impossible because of statistical inadequacies. A.B. Rollins

6: 2656. Hanham, H.J. (Univ. of Manchester). POLITICAL PATRONAGE AT THE TREASURY, 1870-1912. *Historical Journal* 1960 3(1): 75-84. A study of changes in the system of civil service appointments following Gladstone's introduction of open competitive examinations in 1870. Political patronage was reduced but not immediately killed. Selecting one major department, the Treasury, for investigation, the author traces the gradual dwindling of the Patronage Secretary powers until his relinquishment of control over virtually all appointments in 1912. Based mainly on the Treasury Papers and Parliamentary Debates. S. Zebel

6: 2657. Lee, J.M. PARLIAMENT AND THE APPOINTMENT OF MAGISTRATES. *Parliamentary Affairs* 1959-60 13(1): 85-94. Considers the influence of members of Parliament in the late 19th century over the distribution of political patronage in their constituencies, particularly in making recommendations for the appointment of magistrates. The author traces the origin of the Advisory Committees, which have now assumed responsibility for such appointments, and submits that the introduction of such committees in 1911-1912 marks the end of one of a M.P.'s traditional services to his constituency -- that of securing patronage from the Ministers he supported and that the system contributes to the ambivalence between local and national politics. Barbara Waldstein

6: 2658. Ryan, Ernest (Lieutenant Colonel). THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR YEOMANRY. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1960 38(154): 57-62. Deals with the sixteen new regiments of Yeomanry cavalry raised in the United Kingdom after the South African War. The new regiments are listed, and the details of each regiment's uniform are discussed. T.L. Moir

6: 2659. Spence, Margaret E. (Univ. of Liverpool). RUSKIN'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH MISS BLANCHE ATKINSON. *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester* 1959/42(1): 194-219. A description of the correspondence (1873-1886) between John Ruskin and Miss Blanche Atkinson, daughter of a wealthy Liverpool soap manufacturer. Many hitherto unpublished letters are quoted. Ruskin had a profound influence upon the intellectual, aesthetic and social outlook of this unhappy and frustrated young woman, while at the same time her letters provided him with comfort and stimulus in the knowledge that he was affording her real help. Barbara Waldstein

6: 2660. Usov, G.A. O ROLI MONOPOLII V KOLO-NIAL'NOI POLITIKE ANGLII V NACHALE XX VEKA [The role of monopolies in British colonial policy at the beginning of the 20th century]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii* 1958 2(2): 102-114. Illustrates the various methods employed by English monopolists and bankers in the economic exploitation

of the colonies and dependent states: 1) war, "for the dissemination of British civilization among barbarians and savages" (Sudan and Burma); 2) diplomatic action (Cyprus and Weihai-wei); 3) the establishment of puppet governments (Kenya, Basutoland), and 4) the establishment by Britain of privileged trading companies. G. Liersch (t)

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 6:2636

6:2661. Cicală, I. ASPECTE DIN ACTIVITATEA SECȚIEI ROMÎNE A PARTIDULUI SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT DIN UNGARIA ÎN PRIMUL DECENIU AL SECOLULUI AL XX-LEA [Aspects of the activity of the Rumanian section of the Social Democratic party in Hungary during the first decade of the 20th century]. *Studii și Materiale de Istorie Modernă* 1957 1: 369-390. At the beginning of the 20th century industrial centers developed in Transylvania in Valea Jiului, Timișoara, Reșița, Arad, Brașov, Sibiu, and elsewhere. The new industries attracted Rumanian peasants as industrial workers, and this led the Hungarian Social Democratic party, founded in 1890, to establish a Rumanian section in 1903. The new section had its own general congress, district conferences, and a newspaper in the Rumanian language. Since the seat of the Rumanian section was in Budapest, the Rumanian Socialist leaders lost contact with the mass of the workers, accepted the opportunistic directives of the party leaders and of the Second International, deviated to reformism and demanded a separate national political organization, which destroyed the unity of the working class. G. Ciorănescu

6:2662. Kann, Robert (Univ. of Princeton). DAS ÖSTERREICH ARTHUR SCHNITZLERS [Arthur Schnitzler's Austria]. *Forum* 1959 6(71): 421-423. An analysis of the political attitude of Arthur Schnitzler (1862-1931). Schnitzler believed in the need for the Habsburg Empire but at the same time was suspicious, without completely denying the necessity, of politics. The author regards him as typical of the political attitude in Austria-Hungary around the turn of the century. P. Podjed

6:2663. Kautsky, Benedikt. FRIEDRICH ADLER ZUM GEDENKEN [In memory of Friedrich Adler]. *Zukunft* 1960 (1): 1-4. An account of the life of the Austrian Social Democrat Friedrich Adler; his motives for assassinating the Austrian premier Count Stürgkh on 21 October 1916 and their political significance; the trial at which Adler made his famous plea of defense, and his later activities as secretary of the Labor and Socialist International. Adler died on 2 January 1960 at the age of eighty. Journal (t)

6:2664. Konečný, Zdeněk. ZUR MACHTSTELLUNG ÖSTERREICH-UNGARNS AM VORABEND DER RUSSISCHEN REVOLUTION 1905-1907 [On the political power of Austria-Hungary on the eve of the Russian revolution of 1905-1907]. *Šborník Prací Filosofické* 1959 8(6): 79-99. Using Lenin's definition of a "revolutionary situation" as a starting point, the author demonstrates that objective conditions -- a crisis among the ruling class and extreme poverty and desperation among the suppressed class -- as well as subjective conditions -- the capability of the revolutionary class to put into effect revolutionary mass actions strong enough to overthrow the old government -- were given in Austria-Hungary at the beginning of the 20th century. Only the opportunistic attitude of the leader of the working class, the Social Democratic party, prevented the revolution. F. Podjed

6:2665. Murase, Okio (Seikei Univ.). HITTORĀ-SHUGI NO KEISEI-KATEI -- SONO 2 [The formation of Hitlerism. Part 2]. *Shisō* 1960 (430): 500-511. A revision by the author of arguments he presented in a previous article (see abstract 5:2029), which were based on A. Kubizek's memoirs and several biographies of young Hitler. The author supports F. Jetzinger's criticism of popularized views on the subject. He covers Hitler's life to the beginning of his political activity in the Reichswehr after the defeat of Germany. Article to be concluded. T. Kage

6:2666. Ratner, N.D. TAINOE "OBSCHESTVO S BLANIKI" (IZ ISTORIĖ OBSCHESTVENNOGO DVIZHENĖIA V CHEKHII V 60-KH GODAKH XIX V.) [The secret "Society of Blanik" (from the history of the Czech social movement in the

1860's)]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 2(3): 133-138. After the Ausgleich of 1867, Czech nationalists intensified their activities. From 1869 on, the secret "Jednatelství z Blanika," made up mainly of younger men of the petite-bourgeoisie, aimed at the separation of the Czechs from Austria-Hungary. In several political trials members of this secret society were sentenced to long terms in prison. G. Liersch (t)

6:2667. Rühle, Jürgen. DER ROTE REPORTER [The red reporter]. *Forum* 1959 6(62): 67-69. Egon Erwin Kisch (1855-1958) was one of the most famous Austrian and later Czech journalists who joined the Red Guards in Vienna in 1918. The author believes that Kisch was disappointed by the Communist reality as he witnessed it after his return to Czechoslovakia in 1946. P. Podjed

6:2668. Turok, V.M. OT AVSTROMARKSIZMA K SOVREMENNOMU REVIZIONIZMU [From Austro-Marxism to contemporary revisionism]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 2(4): 57-79. From the first the Austrian Social Democratic Marxists followed an opportunistic line. They failed to keep the party doctrine pure, and many members were infected with neo-Kantianism, Freudianism and other deviations. In 1919 revisionism was rife, and later the party leadership deceived the workers into thinking it was genuinely revolutionary by proclaiming the doctrine of revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, while maintaining at the same time that the situation was not yet ripe for their realization. In 1934, when fighting broke out between the Schutzbund and the Heimwehr, they could no longer keep up the deceit. The author concludes that the Social Democratic party did not give the proletarian fighters sufficient ideological grounding, and this paved the way for the triumph of fascism. Based on published Austrian sources. Jean Jull

ITALY

6:2669. Germanetto, Giovanni. OKTIABR'SKAIA REVOLIUTSĖ I SOZDANIE KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII ITALII [The October Revolution and the formation of the Communist party of Italy]. *Voprosy Istarii KPSS* 1957 (2): 65-83. In 1917 the Italian workers hailed the October Revolution and demanded similar action in Italy. The division of the socialist camp into Maximalists, Reformists and Communists, however, prevented a great revolutionary success. The Communist group, following the directives of Zimmerwald, was organized in the "Nuova Ordine" under the leadership of Togliatti and Gramsci, and held its first Communist party congress in Italy on 21 January 1921. The persecution by Fascists began after the third party congress in 1926. Gramsci was sent to prison and assassinated there. G. Liersch (t)

6:2670. Kirova, K.E. IZ ISTORII TSIMMERVAL'D-SKOGO DVIZHENĖIA V ITALII (1915-1916 GG.) [From the history of the Zimmerwald movement in Italy (1915-1916)]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 2(3): 84-105. While the right-wing social democracy in Italy made peace with the bourgeoisie for the duration of the war, the left wing intensified its anti-war propaganda. In spite of prohibitions and censorship, the Zimmerwald manifesto was distributed among Italian workers and soldiers, and its directives were carried out in several places. The Socialist paper *Avanti* played an important role in the whole action. G. Liersch (t)

6:2671. Manzotti, Fernando. BISSOLATI DAL RADICALISMO AL SOCIALISMO [Bissolati's swing from radicalism to socialism]. *Nuova Rivista Storica* 1959 43(3): 345-381. Reviews Bissolati's life in Cremonese in the 1880's and shows how local problems dictated his political development. The author shows how agrarian problems of Cremonese, such as the necessity of capital for drainage, produced rural capitalists and a proletariat. This situation gave substance to Bissolati's Marxist analysis of society. He concluded that the political radicalism of the Risorgimento tradition was insufficient and that socialism was the only possible solution for the problems of Cremonese. Based on newspapers and journals edited by Bissolati in this period. C.J. Lowe

6:2672. Rapa, Emilio R. CROCE, SALVEMINI E I PARTITI [Croce, Salvemini and the parties]. *Nuova Rivista Storica* 1960 44(1): 153-156. A discussion of the attitudes of these two eminent intellectuals towards democracy and

political parties, introduced with a quotation from an article Croce wrote in Salvemini's weekly *L'Unità* in 1912. Italian democracy, according to Salvemini, "ignored real democratic reform, left conservative interests untouched, spent all its time bemoaning the death of Giordano Bruno." What Italy needed was government by intellectuals, "wise men." This concept, according to Salvemini, was the reason why Croce originally backed Mussolini. The author concludes that despite their different starting points, Croce and Salvemini had very similar ideas on the desirable way to run Italy. C.J. Lowe

6:2673. Vigezzi, Brunello. LE "RADIOSE GIORNATE" DEL MAGGIO 1915 NEI RAPPORTI DEI PREFETTI [The "Glorious Days" of March 1915 as revealed in the reports of the prefects]. *Nuova Rivista Storica* 1959 43(3): 313-344; 1960 44(1): 54-111. Attacks prevalent versions of the events of May 1915 which interpret intervention as the work of a small minority, "forty or fifty thousand madmen and malefactors." The author disproves the opinion held by both Fascists and anti-Fascists that these events were the origins of Fascism. This interpretation, he holds, had originated in the fact that the street demonstrations were considered isolated from other developments and that Salandra was generally assumed to have organized them. There is, however, no evidence of Salandra's responsibility but abundant evidence to the contrary. Telegrams from most town councils, mayors, university professors and others, especially in the South, seem to indicate that the demand for intervention gradually increased throughout Italy until the spontaneous outbreak in May 1915. Based on reports and telegrams in the Central State Archives in Rome. C.J. Lowe

NETHERLANDS

See: 6:2653

POLAND

6:2674. Ermolaev, R., and I. Iazhborovskoi, eds. NOVE DOKUMENTY PO ISTORII POL'SKOGO RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIYA (1918 g.) [New documents on the history of the Polish labor movement (1918)]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 2(1): 123-137. The Socjaldemokracja Królestwa Polskiego i Litwy [Social Democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania] and the PPS-Lewica [Polish Socialist Party-Left Wing] were the main supporters of the revolutionary labor movement which fought against the German occupation and the Polish reactionaries. The authors present a number of leaflets dating from the period under discussion. Both parties united in 1918 to form the Communist Party of Poland. G. Liersch(t)

6:2675. Stetskevich, S.M. VLIANIE VELIKOI OKTIABR'SKOI SOTSIALISTICHESKOI REVOLIUTSII NA POL'SHU [The influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution upon Poland]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 2(3): 155-169. Presents a survey of new publications of documents in the People's Republic of Poland appearing in the period 1950-1957. Although these publications disprove a great number of the falsified assertions of the bourgeois historians, research remains to be done on numerous questions in connection with the October Revolution. G. Liersch(t)

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 6:2492, 2494, 2495, 2497, 2498, 2617, 2623, 2745, 2834, 2851, 2855, 2868

6:2676. Anikeiev, V.V., ed. DOKUMENTAL'NYE MATERIALY O DEIATELNOSTI MOSKOVSKOGO OBLASTNOGO BIURO RSDRP (b) -- RKP (b). (MART 1917 - FEVRAL' 1919 G.) [Documentary material on the activities of the Moscow regional bureau of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (Bolshevik) -- Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) (March 1917 - February 1919)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (6): 176-186. Presents a survey of the documents kept at the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism. They throw light on the period from the first legal activities of the district bureau to its liquidation. Hardly any documents from other regional bureaus of the RSDLP (b) dating from that period have been preserved. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2677. Anikeiev, V.V. SVEDENIYA O BOL'SHEVIST-SKIKH ORGANIZATSIIAKH S MARTA PO DEKABR' 1917 GODA

[Material on Bolshevik organizations in the period from March to December 1917]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (2): 126-194. In spite of Lenin's instructions to Bolshevik organizations not to unite with the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries, some of them did so at the local level, especially in industrial areas, though not all compromised their principles. On 29 May 1917 all "united" organizations were instructed to break their contact with the Mensheviks. The author gives figures showing the growth of the Bolshevik party between March and May 1917. The main table gives data on each organization: 1) its name and status; 2) the date on which it ceased to operate underground, or if founded after February, the date of foundation; 3) the name and circulation of its newspaper; 4) sources of information about it, and 5) a statement whether it was "united," and if so for how long. Based on material in the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other official Party archives and protocols. Jean Jull

6:2678. Audenas, Juozas. THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT. *Lituanus* 1959 5(1): 13-17. Traces the development of the co-operative movement, which played an important role in the economic life of independent Lithuania. The movement originated in the agricultural co-operation organized some years before the First World War, based on the century-old system of *talka* (the exchange of unpaid labor among farmers). Consumer and credit co-operatives were also established during this period and existed until the German occupation from 1914 to 1918, which brought temporary dispersion of the societies. The system grew up again and flourished between the wars in various forms, and the most important sectors are described. These former co-operatives, furthering free economic initiative, bear no resemblance to the state-controlled co-operative of present-day Soviet Lithuania. Barbara Waldstein

6:2679. Avrekh, A.Ia. TRET'EIUN'SKAIA MONAR-KHIIA I OBRAZOVANIE TRET'EDUMSKOGO POMESHCHICH-BURZHUAZNOGO BLOKA [The monarchy of 3 June and the formation of the bloc between landowners and the bourgeoisie in the Third Duma]. *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Istoriko-Filologicheskaiia Seriia* 1956 (1): 3-70. The formation of the Third Duma temporarily ended the rebellions of 1905-1907. Fifty-one per cent of all seats were held by the landowners, industrialists and wealthy merchants, although these groups comprised only 1.5 per cent of the total population. Parliamentary parties emerged only gradually. Their leaders all belonged to the social class of landowners and bourgeoisie. The planned "reforms" of the Octobrists were not carried through, but were instead modified so as to prevent further revolutions and help transform the tsarist empire into a bourgeois monarchy. Referring to the Third Duma, Lenin said that "Russia cannot get out of this dilemma peacefully." Later events proved him to be right. G. Liersch(t)

6:2680. Baluev, B.P. STRANITSY ZHIZNI I DEIATELNOSTI REVOLIUTSIONERA-DEMOKRATA V.I. LUNINA [Some pages from the life and activity of the revolutionary democrat V.I. Lunin]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1959 (6): 129-134. V.I. Lunin (1843-1913) devoted his whole life to revolutionary democracy and was consequently persecuted by the Okhranka (the tsarist secret security police). As a lawyer in Armavir in the northern Caucasus he was very active in enlightening the people and as a result became widely known. Later on, in the First Duma, he was the leader of the Trudoviki, a left-wing political group of the same orientation as the Narodniki. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2681. Birman, M.A., ed. IZ ISTORII RUSSKO-BOLGARSKIKH REVOLIUTSIONNYKH SVIAZEI V GODY PERVOI MIROVOI VOINY (1914-15 GG.) [From the history of Russo-Bulgarian revolutionary contacts during World War I (1914-15)]. *Istoriicheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (3): 69-85. Presents nine documents which throw light on the close contact between revolutionary movements in Bulgaria and Russia. They also contain several references to the situation of the Social Democratic parties in Greece, Rumania and Serbia. G. Liersch (t)

6:2682. Bovykin, V.I. NOVE SVEDENIYA O RAN-NIKH MONOPOLIIAKH V ROSSII [New information on the early monopolies in Russia]. *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Istoriko-Filologicheskaiia Seriia* 1956 (1): 181-187. The first monopolist mergers in Russia were confined exclu-

sively to railways. This sector of industry was promoted very energetically in tsarist Russia, and the period of a free development of capitalism therefore soon gave way to one of imperialist capitalism. G. Liersch (t)

6:2683. Demeshina, E.I., ed. O POLITIKE SINDIKATA "PRODAMET" NAKANUNE I V GODY PEROVOI MIROVOI VOINY [Concerning the policy of the "Prodamet" syndicate on the eve of and during World War I]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (3): 86-98.

Presents a document which describes the struggle between the individual partners of "Prodamet" about their share of the profits, prices and other matters. In 1915 the Taganrog metalworking company even threatened to leave the syndicate. G. Liersch (t)

6:2684. Gimpel'son E.G., and A.P. Sheliubskii. O PREDPOSYLKAH I OSSOBENNOSTIAKH VELIKOI OKTIABR'SKOI SOTSIALISTICHESKOI REVOLIUTSII V SREDNEI AZII [On the premises and peculiarities of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Central Asia]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1959 (5): 3-20.

Turkistan was the largest and at the same time most backward, from the economic, political and cultural point of view, Central Asian area of the tsarist empire. It supplied mainly raw materials for the Russian and international market. More than eighty per cent of its population was employed in agriculture. Industry was still at a very primitive level, and the working class emerged slowly. The political awakening of the workers of Central Asia was decisively influenced by their close contact with Russian workers, particularly railway workers. Based on the works of Lenin and of numerous other authors on Central Asia. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2685. Gorbunov, V.V., and B.M. Iakovlev. LISTOVKA V.I. LENINA O RUSSKO-IAPONSKOI VOINE [Leaflet by V.I. Lenin on the Russo-Japanese War]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1960 (1): 122-125. Publishes a leaflet of the Central Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (Bolshevik) entitled "To the Russian Proletariat" and dated 3 February 1904. The leaflet, which was published in Vol. 8 of Lenin's Collected Works, was directed against the Russo-Japanese War.

Erna Wollert (t)

6:2686. Gorfunkel', A.Kh., ed. ZAPISKA I.N. UL'-IANOVA OB UCHITEL'SKIKH SEMINARIIAKH I UCHILISHCH-NYKH SOVETAKH [I.N. Ul'ianov's note on teacher's seminars and school boards]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (3): 200-204.

I.N. Ul'ianov, general director of primary schools in the province of Simbirsk, fought for the improvement of schools and the education of the people. A document (1883) from the archives of the office of the St. Petersburg school trusteeship in which Ul'ianov states his views is published here. G. Liersch (t)

6:2687. Itenberg, B.S. K VOPROSU O FORMIROVANII REVOLIUTSIONNYKH VZGLIADOV Pervykh Russkikh Rabochikh-Revoliutsionnerov [On the question of the formation of the revolutionary views of the first Russian worker-revolutionaries]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (10): 46-60. The revolutionary democratic program of the Narodniki, their efforts to rouse the peasants to carry out a socialist revolution, had a certain influence on the progressive workers during the 1870's. In these workers' opinion, however, the ideology of the Narodniki neglected the political struggle and the role of the proletariat in it. The more active worker-revolutionaries at that time formed the first political organizations, nuclei of the socialist workers' movement. Based partly on material from the Central State Historical Archives of Moscow and Leningrad. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2688. Karotamm, N.G. RESHENIE KOMPARTII ESTONII AGRARNOGO VOPROSA V 1917-1919 GODAKH [The solution of the agrarian question by the Communist Party of Estonia in the years 1917-1919]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (5): 70-85. In 1917 and 1918 the Estonian Bolsheviks proclaimed the immediate establishment of large socialist agriculture estates in all former feudal estates and demanded the immediate conversion of small and medium-sized farms to collectives. In doing this, they made the mistake of trying to omit the different phases in the development from capitalism to socialism, before the Estonian peasants, who were better off than those in Russia, were ready for the process. In 1919, too, in the second period of Soviet power after the temporary German occupation, the Estonian commune continued its unsuccessful agrarian policy. Based on Estonian newspapers from 1917 to 1919 and Lenin's works. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2689. Korkin, S.S. IZ ISTORII PARTIINOGO RUKOVODSTVA KOMBEDAMI [From the history of the guidance given to the Committees of Poor Peasants by the Party].

Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (6): 66-79. The necessity for the organization of the Komitety bednoty [Committees of Poor Peasants] arose from the historical situation which called for revolutionary organs that were ready to fight and able to unite the proletarians and half-proletarians of the rural areas under the leadership of the local organizations of the Communist Party. The Party had to overcome much resistance, especially from the kulaks and the Social Revolutionaries. In the relatively short time of their existence (June to November 1918) the Committees of Poor Peasants fulfilled their purpose. They were absorbed by the local soviets after the elections. Based on material from state archives and on Lenin's works. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2690. Kuznetsov, N.I. OBZOR DOKUMENTAL'NYKH MATERIALOV FONDOV GAZET "VPERED" I "PROLETARI" [A review of documentary material of the newspaper holdings of *Vpered* and *Proletarii*]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (3): 195-199. The archival material which was in the possession of the Social Democratic newspapers *Vpered* [Forward] and *Proletarii* [The proletarian] constitutes a valuable source for the study of the struggle of the Bolsheviks during the Revolution of 1905-1907. G. Liersch (t)

6:2691. Laverychev, V.Ia. PRODOVOL'STVENNAIA POLITIKA TSARIZMA I BURZHUAZII V GODY PEROVOI MIROVOI VOINY (1914-1917 GG.) [The tsarist and bourgeois food policy in the years of the First World War (1914-1917)]. *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Istoriko-Filologicheskaiia Seriia* 1956 1: 141-180. At the very beginning of the First World War the tsarist food policy underwent a serious crisis which on the eve of the bourgeois-democratic February revolution of 1917 assumed catastrophic proportions. Apart from increased demands of the army and transport difficulties due to the war, the main cause of the crisis was the greed of the landowners and large capitalist bourgeoisie. The socialist October Revolution rescued the country from this predicament. G. Liersch (t)

6:2692. Leonidov, F.M., and G.V. Petriakov. SPOLOCHENIE RABOCHEGO KLASSA V PERIOD PODGO-TOVKI OKTIABRIA [The unity of the working class at the time of the preparation of October]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1957 (3): 22-35. From February to October 1917 the object of the activity of the Bolshevik party was to prepare the proletariat and the working class in rural districts for the socialist revolution. The author describes the tactics adopted in this work. G. Liersch (t)

6:2693. Liusternik, E.Ia. RUSSKO-INDIISKIE EKONOMICHESKIE SVIAZI V POSLEDNEI CHETVERTI XIX VEKA [Economic ties of Russia with India in the last quarter of the 19th century]. *Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta* 1957 (8): 194-201. There had been economic relations between India and Russia from ancient times. After the conquest of India by Britain, however, these relations were severed. Like other countries, India also regained its independence owing to the indirect effects of the October Revolution. Since that time friendly co-operation has existed between India and the Soviet Union. G. Liersch (t)

6:2694. Markova, R.I. BOR'BA V.I. LENINA S TROTSKISTAMI I "LEVYMI KOMMUNISTAMI" V PERIOD BRESTA [V.I. Lenin's struggle against the Trotskyists and "Left-wing Communists" at the time of the Brest negotiations]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (5): 51-69. The group of the so-called "Left-wing Communists" within the Communist party opposed concluding peace with Germany in 1917. Contrary to Lenin's view that even the most humiliating peace was absolutely necessary in order to gain a respite, retain the dictatorship of the proletariat and organize a powerful Red Army, the left wing advocated revolutionary war, believing that the Russian socialist state could not exist without a world revolution. Trotsky favored dilatory tactics in the negotiations and no armed resistance: "neither peace nor war." At the seventh Party congress Lenin's policy of peace, which later enabled the Party to gain the final victory over the interventionists and the counterrevolution, won the support of the majority. Based on Lenin's works, material from the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism, and on newspapers of the year 1918. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2695. Merkys, V. VILNIAUS FABRIKINE BEI AMATŲ PRAMONE IR PREKYBA 1900-1904 METAIS [Factory and artisan industry and trade in Vilnius, 1900-1904]. Lietuvos TSR Mokslu Akademijos Darbai 1958 (4): 149-171. Concludes that Vilnius was the industrial and commercial center of Lithuania in the years 1900-1904. The economic crisis which began in 1899 affected most severely those industries requiring large capital investment and least, those which were based on agriculture and served the basic needs of the population. Based on periodical literature and archival material. A.E. Senn

6:2696. Mints, I.I. OB OSVESHCHENII NEKOTORYKH VOPROSOV ISTORII VELIKOI OKTIABR'SKOI SOTSIALISTICHESKOI REVOLIUTSII [On expounding some problems of the history of the Great October Socialist Revolution]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (2): 16-34. Although the literature on the October Revolution is already voluminous, the following questions should receive special attention in future: 1) the leading role of the Party in the February revolution of 1917; 2) the actual situation of the Party in March and April of 1917 (its numerical strength, growth and great work among the masses for the revolutionary cause); 3) peaceful developments up to the October Revolution; 4) the preparation of an armed insurrection and the abolition of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and 5) the role of the Red Guard. G. Liersch (t)

6:2697. Mints, I.I. REVOLIUTSIONNAIA BOR'BA PROLETARIATA ROSSII V 1914-1916 GODAKH [The revolutionary struggle of the Russian proletariat in the years 1914-1916]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (11): 57-69. In contrast to the proletariat of other countries, the Russian working class conducted a number of demonstrations during the war. These mass economic strikes established a solid foundation for the concentrated political labor movement. Sixty per cent of them took place in the governments of Petrograd, Moscow, Vladimir and Kostroma. In many instances the demonstrations had the character of armed clashes with the police and the army. Based on material from the Central State Historical Archives, Moscow, on the work Materialy po statistike truda [Material on work statistics], and on newspapers. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2698. Mironenko, V.M. TAKTIKA BOL'SHEVIKOV V PERIOD RAZGROMA KORNILOVSHCHINY. (IUL' - AVGUST 1917 G.) [Tactics of the Bolsheviks during the period of the rout of the Kornilovites. (July-August 1917)]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (2): 49-64. In July 1917 the undecided petite-bourgeoisie, influenced by the disloyal Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries, joined sides with the counterrevolutionary Cadets. This clique enjoyed the financial support of the banking capital of London, Paris and New York. Kerenski charged General Kornilov with the task of crushing the Bolsheviks in St. Petersburg. Under the firm leadership of the Central Committee, however, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Soviets succeeded in frustrating the counterrevolution on 31 August 1917 by various countermeasures, one of which was the undermining of the army. G. Liersch (t)

6:2699. Mukhammedberdiyev, K. KOMMUNISTY VO GLAVE MASS [Communists at the head of the masses]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (3): 49-65. Describes the general situation in the former Russian province of Khiwa-Bukhara from 1917 to February 1920. The author discusses the events that led to the abolition of the feudal system, the defeat of the counterrevolution, and, finally, the formation of the socialist people's republic of Khoresm. G. Liersch (t)

6:2700. Mukhov, F.V. VSEROSSIISKAA KONFERENTSIYA FRONTOVYKH I TYLOVYKH VOENNYKH ORGANIZATSII RSDRP (B) [The All-Russian conference of the military organizations of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (Bolshevik) at the front and on the home front]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (5): 86-100. Describes in detail the conference that took place on 23 June 1917 in the Bolshevik military club "Pravda." The military organization of the Party was shaped at this conference, and the bond between the soldiers and the working class was consolidated. Based on material from the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism and on Biulleteni voerossiiskoi konferentsii frontovykh i tylovykh voennykh organizatsii RSDRP [Bulletins of the All-Russian conference of military organizations of the RSDLP (b) at the front and on the home front]. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2701. Naida, S.F., and N.S. Mutkovkii. BOL'SHEVISTSKAA PARTIYA V BOR'BE ZA KREST'IAANSKIE MASSY V

1917 GODU [The Bolshevik Party in the struggle for the peasant masses in 1917]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (3): 36-48. Describes the methods used by the Communist party in bringing about the union between the working class and the working peasants, which represents the Party's great historical achievement. G. Liersch (t)

6:2702. Ostrovitianov, K.V. IZ PEREZHITOGO. VOSPOMINANIA O REVOLIUTSIONNOI MOSKVE [From experience. Recollections of the Revolution in Moscow]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (3): 185-203. Urges all persons who participated in the October Revolution to record for the sake of future generations their experiences in the days of this glorious revolution in the history of mankind. The author, a former student at the Institute of Commerce in Moscow who joined the Party in 1914 describes the secret activities of Bolshevik student groups among the workers from Zamoskvorech'e, the industrial and working-class quarter of Moscow; the general mood among the students at the outbreak of the World War; relations with Maria Il'ichna Ul'ianova; the activities of the students from February to October 1917 and the decisive days of the October Revolution. The well-known professor of astronomy, Sternberg, a member of the Party since 1905, was a leading member of the Military Revolutionary Committee of Zamoskvorech'e. G. Liersch (t)

6:2703. Panfilova, A.A., ed. NOVYE DOKUMENTY V.I. LENINA [New documents of V.I. Lenin]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (5): 25-32. A letter on the party program adopted by the RSDLP in 1903 and drafts for the article "Ocherednye zadachi Sovetskoi vlasti" [Immediate tasks of the Soviet regime]. These documents, from the Institute for Marxism-Leninism, date from the years 1917 and 1918. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2704. Petrov, I.F. S'EZD PODGOTOVKI OKTIABRSKOI REVOLIUTSII [The congress which prepared the October Revolution]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (2): 35-48. The historical significance of the sixth Party congress lies in the fact that it created the conditions necessary for the Revolution and the establishment of the Soviet power. The bourgeois-democratic revolution was changed into the socialist October Revolution; an armed insurrection was prepared; the Central Committee, with Lenin at its head, was welded into one organ; the dictatorship of the proletariat was established; Russia was liberated from the capitalist yoke and the large landowners, and the development of Russia into an Anglo-American colony was prevented. G. Liersch (t)

6:2705. Pipes, Richard (Harvard Univ.). RUSSIAN MARXISM AND ITS POPULIST BACKGROUND: THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Russian Review 1960 19(4): 316-337. Discusses the relationship between Populism and Marxism, emphasizing "the common ideological and organizational background against which Marxism in Russia had to develop." Based on extensive Russian sources, particularly the writings of the Marxists and Populists in the 1880's and 1890's. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

6:2706. Pogrebinskii, A.P. SINDIKAT "PRODAMET" V GODU PEROVOI MIROVOI VOINY (1914-1917) [The "Prodamet" syndicate during the First World War (1914-1917)]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1958 (10): 22-34. The years 1914-1917 constitute a particularly interesting period -- and one which has received little attention so far -- in the history of the most important monopolist syndicate in tsarist Russia, to which thirty metallurgical companies of the country belonged, among them trusts which owned foundries, ore mines and coal mines. The author shows how the capitalist magnates exploited state funds through the black market during the war years and particularly at the time of the Provisional Government after the February Revolution. Based on new material from the Central State Archives of Leningrad and the Central State Archives of Military History and on published documents. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2707. Pokhlebkii, DOKUMENTY O PRIZNANII ROS-SIEI NORVEZHSSKOGO NEZAVISIMOGO GOSUDARSTVA. V 1905 GODU [Documents on Russia's recognition of the independent Norwegian state in 1905]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii 1958 (4): 130-141. Official and unofficial correspondence in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations with the new independent state. Included is the draft of instructions to the new Russian ambassador in Norway, directing him to indicate his government's disapproval of any attempt by Norway

to renew the alliance made in 1855 with Britain and France, during the Crimean War, and to negotiate about the Russian-Norwegian frontier on the Pasvik River. A report of the ambassador shows that both these questions were being settled in a manner satisfactory to both parties. The documents are in the Archives of Russian Foreign Policy at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Jean Jull

6:2708. Rotenberg, R.S. BOR'BA RABOCHEGO KLASSA ROSSII ZA GOSUDARSTVENNOE STRAKHOVANIE (1900-1914 GG.) [The struggle of the working class of Russia for a national social insurance (1900-1914)]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1958 (11): 126-141. In 1904 the tsarist government announced its intention to pass a law for social insurance of workers. The first drafts of the proposed law were submitted to the Third Duma in 1908, but the law was not passed until 1912, at the time of the new revolutionary upsurge. The law provided only for health and accident insurance covering mining and heavy industry and less than one-fifth of the total number of workers. This represented a minimal concession made only under the political and moral pressure of the Bolshevik members of the Duma, who thus began their struggle for a comprehensive social insurance. Based on Lenin's works, Sobranie uzakonenii pravitel'stva [Collected government decrees] (1912), and Communist newspapers of the years 1900-1914. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2709. Semenov, K.T. ROST I UKREPLENIE BOL'SHEVISTSKIKH PARTIINYKH ORGANIZATSII V MARTE - APRELE 1917 GODA [The growth and strengthening of the Bolshevik party organizations in March-April 1917]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (2): 142-153. The February Revolution enabled the Bolshevik party to work legally for the first time. Up to then it had been an underground movement with a relatively small membership of 45,000. Lenin still lived in emigration, and Kuibyshev, Ordzhonikidze, Sverdlov and Stalin were exiled. In April 1917 the St. Petersburg Committee was able to hold its first legal conference of Bolsheviks. At this conference Lenin announced, in his "April theses," the basic plan for the socialist revolution. The delegates condemned the attitude of Kamenev, Rykov and Pyatakov. Party membership had by that time almost doubled (80,000). G. Liersch (t)

6:2710. Shelest, P.Z. BOL'SHEVISTSKAIA LEGAL'-NAIA RABOCHAIA GAZETA "GUDOK" (1907-1908 GG.) [The legal Bolshevik newspaper Gudok (1907-1908)]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (6): 103-116. Gudok [Siren] was the revolutionary newspaper of the workers of Baku, a large industrial and revolutionary center of Azerbaidzhan and of Russia as a whole. It was one of the most important Bolshevik newspapers of the period 1907-1908 and can be used as a source for the study of the history of the revolutionary labor movement at the time of the reaction of Stolypin. Based on Gudok and other journalistic sources of the period. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2711. Shub, David (New York City). KAMO -- THE LEGENDARY OLD BOLSHEVIK OF THE CAUCASUS. Russian Review 1960 19(3): 227-247. Describes the career and the exploits of the famous Bolshevik, Ter-Petrosyan (1882-1922), better known under the nickname of "Kamo." As a member of the "fighting unit" of the Social Democratic organization of Tiflis headed by Stalin, Kamo carried out a series of daring raids and robberies, the most famous of which was the robbery on 13 June 1907 of 250,000 rubles destined for the Tiflis State Bank. Based partly on memoirs of contemporaries, notably B. Bibineishvili's Kamo, s predisloviem Maksima Gor'kogo (Moscow, 1934). Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

6:2712. Sidorov, A.L., ed. KONVERSII VNESHNIKHI ZAIMOV ROSSII V 1888-1890 GG. [The conversion of Russia's foreign loans, 1888-1890]. Istoricheskie Arkhiv 1959 (3): 99-125. Nine documents on the subject of the so-called conversion carried through by I.A. Vyshnegradskii, Russian finance minister from 1887 to 1891. Through this conversion, the tsarist government made it possible for foreign, especially French, capital to invade the Russian economy. G. Liersch (t)

6:2713. Trukan, G.A. K VOPROSU O ZARABOTNOI PLATE PROLETARIATA ROSSII NAKANUNE OKTIABRSKOI REVOLIUTSII [Concerning the wages of the Russian proletariat on the eve of the October Revolution]. Istoriiia SSSR 1959 (6): 114-123. Presents material relating to the Moscow industrial district whose thirteen governments constituted the largest proletarian center of the country. From March 1917 on prices for food and other essential commodities rose from month to

month until they reached in November a level of 1,020 per cent more than in 1913. Before the February Revolution real wages were only 65 per cent of the prewar figure, and by October 1917 they had fallen to 40 per cent. The Provisional Government's policy of exempting the profits of the capitalists from taxation was largely responsible for this development. Based on material from state archives. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2714. Unsigned. DA ZDRAVSTVUET SOTSIALISTICHE-SKAIA REVOLIUTSIIA [Long live the socialist revolution]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (3): 132-158. Publishes in Russian translation thirty-six documents (manifestos, appeals, resolutions, telegrams, letters, etc.) of various revolutionary groups from the first days of the October Revolution. The originals of the documents are in the Baltic and Georgian languages. G. Liersch (t)

6:2715. Unsigned. MESTNYE ORGANIZATSII RSDRP (B) NAKANUNE VI S'EZDA PARTII [Local organizations of the RSDLP (Bolshevik) on the eve of the sixth Party congress]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (2): 104-119. Presents the answers given in ten districts to the 41 questions in a questionnaire given to the delegates to the sixth Party congress. They illustrate the political situation in the individual areas. Of particular interest are the rapid growth of local Bolshevik organizations and the increasing influence of the Bolsheviks in the soviets. G. Liersch (t)

6:2716. Unsigned. NOVYE DOKUMENTY V.I. LENINA [New documents of V.I. Lenin]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (3): 130-131. Deals with an addendum written by Lenin himself to a "slogan for a demonstration" and a work plan for the meeting of the Constituent Assembly in December 1917. G. Liersch (t)

6:2717. Unsigned. UKRAINIAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN 1918. Ukrainian Review (Great Britain) 1958 5 (3): 52-53. Brief information concerning the forming of the Ukrainian diplomatic service and its activities during the rule of Hetman Paul Skoropadski in 1918. Ukrainian diplomats did not succeed in their efforts to conclude political and economic treaties with the countries of Central Europe because of the Russian campaign against Skoropadski's government, which led to the fall of the latter and finally to the invasion of Ukraine by the Red Russian army. Catherine Koumarianoû

6:2718. Unsigned. VOZZVANIIA ZAGRANICHNOGO PREDSTAVITEL'STVA TSK RSDRP (B) [Proclamation of the Foreign Representation of the Central Committee of the RSDLP (b)]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (3): 159-163. After his return to Russia in 1917 Lenin entrusted V. Vorovski and Ia. Ganetzkii with the establishment of the "Foreign Representation of the Socialist Labor Party of Russia (Bolshevik)." Its German-language newspaper was the Bote der Russischen Revolution. Three proclamations to the international proletariat from the year 1917 are published here. G. Liersch (t)

6:2719. Volgina, E.I. IZ REVOLIUTSIONNOGO PROSHLOGO [From a revolutionary past]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (5): 174-183. Presents personal recollections of a woman who returned from political exile in the USA to Petrograd in 1917 and worked in the Sestroretsk committee of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (Bolshevik). Erna Wollert (t)

6:2720. Volobuev, P.V. POLITIKA PROIZVODSTVA UGOL'NYKH I NEFTIANYKH MONOPOLII V ROSSII NAKANUNE PEROVOI MIROVOI VOINY [The production policy of the coal and oil monopolies in Russia on the eve of the First World War]. Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Istoriko-Filologicheskaiia Seriia 1956 (1): 71-116. Deliberate throttling of production by the coal and oil monopolies caused a chronic fuel shortage in Russia. Contrary to the views of Western historians, who believe that industrial development gave rise to the crisis, the shortage itself impeded the development of industry decisively from 1911 to 1914. The coal market of the Don Basin was dominated largely by the "Produgol" syndicate. There were syndicates also in Dombrovo and in Zabaikal and Cheremkhovo in Siberia. Seventy per cent of Russian coal production and sixty-one per cent of the oil-extraction industry were under monopolistic control, largely by Russo-British companies. The policy of the monopolies led to a catastrophe during the First World War, and those who suffered most were the workers. G. Liersch (t)

6: 2721. Volubuev, P.V., ed. PREDPRINIMATEL'SKIE ORGANIZATSII RUSSKOI BURZHUAZII V DNI OKTIABRIA [Employer organizations of the Russian bourgeoisie in the October days]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (3): 205-208. Presents the protocol of a meeting of the St. Petersburg association of factory owners and manufacturers held on 28 October 1917. Kerenski and the party of landowners were able to gain the upper hand over the Bolsheviks to some degree at about this time. The report reveals the true nature of this clique, which betrayed the Revolution. G. Liersch (t)

6: 2722. Wada, Haruki. (Univ. of Tokyo). "TOCHI TO JIYU" SHUGI NO KAKUMEI RIRON [The revolutionary theory of "Land and Liberty"]. Rekishi-Gaku-Kenkyu 1960 (241): 1-12. States that the movement of "Land and Liberty" in the first half of the 1870's, during which the V.Narod! was published, was devoted to the education and information of the peasantry. The author demonstrates that the theory of the revolutionary society reflected the Russian situation of the time. In accordance with the demands of the peasants, the theory of "Land and Liberty" was bourgeois, as is the role of the Narodniki in historical evolution. The author maintains that the Narodniki received a revolutionary impulse through their contact with utopian socialism and stresses the progressive role of the latter. A

6: 2723. Yurchenko, O. THE FIRST STAGE IN THE BOLSHEVIK CONQUEST OF THE UKRAINE: A REVIEW OF SOME SOVIET ANNIVERSARY PUBLICATIONS. Ukrainian Review 1958 (6): 56-67. Discussing the publications which appeared on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Ukrainian SSR, notes that the Russians try to cultivate in the Ukraine a feeling "of national pride at being second in seniority among the Union republics." The author thinks that Soviet propaganda was not able to bring convincing evidence in these publications in support of its view that the Ukrainian workers responded voluntarily to the Bolsheviks' call to "take the road of socialist revolution." He also maintains that the younger generation is getting more and more interested in the recent history of Ukraine, especially in the events of forty years ago, and that it is not ready to accept the official interpretation. Catherine Koumariou (t)

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 6: 2707

6: 2724. Beckström, Knut. K VOPROSU O VOZNIKNOVENII KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII SHVETSII [On the question of the origin of the Communist Party of Sweden]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (6): 91-102. The Social Democratic Party of Sweden, founded in 1889, avoided the necessary socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. It was regarded by other Social Democratic revisionists of Europe as one of the strongest pillars of reformism. As early as 1900 a left-wing opposition began to form. Class distinctions became evident when the economic condition of the country deteriorated owing to the World War. The Left Social Democratic Party was founded in 1917, and it became the Communist Party of Sweden in 1921. In 1919 this party was one of the founders of the Communist International. Based on Lenin's works, Swedish newspapers from the year 1917 and protocols of party congresses of 1917 (Stockholm). Erna Wollert (t)

6: 2725. Thomasson, Carl-Gustaf. FRÅN KOLLEKTIV-AVTALSRÄTTENS GENOMBROTTSÅR [The years when the right to collective agreement broke through]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift 1960 63 (2/3): 152-169. Discusses circumstances surrounding the advisory report submitted to the Swedish government in 1907 on legislation regulating collective labor agreements. Written by the jurist Gustav Olin (1872-1955), the report marked a major shift of opinion toward recognition of trade-union rights in collective bargaining. The author examines the immediate political reactions and long-run legislative results. Roberta G. Selleck

SPAIN

6: 2726. Albiñana García-Quintana, César, ed. ESTUDIOS Y DOCUMENTOS DE ECONOMIA ESPAÑOLA [Studies and documents on Spanish economy]. Revista de Economía Política

(Spain) 1957 8 (3): 1,055-1,198. Reproduces in full the Memoria de la Dirección General de Contribuciones, año 1913 which is of great importance for the fiscal history of Spain. An introductory note (pp. 1,055-1,066) deals with Antonio Flores de Lemus, the author of the Memoria, and the merits of the work, and discusses the documents in the great economist's personal file in the Ministerio de Hacienda.

J. N. (IHE 31856)

6: 2727. Arjona Colomo, Miguel. ORTI Y LARA, FILOSOFO Y POLITICO GIENNENSE [Ortí y Lara, philosopher and politician of Jaén]. Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Giennenses (Spain) 1957 4 (11): 9-44. Biography of Juan Manuel Ortí y Lara (1826-1904), native of Marmolejo, Thomist philosopher, professor of the University of Madrid, doctrinaire of the integrista party and conqueror of Spanish Krausism. The author considers each of these aspects, as well as Ortí y Lara's relations with the Holy See and his conception of modern science and gives a critique of his work. J. Mr. (IHE 31703)

6: 2728. Demidowicz, John P., ed. EL CONDE DE LAS NAVAS Y LOS CONTERTULIOS DE DON JUAN VALERA [The Conde de las Navas and members of Don Juan Valera's social circle]. Revista de Literatura (Spain) 1957 11 (21/22): 154-163. Previously unpublished correspondence (1893-1929) between other members of the circle around Juan Valera (Car. María Ocantos, Benito Pérez Galdós, José María de Pereda, Juan Gualberto López-Valdemoro and Menéndez y Pelayo) and the Conde de las Navas, as well as letters sent to the latter by Andrés Mellado, Salvador Rueda and Rubén Darío. The letters are from the family archive of the Conde de las Navas. Also included is a photograph (1897) of a meeting at the home of Juan Valera. J. M. R. (IHE 31721)

6: 2729. Hernando, Valentín, Salvador V. Peris, and Joaquín Templado. LA REVALORIZACION DE LAS ZONAS ARIDAS ESPAÑOLAS [The reclamation of Spain's desert areas]. Arbor (Spain) 1958 39 (146): 190-203. An analysis of this problem, the work now being carried out and the attempts at the beginning of the century. C. B. (IHE 31878)

6: 2730. Llabrés, Juan. LA ESCUADRA DE INSTRUCCION EN MAHON. (FRAGMENTO DE UN DIARIO ANONIMO DE 1897) [The training squadron in Mahón (extract from an anonymous journal of 1897)]. Revista General de Marina (Spain) 1959 156: 677-690. Presents manuscript notes and extracts from local journals, arranged in chronological order. They pertain to the Spanish ships of war that were stationed in Mahón in 1897 and later took part in the Battle of Santiago de Cuba. Illustrated with contemporary photographs.

N. C. (IHE 31728)

6: 2731. Montero Padilla, José, ed. EPISTOLARIO DE AURELIANO FERNANDEZ GUERRA A MENENDEZ Y PELAYO [Letters from Aureliano Fernández Guerra to Menéndez y Pelayo]. Revista de Literatura (Spain) 1957 11 (21/22): 136-155. Following a biographical note, presents and annotates seventeen hitherto unpublished letters of the years 1878-1894, from the Biblioteca Menéndez Pelayo in Santander. Throughout the correspondence, which grows more and more detailed, the humanity and thought of the scholar Fernández Guerra are apparent. References are made to contemporary personalities. J. M. R. (IHE 31705)

6: 2732. Salcedo, Emilio. UNAMUNO Y ORTEGA Y GASSET, DIALOGO ENTRE DOS ESPAÑOLES [Unamuno and Ortega y Gasset, a dialogue between two Spaniards]. Cuadernos de la Cátedra Miguel de Unamuno (Spain) 1956 7: 99-130. A lecture tracing the history of the relations between Unamuno and Ortega, whose initial enthusiasm for Unamuno (1904) was succeeded by the controversy between "Africanists" and "Europeanists," based on equivocations and amphibologies. Ortega did not dispute Unamuno's mastery, even after the Café Novelty discussion (1914). In 1917 Unamuno spoke of "Maestro Ortega." Both intellectuals felt their responsibility and involvement when tragic events were imminent in 1936. In spite of Unamuno's relations with the fascist leaders José Antonio and Ramiro Ledesma, his attitude was that of a liberal. The author concludes with a detailed analysis of the general aspect of the relations between the two men. J. M. R. (IHE 31878)

6: 2733. Unsigned. CARTAS INEDITAS DE MENENDEZ PELAYO [Unpublished letters from Menéndez Pelayo]. Abis

(Mexico) 1959 23(3): 327-352. Publishes thirteen letters (1886-1909) by Menéndez Pelayo addressed to the Mexican biographer Francisco Sosa (1848-1925). They show the writer's great interest in all aspects of Spanish America.

D. B. (IHE 31706)

6:2734. Zamora Vicente, A. UN RECUERDO DE DON MIGUEL DE UNAMUNO [A recollection of Don Miguel de Unamuno]. Cuadernos de la Cátedra Miguel de Unamuno (Spain) 1958 8: 5-8. Two notes of biographical interest which reflect the internal contradiction in Unamuno.

J. M. R. (IHE 31827)

6:2735. Zubizarreta, Armando. MIGUEL DE UNAMUNO Y PEDRO COROMINAS. UNA INTERPRETACION DE LA CRISIS DE 1897 [Miguel de Unamuno and Pedro Corominas. An interpretation of the crisis of 1897]. Cuadernos de la Cátedra Miguel de Unamuno (Spain) 1959 9: 5-34. On the basis of the unpublished correspondence between Unamuno and Corominas, examines the interpretative article on Unamuno by Pere Corominas ("La trágica fi de Miguel de Unamuno," *Revista de Catalunya* [Barcelona], 1938, Vol. 16), which in turn served as the basis for Antonio Sánchez Barbudo's study of the religious crisis of 1897 ("La formación del pensamiento de Unamuno. Una experiencia decisiva: la crisis de 1897," *Hispanic Review* [Philadelphia], 1950, Vol. 18). Zubizarreta examines the relations between Unamuno and Corominas from 1896 to 1934, and readjusts the focus of Sánchez Barbudo's interpretation.

J. M. R. (IHE 31829)

Latin America

See also: 6:2730

6:2736. Avila, Eneida. EL 10 DE OCTUBRE: ORATORIA DE JOSE MARTI [The tenth of October: oratory of José Martí]. *Lotería* (Panama) 1959 4(49): 58-64. Analyzes Martí's oratorical technique as reflected in five of his speeches, 1887-1891, commemorating the first Cuban rebellion against Spain (10 October 1868).

D. B. (IHE 33990)

6:2737. Bartlett, R. TODO UN MARINO [A complete sailor]. *La Zuda* (Spain) 1957 3(25): 519-523. Note on the merchant navy Captain Manuel Deschamps (died in 1923). In command of the vessel "Montserrat," he evaded the blockade of Cuba in 1898.

J. C. (IHE 31701)

6:2738. Cornejo, Atilio. LAS ORDENANZAS DEL VIRREY TOLEDO COMO FUENTES DEL CODIGO DE MINERIA ARGENTINO [The ordinances of Viceroy Toledo as the source of the mining code in Argentina]. *Revista del Instituto de Historia del Derecho* (Argentina) 1958 (9): 11-13. Extract from an unpublished work, "El virrey Toledo, verdadero fundador de Salta y precursor del derecho indiano." The author shows the importance of the ordinances of Peru as the fundamental basis of the Argentine code of mining drawn up in 1887 by Enrique Rodríguez.

C. Ba. (IHE 32002)

6:2739. [González Flores, Alfredo]. MENSAJE DE DON ALFREDO GONZALEZ FLORES -- 1915. EL PODER EJECUTIVO AL CONGRESO CONSTITUCIONAL, MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE 1º DE MAYO DE 1915 [Message of Don Alfredo González Flores -- 1915. The executive power to the constitutional congress, message of the president, 1 May 1915]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1959 23(7-12): 296-329. Official message by the president of Costa Rica ostensibly covering the general state of the nation but mainly concerned with financial and economic conditions. President González Flores criticizes private banking institutions and discusses trends in monetary circulation and foreign exchange. He next decries the excessive reliance of the government on customs duties and liquor revenue as fiscally unwise and burdensome to those least able to pay and calls for emphasis on income and land taxation.

D. Bushnell

6:2740. Llabrés, Juan. LA FRAGATA "ARAPILES" EN VENEZUELA [The frigate "Arapiles" in Venezuela]. *Revista General de Marina* (Spain) 1959 156: 503-509. Extracts from a little-known manuscript of the second medical officer of the frigate "Arapiles," Vicente Moreno de la Tejera. The frigate was engaged in guarding Cuban waters in order to prevent the landing of armies on the island. In 1872 it cast an-

chor off the Venezuelan coast, where an American ship carrying arms to Cuba also put into harbor.

N. C. (IHE 32224).

6:2741. Serpa, Phocion. JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS JUNIOR. BARÃO DO RIO BRANCO [José Maria Da Silva Paranhos Júnior. Baron of Rio Branco]. *Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro* 1958 (239): 3-51. A biography of the famous Brazilian politician (1845-1912), drawing attention to his work as a statistician and diplomat, and as a historian of America. Based on published works.

R. C. (IHE 31958)

6:2742. Tijerino Rojas, Agustín. MARTI Y JUSTO RUFINO BARRIOS [Martí and Justo Rufino Barrios]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1959 23(7-12): 341-343. Brief comments on conflicting evidence as to the attitude of the Cuban patriot José Martí toward the Guatemalan dictatorship of Barrios, during Martí's residence in Guatemala, 1877-78.

D. Bushnell

6:2743. Unsigned. DOCUMENTOS RELACIONADOS CON LA CORTE DE JUSTICIA CENTROAMERICANA. 1908-1917 [Documents related to the Central American Court of Justice]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1959 23(7-12): 265-296. The principal document is a long accusation lodged before the Court in 1909 against the Nicaraguan dictator José Santos Zelaya by a political opponent. Others refer to details of the inauguration of the Court in 1908; Nicaragua's move to withdraw in March 1917, and preparations for a Central American conference later in 1917.

D. Bushnell

Middle East

6:2744. Unsigned. FORAGING IN KHORASAN. *Central Asian Review* 1959 7(3): 230-235. Describes, with a wealth of local detail, the foraging expedition in the northern provinces of Persia in 1880-1881 led by Colonel N.I. Grodekof, agent of General M.D. Skobeloef, who was planning his final attack on the Tekke Turkomans.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2745. Unsigned. [THE "NATIONAL-LIBERATION MOVEMENT" IN AZERBAIJAN]. *Central Asian Review* 1958 6. THE 1917-1920 UPRISING IN PERSIAN AZERBAIDZHAN, (3): 347-356. A synopsis of two long chapters of Sh. A. Tagieyva's book *Natsional'no-Osvoboditel'noye Dvizheniye v Iranskom Azerbaydzhan v 1917-1920* [The national liberation movement in Persian Azerbaijan 1917-1920] (Baku, 1956), this account of the so-called national-liberation movement in Azerbaijan considers the social, economic and political situation in Persia on the eve of the October Revolution and the events of the revolution, both in Russia and in Persia. THE 1920 REVOLUTION IN PERSIAN AZERBAIDZHAN: PART TWO, (4): 432-447. An abridged version of the last chapter of Tagieyva's book. The author considers conditions in Tabriz prior to the rising and the preparations for the rebellion, defines the aims of the revolutionaries and describes the character and outlook of Khiabani, who led the revolt. The ultimate failure of the so-called national-liberation movement is mainly attributed to the fact there was almost no industrial proletariat in Persian Azerbaijan that could have led the peasantry in a wider movement, and to the fact that the national government was unable to resolve agrarian problems by revolutionary means. The account contained in the above-mentioned book is compared with previous accounts in Russian and in English.

Barbara Waldstein

Pacific Area

6:2746. Adler, Jacob (Univ. of Hawaii). THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY: A LINK IN CLAUS SPRECKELS' HAWAIIAN SUGAR EMPIRE. *Pacific Historical Review* 1960 29(3): 257-269. Examines the history of the Oceanic Steamship Company from its beginning in 1879 up to the death of Claus Spreckels in 1908. The author shows how the line, the chief carrier in the trade between Hawaii and the U.S. Pacific coast, helped Spreckels achieve vertical integration (control from growing to marketing) of the Hawaiian sugar industry.

R. Lowitt

6:2747. Adler, Jacob. WATER RIGHTS AND CABINET SHUFFLES. *Business History Review* 1960 34(1): 50-63. Describes the Hawaiian career of the rich Californian sugar refiner Claus Spreckels (1828-1908), who promoted the largest irrigation project ever to be undertaken in the Hawaiian Islands. Although not all the aspects of Spreckels' enterprise were acceptable to the islanders, sugar exports and employment figures rose, and government revenues were increased. The irrigation scheme inspired business optimism and attracted additional capital. Barbara Waldstein

6:2748. Bohan, Edmund. THE 1879 GENERAL ELECTION IN CANTERBURY. *Political Science* 1960 12(1): 45-61. Considers the background and character of the chief figures in the 1879 general-election campaign in New Zealand which followed the dissolution of parliament as a result of a vote of non-confidence in Sir George Grey's government. The author is concerned to prove that no evidence in fact exists for Grey's claims at the time that the colony's various political groups and temporary coalitions were divided into two distinct groups strictly labeled Conservative and Liberal. He discusses the essential structure of New Zealand politics, reviews certain issues, such as education, parliamentary reforms, land legislation and the extension of the franchise, and holds that Grey tried to confuse the real issues and obscure his own government's incompetence and failure by introducing the notion of the conservative-radical split. The latter is a generalization which has been uncritically accepted by many historical commentators, but which should be reconsidered in the light of the arguments submitted. Barbara Waldstein

6:2749. Milburn, Josephine F. SOCIALISM AND SOCIAL REFORM IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY NEW ZEALAND. *Political Science* 1960 12(1): 62-70. Discusses the effects of socialist thought and activity upon the labor movement and upon governmental measures in New Zealand, especially during the 1890's. The author concludes that the socialist theories introduced in the main by immigrants were not widely accepted by the country, since the Liberal government already took adequate measures to solve problems by changing labor conditions. Increased governmental activities during the 19th century can in no way be attributed to the influence of the limited socialist movement. Barbara Waldstein

United States of America

See also: 6:2505, 2541, 2551, 2558, 2566, 2567, 2571, 2576, 2579, 2584, 2746

6:2750. Arnold, Thurman. THE LAW TO MAKE FREE ENTERPRISE FREE. *American Heritage* 1960 11(6): 52-55, 92-94. Traces the history of efforts to enforce the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890, with emphasis on the presidential administrations of Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt. The author, who was an assistant U.S. attorney general in charge of antitrust matters in the later administration, also comments on post-World War II developments. Illustrated. Undocumented. C.R. Allen, Jr.

6:2751. Baldwin, Hanson. THE END OF THE WINE MESS. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1958 84(8): 82-91. Describes the reaction of the U.S. Navy to General Order No. 99, which prohibited the use of alcoholic liquor by officers and enlisted men on board U.S. vessels, introduced by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, on 1 July 1914. Barbara Waldstein

6:2752. Bass, Herbert J. (Univ. of Maine). DAVID B. HILL AND THE "STEAL OF THE SENATE," 1891. *New York History* 1960 41(3): 299-311. Examines in detail the legal maneuvers by which Governor Hill intervened in the canvassing of the New York state senatorial election ballots in 1891 to help create a Democratic majority. The author concludes that the much disputed rulings in one of the three districts involved were unnecessary and of doubtful legality. The public anger over the incident played an important role in Hill's loss of the 1892 Democratic nomination for president. A.B. Rollins

6:2753. Bishop, George W., Jr. (Univ. of Tennessee). NEW ENGLAND JOURNALIST: HIGHLIGHTS IN THE NEWS PAPER CAREER OF CHARLES H. DOW. *Business History Review* 1960 34(1): 77-93. Describes the newspaper career of Charles H. Dow from the early days of his journalistic training to his activities as a financial reporter in Wall Street in the course of which he turned routine financial reporting into expert financial analysis. The author comments upon his significant editorship of the *Wall Street Journal* and pays tribute to his contribution to the financial community in creating his well-known investment formula. Barbara Waldstein

6:2754. Boehme, Frederick G. (Church Divinity School of the Pacific). BISHOP NICHOLS OF CALIFORNIA: A DISPUTED ELECTION AND A DELAYED TELEGRAM. *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church* 1960 29(2): 145-152. Shows how the northern leaders of the diocese in 1889 elected the Rev. William Ford Nichols, whose telegraph asking for withdrawal of his name was delayed in transmission. Bishop Nichols' tact made it possible for the leaders from the southern part of California, whose request for independence previously had been rejected by the northern churchmen, to organize the diocese of Los Angeles. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:2755. Brown, Mark H. LAST ROUNDUP. *Montana* 1957 7(1): 32-35. A description of one of the last great cattle roundups on the Northern Plains in the summer of 1904. Based largely on the diary jottings of a pioneer photographer, L.A. Huffman. Barbara Waldstein

6:2756. Brown, Maurice F. (Colby College). SANTA-YANA'S AMERICAN ROOTS. *New England Quarterly* 1960 33(2): 147-163. Traces George Santayana's intellectual and cultural emigration from America to the year 1882, when he entered Harvard, rather than to 1912, when he left for Europe. Santayana and his closest associates at Harvard worked in an intellectual climate which rejected the American literary tradition in favor of the European, embraced the pessimism of Schopenhauer and other European philosophers, and accepted the aestheticism of Matthew Arnold and similar English writers. These intellectual influences were important in America, and Santayana's eventual revolt against New England ideas was within an American tradition of rebellion. L. Gara

6:2757. Davies, Wallace Evan (Univ. of Pennsylvania). RELIGIOUS ISSUES IN LATE NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICAN NOVELS. *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester* 1958/59 41(2): 328-359. Selects six books published between 1884 and 1897 and discusses the way in which the religious controversies -- much influenced by British thought during this period -- were reflected in these novels with American settings. The books are of no literary value and offer no profound solutions of the far-reaching problems involved, but are interesting as documents indicating the middle-class American point of view in regard to religious and social trends during the last years of the 19th century. Barbara Waldstein

6:2758. De Santis, Vincent P. (Univ. of Notre Dame). CATHOLICISM AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1865-1900. *Mid-America* 1960 42(2): 67-79. "Catholicism had no real significance in any one of the presidential elections of the post-Civil War generation" and "there is no evidence to warrant the conclusion that the major parties held back from naming a Catholic because of the risk element involved. More to the point is the fact that there were no Catholics prominent, popular or attractive enough for the parties to consider." Documented from standard sources. R.J. Marion

6:2759. Evans, John Whitney (Cathedral High School, Duluth, Minnesota). CATHOLICS AND THE BLAIR EDUCATION BILL. *Catholic Historical Review* 1960 46(3): 273-29. An analysis of the Catholic reaction to the education bill of Senator Henry W. Blair of New Hampshire. The repeated efforts of Blair in the 1880's to get through Congress a bill for federal aid to schools was steadily opposed by American Catholics. Based on the debates in the *Congressional Record*, reports of the same in the secular and Catholic press, current periodicals, and secondary literature. Journal (J.T. Ell

6:2760. Fite, Gilbert C. (Univ. of Oklahoma). REPUBLICAN STRATEGY AND THE FARM VOTE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1896. *American Historical Review* 1960 65(4): 787-806. "Republicans argued vigorously that free silver would not help farmers because it did not stim-

at the heart of the agricultural problem, namely surplus output and lack of demand . . . [They] held . . . that agricultural prosperity was near at hand if McKinley were elected . . . A higher protective tariff for manufactures, it was claimed, would increase domestic demand and create higher prices for both food products and raw materials produced on American farms . . . The Republicans were successful in capturing the farm vote in key states." Based on contemporary letters, newspapers, and agricultural periodicals. M. Berman

6:2761. Galusha, Hugh D., Jr. YELLOWSTONE YEARS. Montana 1959 9(3): 2-21. Describes the achievements of the celebrated photographer-historian Frank Jay Haynes (1853-1921) who founded the House of Haynes, which has been concerned with photographing and chronicling everything of significance about Yellowstone National Park for the past seventy-eight years. The author reviews some of the most outstanding events during the early years when the Park was a wilderness, and pays tribute to the meticulous indexing and cross-indexing system of the Haynes files which are invaluable to the historian of the West. Barbara Waldstein

6:2762. Hawkins, Hugh D. (Amherst College). THREE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS TESTIFY. American Quarterly 1959 11(2): 99-119. Depicts the response by three leading college presidents to questions of educational procedure put them in 1874 by the trustees of the newly endowed Johns Hopkins University. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, Andrew D. White of Cornell, and James B. Angell of the University of Michigan agreed fully on only one thing -- the desirability of the selection of Daniel Coit Gilman as president of the new school. Not one prophesied (although White came close) the role which Johns Hopkins would elect to play as the first graduate university on the European model in the United States. Extensively documented. W.M. Armstrong

6:2763. Hirschl, Jesse Heckman. THE GREAT WHITE CITY. American Heritage 1960 11(6): 8-31, 75. A profusely illustrated description of the Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893, emphasizing the ways in which it reflected the spirit of the times and its impact on popular taste, especially in art and architecture. Undocumented. C.R. Allen, Jr.

6:2764. Hosoya, Chihiro (Hitotsubashi Univ.). NIJŪICHI-JŌ YOKYU TO AMERIKA NO TAIŌ [The USA and Japan's Twenty-one Demands in 1915]. Hitotsu-bashi Ronsō 1960 43(1): 28-50. Discusses the attitude of the United States toward the Sino-Japanese negotiations over the Twenty-one Demands. In the beginning, the USA observed a policy of appeasement propagated by Secretary of State William J. Bryan. Under the influence of President Wilson's ideas, however, the USA began in mid-April 1915 to revise its attitude toward Japan. The new policy was expressed in the note of 11 May 1915 which stated that the USA might withdraw its recognition of Japan's "special interest" in China. Based on unpublished documents of the Japanese foreign ministry and on the Foreign Relations of the United States. Y. Tominaga

6:2765. Hundley, Norris C., Jr. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). KATHERINE PHILIPS EDSON AND THE FIGHT FOR THE CALIFORNIA MINIMUM WAGE, 1912-1923. Pacific Historical Review 1960 29(3): 271-285. Traces the role of Katherine Philips Edson in lobbying for, and serving on, the California Industrial Welfare Commission, which was instructed by the legislature to ascertain relevant facts and set wages, hours and working conditions for women and children. She was the leading champion of the California minimum wage act, whose authority was destroyed when the United States Supreme Court declared unconstitutional a similar act in the District of Columbia. R. Lowitt

6:2766. Johnson, Dorothy M. THE GRAFT THAT FAILED. FROM THE UNPUBLISHED JOURNALS OF FRED WHITESIDE. Montana 1959 9(4): 2-11. A chronicle of the sordid activities connected with the building of Montana's Capitol as related by Fred Whiteside, a member of the fifth legislative assembly of Montana who exposed the widespread graft of political life in the new state between 1869 and 1897. Based on Whiteside's unpublished journals. Barbara Waldstein

6:2767. Koenig, Louis W. (New York Univ.). THE ELECTION THAT GOT AWAY. American Heritage 1960 11(6): 99-104. Describes the disputed and corrupt presidential election of 1876 between Samuel J. Tilden and Rutherford B.

Hayes. The author places some emphasis on constitutional provisions and other conditions which made it possible. Undocumented. Illustrated. C.R. Allen, Jr.

6:2768. Lowitt, Richard (Connecticut College). THE MAKING OF AN INSURGENT. Mid-America 1960 42(2): 105-115. Contrary to George W. Norris' biographers, argues that no single incident in itself led the representative from Nebraska to join the "insurgency" against the strong leadership of Joseph Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives in March 1910. Based in great part on the Norris Papers in the Library of Congress. R.J. Marion

6:2769. Magnuson, Warren G. (U.S. Senator, State of Washington). PHARAOH HAD IT EASY. American Heritage 1960 11(6): 38-41, 79-81. Describes the plague of locusts which descended upon the Great Plains of the USA during the summers of the years 1874-1877, blighting the landscape and devastating agricultural crops. Their numbers and damage became more severe each year. The author notes also previous plagues in the USA. Illustrated. Undocumented. C.R. Allen, Jr.

6:2770. Morgan, H. Wayne (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). THE UTOPIA OF EUGENE V. DEBS. American Quarterly 1959 11(2): 120-135. Scrutinizes the career and motivation of the man who to many represents the archetype of American Socialism. A consummate politician and "evangelist of socialism" rather than a theoretician, Debs never allowed his gentle humanity and his deep concern for the worker to flag in the pursuit of his professedly revolutionary goals. "That the Utopia in which he so fervently believed was regarded as a vision by other men did not discourage him. Success would come when people knew and acted according to their knowledge. Meanwhile, he deemed it enough to preach always the vision of happier times and of a better world. Few men have done as much." W.M. Armstrong

6:2771. Rakestraw, Lawrence. FORESTRY MISSIONARY. Montana 1959 9(4): 36-44. Describes the early pioneer work of George Patrick Ahern in the field of forestry in Montana between 1894 and 1899. Later this distinguished forestry expert took charge of the Bureau of Forestry in the Philippines. Barbara Waldstein

6:2772. Rankin, Robert H. USS KATAHDIN -- LAST OF THE RAMS. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1958 84(10): 146-147. Describes the history of ramming as a naval tactical weapon from early times, and gives an account of the last of the vessels built specifically for this purpose, the U.S.S. "Katahdin," whose failure, both to achieve her contract speed in trials and in general experimental service, led to the suspension of the further construction of ships of this type. Barbara Waldstein

6:2773. Schellings, William J. (College of William and Mary). FLORIDA AND THE CUBAN REVOLUTION, 1895-1898. Florida Historical Quarterly 1960 39(2): 175-186. Florida, unlike other states, opposed the war with Spain in 1898 until the Teller Amendment, promising Cuban independence, relieved the people of the state from the fear of competition with Cuban goods produced inside the U.S. tariff wall. Based on U.S. census reports, newspapers and secondary works. G.L. Lycan

6:2774. Smylie, James H. (Princeton Theological Seminary). THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, THE STATE, AND AL SMITH. Church History 1960 29(4): 321-343. A study of Roman Catholic teaching on Church and State in the United States from 1898 to 1928. The author discusses the views of Leo XIII, Theodore Roosevelt's comments and the ensuing controversy between Cardinal Gibbons and the Lutherans; the positions of Ireland, John A. Ryan and the Catholic Encyclopedia; the Protestant reaction against Smith and Jimmy Walker after they had kissed the papal legate's ring in City Hall, and the Smith - Charles G. Marshall controversy of 1928. Roman Catholic teaching, influenced by papal encyclicals, advocated closer State-Church co-operation, and Ryan sought a constitutional amendment in favor of Rome. Protestant propaganda slandered the Roman Church, but the latter had provoked controversy. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:2775. Taylor, A. Elizabeth (Texas Woman's Univ.). THE LAST PHASE OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

IN GEORGIA. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1959 43(1): 11-28.

Examines in detail the controversy in the early 20th century for woman suffrage in Georgia in pamphlets, the press and in the political arena. Georgia became the first state to reject the 19th Amendment. It was not until 1921 that the legislature finally passed an act enabling the women of the state to vote and hold office. R. Lowitt

6:2776. Vevier, Charles (Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee). AMERICAN CONTINENTALISM: AN IDEA OF EXPANSION, 1845-1910. American Historical Review 1960 65(2): 323-335.

"Historians have been prone to examine American expansionism in terms of conflicting mercantile and agrarian interests. They have overlooked the presence of a unifying view of American world geographic centralism that was grounded in a 'geopolitical' interpretation of American continentalism and its place in the history of Europe's expansion to Asia It was . . . a conceptual instrument whose economic implications projected American continentalism onto the world scene and anticipated in some respects its greater use by the expansionists of 1898." Based on government documents, business records, and letters and writings of expansionist theorists. M. Berman

E. 1918-1939

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 6:2588, 2589, 2590

6:2777. Barnes, Wyatt E. (Detroit Institute of Technology). CHANGING TRENDS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BALANCE OF POWER 1935-1957. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1958 84(3): 53-61. A survey of the balance of power in the Mediterranean Sea, beginning with Italy's bid for supremacy in the 1930's, particularly in relation to the conquest of Ethiopia, and the failure of France and Britain to challenge Italy's power, a course which would very likely have averted World War II. The author considers events in the Mediterranean area during the Second World War and the basic causes of Italy's total defeat, and describes the role played by the U.S. naval forces in these waters, both during the conflict and after 1956, when the U.S. virtually superseded Britain as a deterrent to a Soviet incursion into the Mediterranean. In the author's view the Mediterranean would better serve the strategy of Soviet Russia than Western forces in the event of a third World War. Barbara Waldstein

6:2778. Dobie, Edith (Univ. of Washington). WHICH WAY MALTA? Parliamentary Affairs 1959 12(3/4): 329-336. Surveys the political history of Malta between 1921 and 1958, with particular regard to the roles of the Constitutionalist leader, Lord Strickland, and the Nationalist leader, Mintoff, in political life during this era. The author holds that there are in Malta no issues of a kind for which parliamentary government is needed. The present government is concerned with much-needed social improvements, and only when the Maltese people have had time to profit from the improved system of education now being introduced, will progress and stability in Malta be ensured.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2779. Korsunskii, A.R. VII KONGRESS KOMINTERNA O EDINOM RABOCHEM I NARODNOM FRONTE [The seventh congress of the Comintern on a united workers' and people's front]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1960 (1): 91-108. The rise of fascism and the threat of war at the beginning of the thirties made the problem of the unity of the working class particularly urgent. At the seventh congress of the Comintern, from 25 July to 25 August 1935, reference was made to the actual possibilities for such unity, while at the same time the fanatical attitude of some Communist parties -- the cause of many mistakes -- was severely criticized. The treasonable leadership of the social democracy was held mainly responsible for the splitting of the parties and the fact that they were rendered impotent by rising fascism. In his speech on "The Rise of Fascism and the Tasks of the Communist International in the Struggle for the Unity of the Working Class Against Fascism," G. Dimitrov dealt particularly with questions concerning a reorientation. Based on resolutions of the seventh congress of the Communist International and on works by G. Dimitrov, M. Thorez, W. Z. Foster and many other Communist leaders.

Erna Wollert (t)

6:2780. Mourin, Maxime. LE PAPE CONTRE HITLER [The Pope against Hitler]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1958 9(108): 672-681. Traces the dramatic evolution of Hitler's relations with Pope Pius XI, from the antecedents of the Concordat (20 July 1933) to the papal condemnation of Nazi tenets four years later. D. Jean Detiere

6:2781. Ottenga, Cesare. IL CONCORDATO FRA LA SANTA SEDE E LA GERMANIA DEL 20 LUGLIO 1933 [The

Concordat of 20 July 1933 between Germany and the Holy See]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1959 43(3): 382-457. Discusses the motives of those involved in bringing about the Concordat, both in Berlin and Rome, and concludes that despite Papen, Hitler was entirely favorable, since he stood to gain so much -- elimination of opposition from the Center, and Vatican approval of the dissolution of the Catholic trade-unions. The author contrasts the motives declared in the Vatican in 1933 (Hitler would save Germany from the perils of atheism) with those declared in 1949 (the Church saved what it could). He regards the unanimous praise for Hitler from German Catholic bishops long after pogroms had started as "tacit approval." Based mainly on the contemporary official press, and to a lesser degree on the Nürnberg Trial records. C. J. Lowe

6:2782. Solontsov, Z.M. IZ ISTORII BOR'BY SSHA ZA GOSPODSTVO NA MORE [The U.S. struggle for domination of the seas]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1958 2(2): 62-82.

According to the Times the following was from the very beginning the motto of the Geneva Conference on Limitation of Naval Armaments in 1927: "the limitation of fleets will be carried out under the conditions imposed by the Americans or not at all." The harmless subjects under discussion at the conference -- "protection of maritime trade," "geographical facts," and "the actual need for cruisers" -- in fact only disguised the bitter struggle for raw material resources and for Far Eastern and South American markets for goods and capital investment. Great Britain, until then the strongest naval power found itself between two fires: on the one hand, the USA demanding more intensively naval supremacy; on the other, France and imperialistic Germany challenging Britain's role as an arbitrator in Europe. In the Far East, England was faced with a similar dilemma: whether to regard the USA or Japan as its main competitor. G. Liersch (t)

6:2783. Weerd, Hans de. BURHAN SHAHIDI. Central Asian Review 1959 7(1): 93-96. A brief biographical study of Burhan Shahidi, formerly governor of Sinkiang, taken from an article by Hans de Weerd in Op den Uitkijk, September 1958. Barbara Waldstein

Paris Peace Settlements

6:2784. Bennet, Geoffrey (Captain, Royal Navy). SCAPA SCUTTLE, 1919. History Today 1959 9(8): 533-544. Describes the circumstances which led to the scuttling of the German High Sea Fleet interned in Scapa Flow under the terms of the Armistice of November 1918. On orders of Admiral von Reuter the ships were scuttled on 21 June 1919, two hours before the original termination of the armistice terms, in order to prevent them from being surrendered to the Allies, as decreed by the Treaty of Versailles. The author examines the question as to who was to blame and holds the view that responsibility for the scuttling really rested with the Allied Supreme Council -- particularly with the American Admiral Benson, who committed an error in not insisting upon surrender, instead of internment, in the armistice terms. By and large, however, the scuttling was regarded as a providential means of solving the problem which would have arisen in distributing the enemy ships among the Allies. Barbara Waldstein

6:2785. Epstein, Fritz T. (Washington D.C.). STUDIE ZUR GESCHICHTE DER "RUSSISCHEN FRAGE" AUF DER

PARISER FRIEDENSKONFERENZ VON 1919 [Studies on the history of the "Russian Question" at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919]. *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 1959 7(4): 431-478. Studies the "Russian Question" in 1919 along four main lines of investigation: 1) the views and policies of the Russian Political Council, which as a kind of government in exile, supported the idea of Russia's territorial integrity; 2) the views expressed by representatives of nationality groups from the Russian Empire, who sought independence; 3) United States' policy on the Russian nationality question, and 4) the proposals for participation by the League of Nations in a settlement of the Russian problem. W.F. Woehrlin

6:2786.. Hooker, James R. (Knox College). LORD CURZON AND THE "CURZON LINE." *Journal of Modern History* 1958 30(2): 137-138. A study of existing documents reveals that Lord Curzon was not the author of "a line he never drew in an area that he knew little about": Lord Curzon's telegram of 11 July 1920 merely referred to the "elusive" resolutions of the League of Nations of 8 December 1919, which did not treat of boundary questions; Lord Curzon's biographer makes no mention of the line; and the earliest scholarly association of his name with the line occurred three years later in the American periodical *Foreign Affairs*. The author cites these examples as "a curious illustration of historians' willingness to quote other historians upon matters of 'fact.'" D. Jean Detiere

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

6:2787. Maupeou, l'Amiral de. SOUVENIRS DES COTES D'IFNI [Memories of the coast of Ifni]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1958 9(105): 338-342. Recounts the role played in 1934 by the "Mondement" of the French navy, which patrolled the coast off the then nonoccupied Spanish enclave of Ifni to discourage the natives from giving asylum to combatants during the last phase of the pacification of Morocco, that of the Anti-Atlas region. D. Jean Detiere

Asia

See also: 6:2620, 2626

6:2788. Bereznyi, L.A. DOKUMENTY PO ISTORII RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIA V KITAE (1924-1927 GG.) [Documents on the history of the working-class movement in China (1924-27)]. *Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta* 1957 (8): 164-178. The revolutionary struggle of the Chinese proletariat in the civil-war years of 1924-27 had historical significance for the further course of the Chinese revolution. New historical material (Ti-i tz'ü kuo-nei k'e-ming chan-cheng shin-ch'i ti kung-jen yün-tung [Peking: Jenmin ch'u-pan she, 1954]) describes the ideological and organizational aspects of this phase of development. G. Liersch (t)

6:2789. Ilin, V.P. NARODNOE DVIZHENIE "4 MAIA" 1919 - NACHALO NOVO-DEMOKRATICHESKOI REVOLIUTSHI V KITAE [The people's movement of the "Fourth of May" 1919 -- the beginning of a new democratic revolution in China]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1958 (10): 123-138. There were two basic phases in the development of the Chinese revolutionary movement: the bourgeois-democratic revolution of the traditional kind, and the new democratic revolution leading to the foundation of the present Chinese People's Republic. The national anti-imperialist and antifederal May Fourth Movement (1919) represents the "watershed" between the two phases. The author describes the events which occurred between 4 May and 12 June. They were influenced by the decisions of the Paris Peace Conference, which did not contribute to the restoration of China's sovereignty. Based on works by Mao Tsé-tung and numerous Chinese historians. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2790. Iriye, Akira (Harvard Univ.). CHANG HSÜEH-LIANG AND THE JAPANESE. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1960 20(1): 33-43. Re-evaluates the unification of the Three Eastern Provinces with the Kuomintang in 1928. "It meant, not the 'unification of China' as a nation, but rather an alliance -- a bargain on the part of Chang Hsüeh-liang. It meant not the failure of Tanaka's 'positive policy,' but the result of a shift in Japanese strategy . . . Having witnessed the contradictory

fronts presented by the Japanese military and civil officials, Chang was beginning to believe that the Japanese threat was never consistent . . . The Japanese military in China, on the other hand, having been exasperated by the shifting diplomacy of the Tanaka ministry, wondered if their independent action would not really be necessary if they were to achieve anything permanent in Manchuria." G.A. Lensen

6:2791. Ishikawa, Tadao (Keiô Univ.). FUKKEN JINMIN-KAKUMEI SEIFU-JIKEN TO CHUGOKU KYOSANTO [The Communist party and the People's Government in Fukien]. *Hôgaku-Kenkyû* 1960 33(2): 309-327. The People's Revolutionary Government in Fukien was established in 1933 by Li Chi-Shên and Ch'ên Ming-shu in opposition to Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Communist policy. The Communist party did not consider the new local government at that time as capable of forming a united front against Chiang and Japan. The author criticizes the common presentation of this problem by the Chinese Communist party today. He claims that not only the emigrants returning from Russia but also Mao Tsé-tung failed to give proper acknowledgement to the revolutionary government. M. Oyama

6:2792. Scalapino, Robert A. (Univ. of California), and Chong-sik Lee (Univ. of Colorado). THE ORIGINS OF THE KOREAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT (I). *Journal of Asian Studies* 1960 20(1): 9-31. Traces the development of Korean Communism outside of Korea -- in Siberia, China and Manchuria -- from 1917 to 1921 and its extension to Korea thereafter. Describing the mounting conflict between Korean Communists and nationalists as well as among the Korean Communists themselves, the author analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of the early Communist movement and of Soviet Korean policy, which represented "the opening test of Leninism in Asia." Article to be continued. G.A. Lensen

6:2793. Yamamura, Hitosi. V AVANGARDE BOR'BY ZA MIR I NATSIONAL'NUIU NEZAVISIMOST' [In the vanguard of the struggle for peace and national independence]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1957 (2): 84-93. The Japanese workers were acquainted with Marxist-Leninist theory through the October Revolution. The Communist party of Japan, founded on 15 July 1922, had to work underground from the beginning. Persecution by the imperial Japanese government was severe, and in 1928 membership in the party was even punishable by death. In 1945 many leading Communists were released after having been in prison for eighteen years, and publication began of the central party organ *Akahata* [Red flag] and of *Zen'ei* [Vanguard], which dealt with theoretical questions. The party participated in elections for the first time in 1946 and gained more than two million votes. In 1949 it had 200,000 members and published 5,000 newspapers and periodicals. After the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950 the Americans urged the removal of Communists from public offices, and 10,000 were arrested and 2,000 publications were prohibited. Publication of *Akahata* was resumed in May 1952. G. Liersch (t)

Canada

See also: 6:2635

6:2794. Crisp, W.G. NORTH-ABOUT. *Beaver* 1958 Spring: 16-19. Reminiscences of a wireless operator at Cambridge Bay, on Victoria Island, 1928-1930, concerning commercial transit of the Northwest Passage by the "Fort Macpherson" and "Fort James." R.W. Winks

6:2795. Newman, Peter C. GILBERT LABINE -- AD-VENTUROUS BUSHWHACKER. *Beaver* 1959 Summer: 48-53. Describes Gilbert LaBine's discovery of Canada's first commercially useful deposit of pitchblende in 1930 and of his subsequent activities as a prospector and businessman. R.W. Winks

Europe

AUSTRIA

See also: 6:2663, 2668

6:2796. Drimmel, Heinrich. VON DER ERSTEN ZUR ZWEITEN REPUBLIK [From the First to the Second Republic]. *Forum* 1959 6(62): 47-49. The political difficulties of the First Austrian Republic were 1) its unwillingness to exist

as a separate state, separate from Germany; 2) its lack of experience with democracy, and 3) the lack of recognition of Austria as a republic. The future of the Second Republic depends on its success in overcoming these defects. P. Podjed

6:2797. Weys, Rudolf. DAS ZEITKRITISCHE BREITL [The satirical theater]. *Forum* 1958 5(60): 450-452. Commemorates Vienna's most famous satirical political revue, the "Literatur am Naschmarkt," on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary. The sudden growth of revues of this type in Vienna in the 1930's was due to the flight of many actors from Germany, to increasingly dictatorial policies in Austrian politics, and to good authors. P. Podjed

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See also: 6:2667

6:2798. Buchheim, Karl (Technische Hochschule, Munich). DEMOKRATIE UND NATIONALISMUS: DER TESTFALL DER TSCHECOSLOWAKEI [Democracy and nationalism: the test case of Czechoslovakia]. *Zeitwende* 1960 31(4): 224-237. History shows that the political form of a national state of the West European type cannot successfully be applied where there is a mixture of nationalities with no distinct borders. In Central and Eastern Europe this was fairly often the case. Czechoslovakia, in particular, offers an example: after existing for only twenty years (1918-38) it once more lost its independence. A state of mixed nationalities cannot exist where the national right of self-determination is made absolute. Such a state requires the recognition of historical rights and of federative principles. The national and the human right of self-determination are not identical. A (t)

6:2799. Lesjuk, Petr, Irena Malá, and Milada Théroová, eds. PRÍSPĚVEK K HOSPODÁRSKÉ A SOCIÁLNÍ SITUACI PRACUJÍCÍCH V PRVNÍM ROCE ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ REPUBLIKY (VYBER DOKUMENTU Z ODDELENÍ N. MINISTERSTVA VNITRA) [A contribution to the economic and social situation of the workers in the first year of the Czechoslovak Republic (A selection of documents from Division N of the Ministry of the Interior)]. *Sborník Archivních Prací* 1959 9(2): 3-68. A collection of documents dating from the first year of the first Czechoslovak Republic, dealing with the struggle of the working class to improve its situation. The new government found the country impoverished by war and by Austro-Hungarian exploitation. After the liberation by the proletariat, the bourgeoisie gained more and more power, and made only small concessions whenever the pressure of strikes and demonstrations became too great. In many instances, when merchants took advantage of the situation by raising prices, they were forced by legislation and intimidated by gallows in front of their establishments to mend their ways. Instructions for the interpretation of the documents are added. Wilma Iggers

6:2800. Mel'nikova, I.N. (Kiev). VNUTROPOLITICHE-SKII KRIZIS V CHEKHOSLOVAKII V 1925-1926 GODAKH [The internal political crisis in Czechoslovakia, 1925-1926]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 (5): 51-71. Describes the political situation, paying particular attention to the economic and industrial affiliations of the various parties, and analyzing the factors determining the election results of the autumn of 1925. The author discusses the rise of fascist groups and the Communist party, and the latter's organization of protests against agrarian taxes before and after the collapse of the "all-national government." She mentions Masaryk's part in combating the fascists and extreme nationalists and his call for co-operation between democratic parties of different national groups, but regards the resulting new "gentlemen's coalition" in a negative light, since it prolonged the rule of the bourgeoisie. Based on material in the archives of the Institute for the History of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and political reports in the archives of the office of the President of the Republic.

Jean Jull

6:2801. Stanek, I., Ts. Khvoika, and others. STROITEL'STVO KOMMUNISTICHESKOGI PARTII CHEKHOSLOVAKII [The development of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (5): 135-151. Abridged version of an article originally published in 1958 by the periodical *Zivot strany* [Party life]. In 1921 the Czechoslovak Communist Party was one of the largest parties of the Third International, but its members were tainted with Social Democratic opinions and obsolete methods of Party work. In pre-Munich Czechoslovakia

the revolutionary movement experienced not only periods of growth but also those of decline and internal crises, with a corresponding increase or decrease of Party membership. About 25,000 Communists, or more than one third of all Party members, died during the fascist occupation. Based on protocols of the Party congresses of the Czechoslovak Communists, on newspapers and on archival material of the Historical Institute of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2802. Veselý, Jindřich. O PRICHINAKH VOZNIKNOVENIIA I GIBELI BURZHUAZNOGO CHEKHOSLOVATSKOGO GOSUDARSTVA [The causes for the origin and the breakdown of the bourgeois Czechoslovak state]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (11): 107-125. The October Revolution roused the Czech people from the state of apathy through which it had passed in 1918. The ensuing revolutionary insurrection led to the disintegration of Austria-Hungary, but not to a true socialist revolution. The Czech bourgeoisie assumed leadership of the Czechoslovak Republic. The so-called democratic regime was in fact a disguised dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. From the very start, right-wing elements headed by President Beneš complied with the wishes of Western imperialists and of Hitler and surrendered in 1938 in order to maintain their own positions. Based on works by K. Pichlik, M. Dzvonič, V. Král, R. Wagner and others. Erna Wollert (t)

FRANCE

See also: 6:2645, 2856

6:2803. Unsigned. V ZASHCHITU SOVETSKOI RES-PUBLIKI [In defense of the Soviet republic]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1957 (3): 164-172. Publishes for the first time in Russian eight documents dealing with the revolutionary movement in France in the years 1919 and 1920. The documents express opposition to an intervention in revolutionary Russia. G. Liersch (t)

6:2804. Yamagiwa, Kiyoshi (Yamagata Univ.). DAINIJ. DOMERUGU NAIKAKU NI KANSURU ICHI KOSATSU [A study of the second Doumergue cabinet]. *Yamagata-Daigaku Kiyô* 1960 4(3): 53-82. Analyzes the relations of the Doumergue cabinet to the Action Française, the Croix de Feu and the Popular Front. The author emphasizes the antiparliamentary and antirepublican character of Doumergue's coalition cabinet in 1934. Doumergue's policy of averting civil war is interpreted as a means of getting rid of political opponents in order to increase the dictatorial powers of his government and to restrict parliamentary activity. The author suggests that the rapid development of the Popular Front helped to disguise the true state of affairs from the eyes of the public, which considered Doumergue's cabinet united and politically neutral.

Y. Tominaga

GERMANY

See also: 6:2646, 2647, 2651, 2652, 2665, 2866

6:2805. Fomin, V.T. O ROLI SHAKHTA V PODGOTOVKE GERMANII VTOROI MIROVOI VOINY [On the role of Schacht in Germany's preparation for the Second World War]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 (4): 79-97. Maintains that Schacht played a more important part in strengthening the position of the Nazi party than he admits in his books *Abrechnung mit Hitler* (Hamburg, 1948) and *76 Jahre meines Lebens* (Bad Wörishofen, 1953). The author considers that the Nazi dictatorship was already established by January 1933 in all except outward form and rejects Schacht's theory that it did not begin until the death of Hindenburg, and started with a period of "peaceful development." Fomin holds that through his relations with the German monopolists and with foreign capital, Schacht played a decisive part in preparing the German economy for the war. His opposition to the "autarky" policy was on grounds of tactics, not of principle. Since Schacht was in close contact with Western capitalists and was interested primarily in an anti-Soviet war, his dismissal in 1939 reflected a strengthening of the anti-Western orientation of Nazi policy. Based on published German, British, American and Polish material and on documentary material from the Nürnberg Trials in the Central State Archives for the October Revolution and for Socialist Construction (USSR). Jean Jull

6:2806. Heyen, Franz-Josef (Koblenz). ZEITGESCHICHTE UND LANDESKUNDE [Recent history and local studies]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11 (7): 401-409. Calls for the study of the Third Reich on a local basis in order to assess properly such factors as passive resistance to Nazism, local crimes, and the guilt of the Germans, so that a true picture of the Nazi era may emerge.

F.B.M. Hollyday

6:2807. Mourin, Maxime. L'AFFAIRE VON FRITSCH [The von Fritsch Affair]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1958 9 (105): 331-337. Information contained in newly opened archives reveals the abortive attempt of the Wehrmacht to arrest the Gestapo's activity to discredit fraudulently General von Fritsch, and illustrates "the ease with which Nazi totalitarianism subdued the German military, long considered one of the strongest in the world."

D. Jean Detiere

GREAT BRITAIN

6:2808. Savchuk, P.O. BOR'BA TRUDIASHCHIKHSIA ANGLII PROTIV ANTISOVETSKOI INTERVENTSII (1919-1920) [The fight of the workers in England against anti-Soviet intervention (1919-1920)]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 2 (1): 105-114. The October Revolution was hailed with enthusiasm by the British workers. The English imperialists, however, wanted under the pretext of saving Russia from decay to conspire with the Russian counterrevolutionaries. The British government was determined to intervene "until the last Communist was driven from Russian territory." The Arctic explorer Shackleton proposed the exploitation of Russia for decades by British joint-stock companies. Professor Bernard Pares suggested, among other measures, the introduction of a colonial administration in Russia. The British workers, in particular through the "Hands Off Soviet Russia!" movement, countered these intentions. When in August 1920 the British workers forced the government to stop supporting the Poles, the last stronghold of the Entente interventionists against the young Soviet Union had fallen.

G. Liersch (t)

HUNGARY

6:2809. Pamleni, E. O KUL'TURNOI POLITIKE VEN- GERSKOI SOVETSKOI RESPUBLIKI [The cultural policy of the Hungarian Soviet Republic]. *Vestnik Istarii Mirovoi Kul'tury* 1960 (19): 39-49. Describes how the Hungarian Soviet Republic, which came into being on 21 March 1919, took steps to make the treasures of art and culture accessible to the people. Measures taken included the separation of church and state, the introduction of compulsory free education, the nationalization of theaters, art treasures, etc., and state subsidies for artists of all kinds. The author concludes that the policy was one of socialist humanism, and an exemplary national cultural policy within the framework of socialist internationalism. Based on published Hungarian material.

Jean Jull

ITALY

See also: 6:2595, 2669, 2672

6:2810. Gifuni, Giambattista. L'AVENTINO E VITTORIO EMANUELE III [The Aventine and Victor Emmanuel III]. *Il Risorgimento* 1960 12 (2): 127-129. Prints the copy of an address from Aventine dissidents to Victor Emmanuel from 7 June 1925, found in the Salandra papers, and discusses the king's position in relation to Fascism and the constitution. After the murder of Matteotti the king wished the dissidents to return to their seats in parliament in order that a constitutional majority against Mussolini could be mustered. The author concludes that their refusal made action by the king impossible.

C.J. Lowe

6:2811. Secchia, Pietro. OB OPYTE RABOTY ITAL' IANSKIKH KOMMUNISTOV V FASHISTSKIKH PROFSOIUZAKH (1928-1943 GG.) [On the experiences of Italian Communists during their work in Fascist trade-unions (1928-1943)]. *Voprosy Istarii KPSS* 1959 (6): 80-90. The Italian Communist party had to work illegally for about seventeen years. During that period it gained valuable experiences in the Fascist trade-

unions, where, among other steps, it organized manifestations and strikes and, from 1937, supported the increasing "left-wing" tendencies in Fascist ideology. This activity largely prepared the ground for the partisan movement, which from 1943 gained great strength in Italy. Based on personal recollections of the author, who was a member of the party at that time.

Erna Wollert (t)

POLAND

6:2812. Dabrowski, Stanisław (Croydon Hall Academy, Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey). THE PEACE TREATY OF RIGA. *Polish Review* 1960 5 (1): 3-34. A survey of the negotiations leading to the preliminary and permanent Treaties of Riga (1920 and 1921), presenting the reactions of the press of the major powers thereto. Based upon the author's dissertation prepared for the Master of Arts degree at Fordham University.

E. Kusielewicz

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 6:2678, 2688, 2724

6:2813. Drizul, A.A. BOR'BA ANTIFASHISTSKOGO NARODNOGO FRONTA LATVII POD RUKOVODSTVOM KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII PROTIV FASHISTSKOI DIKTATURY [The struggle of the antifascist popular front of Latvia, under the leadership of the Communist party, against the fascist dictatorship]. *Voprosy Istarii KPSS* 1958 (11): 62-89. Disproves descriptions of emigrated bourgeois historians according to which the socialist revolution in Latvia was the result of the "incorporation" of the Baltic states into the Soviet state. Even in the early thirties, a broad national antifascist front had developed illegally. The mutual aid pact which the weakened government of Ulmanis was compelled to conclude with the Soviet Union in 1938 created a situation favorable to a revolutionary eruption. The new democratic government, established in 1940 after a note of the Soviet government, made free elections possible. The Communist Bloc obtained 97 per cent of the votes for the Saeima (parliament). Based on material from the Central State Archives of the Latvian SSR.

Erna Wollert (t)

6:2814. Matsulevich, A.T. DOKUMENTY TSENTRAL'NOGO GOSUDARSTVENNOGO ARKHIVA OKTIABR'SKOI REVOLIUTSII I SOTSIALISTICHESKOGO STROITEL'STVA ES-TONSKOI SSR O VOORUZHENNOM VOSTANII 1 DEKABRIA 1924 GODA [Documents from the Central State Archives of the October Revolution and of Socialist Construction of the Estonian SSR, on the armed rising of 1 December 1924]. *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised, Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria* 1958 (4): 354-357. States that despite the fact that these documents were the products of government institutions, they give a clear picture of the hard lot of the proletariat in the industrial crisis. The documents are from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the police and the courts-martial, and include a police report on the massive peace demonstration organized by the Estonian Communist party on 3 August 1924 in Tallin.

Jean Jull

6:2815. Saarnit, A.D. DOKUMENTAL'NYE MATERIALY TSENTRAL'NOGO GOSUDARTSVENNOGO ARKHIVA OKTIABR'SKOI REVOLIUTSII I SOTSIALISTICHESKOGO STROITEL'STVA ESTONSKOI SSR O BOR'BE TRUDIASHCHIKHSIA ESTONII S DIKTATUROI BURZHUAZII [Documentary material from the Central State Archives of the October Revolution and of Socialist Construction of the Estonian SSR, on the struggle of the Estonian workers against the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie]. *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised, Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria* 1958 (4): 358-364. These archives contain documents from numerous unions and workers' organizations during the period of 1920-1940, appeals and manifestos of the Estonian Communist Party, and copies of *The Young Proletariat* and other journals. The documents record the campaign of the unions for the release of working-class leaders involved in the trial "115" and condemned in May 1922, and the protest of the Tallin metal workers' union against the beating and torture of workers. The minutes for the session from 27 to 29 November 1922 of the Temporary All-Estonian Council of Workers' Unions are also preserved.

Jean Jull

6:2816. Thorell, Svante. **FELIX HAMRIN OCH KRIS-UPPGÖRELSEN 1933** [Felix Hamrin and the settlement of the 1933 crisis]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1960 63(4): 257-282. Traces the discussions on budgetary policy in Sweden in the spring of 1933, on the basis of unpublished notes by the Liberal party leader Felix Hamrin (1875-1937). The notes cover Hamrin's activity in the parliamentary committee on unemployment and his talks with the prime minister and other party leaders. The author concludes that Hamrin failed to compromise with the Social Democrats chiefly because he insisted on a balanced budget rather than deficit spending. Roberta G. Selleck

6:2817. Ulfbringe, Bengt. **JORDBRUKARINSLAGET I RIKSDAGEN OCH INOM RIKSDAGSPARTIERNA ÅREN 1918, -28, -38, -48 OCH -58** [The participation of farmers in parliament and in parliamentary parties in 1918, 1928, 1938, 1948 and 1958]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1960 63(2/3): 170-199. Examines the distribution of professional farmer members of the Swedish parliament among the various parliamentary party groups. The number of farmer members has decreased, due to the decrease in the Conservative and Farmers' party in parliament. Great landowners have declined in number, and small farmers and laborers increased. Farmer members have tended to polarize according to their economic status, great farmers moving to the political right, smallholders to the left. Roberta G. Selleck

6:2818. Vengrys, A. **EKONOMINIŲ KRIZIŲ KLAUSIMAI LIETUVOS MARKSISTŲ RASTUOSE 1928-1938 METAIS** [Problems of economic crises in the writings of Lithuanian Marxists, 1928-1938]. *Lietuvos TSR Mokslų Akademijos Darbai* 1958 (4): 3-17. The Lithuanian Marxists denounced the theory that Lithuania did not have a capitalist economy because of its predominantly agrarian character. They maintained that the Lithuanian economy was an integral part of the international capitalist picture, and declared that crises could only be avoided in a socialist economy. A. E. Senn

SPAIN

See also: 6:2728, 2732, 2734

6:2819. Cortada Reus, F[rancisco]. **EL DESTINO ECONOMICO DE CATALUNA** [The economic destiny of Catalonia]. *El Trabajo Nacional* (Spain) 1959 (1,677): 206-209. A pessimistic evaluation of Catalonia's present economic and demographic position, analyzing the Catalanian economic structure since 1939. J. V. V. (IHE 31875)

6:2820. Goicoechea Omar, Alejandro. **LOS FERROCARRILES ESPAÑOLES** [The Spanish railways]. *Arbor* (Spain) 1958 42(155): 193-216. Examines the general position of the railway in Spain. The Spanish government has been attempting since 1920 to solve the problem, and the Galicia Plan represents the greatest step taken up to now. C. B. (IHE 31889)

6:2821. Maidanik, K.L. **BOR'BA KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII ISPANII ZA EDINSTVO S SOTSIALISTAMI V 1936-1937 GODAH** [The struggle of the Spanish Communist party for unity with the Socialists in 1936-1937]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 2(1): 55-73. Deals with the relations between the Communist and Socialist parties in the first phase of the Spanish civil war, i.e. from the beginning of the fascist insurrection until the May 1937 crisis, when Trotskyist elements betrayed the revolution by the Putsch in Barcelona. G. Liersch (t)

6:2822. Ponomareva, L.V. **SOTSIAL'NO-EKONOMICHE-SKIE OTNOSHENIIA V KATALONSKOI DEREVNE I BOR'BA KATALONSKIKH KREST'IAN V 1931-1934 GODAKH** [Social and economic relations in the Catalanian countryside and the Catalanian peasants' struggles of 1931-1934]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 2(2): 83-101. The workers of Catalonia, one of the main industrial areas of Spain, never took a strong interest in Catalanian nationalism, since a large percentage came from other areas of Spain. The Catalanian peasants, however, always coupled social demands with national ones. The semi-feudal landowners were normally of Spanish nationality or were Hispaniolized Catalans. Upon the overthrow of the monarchy in 1931 the terms for the lease of land were revised in several phases, while efforts were made simultaneously to achieve Catalanian autonomy. G. Liersch (t)

Latin America

6:2823. Koval', B.I. **KLASSOVAIA BOR'BA V BRAZIL V PERIOD MIROVOGO EKONOMICHESSKOGO KRIZISA 1929-1933 GODOV** [The class struggle in Brazil during the world economic crisis of 1929-1933]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 2(1): 35-54. A falsified or an only partially correct description of the events from 1929 to 1933 has been given by H. A. Phillips in *Brazil, Bulwark of Inter-American Relations* (New York, 1945) and by the basically progressive historian A. Bastos in *Prestes e a Revolução Social* (Rio de Janeiro, 1946). Koval' tries to draw a more accurate picture of the revolutionary movement of these years directed against the large bourgeois landowners. Special attention is devoted to the revolutionary Tenente movement under Luiz Carlos Prestes. For a time this movement collaborated with Vargas' Liberal Alliance for the common goal of overthrowing the São Paulo forces. Nothing was changed, however, after Vargas' victory, except for the fact that British monopolies were replaced by American ones. This period of revolutionary struggle gave valuable political training to the Brazilian proletariat, however. G. Liersch (t)

Middle East

See: 6:2745

Soviet Union

See also: 6:1958, 2055, 2404, 2676, 2699, 2711, 2745, 2803, 2808, 2812, 2918

6:2824. Abramov, B.A. **RAZGROM TROTSKISTSKO-ZINOV'EVSKOGO ANTIPARTIINOGO BLOKA** [The crushing of the anti-Party bloc of the followers of Trotsky and Zinoviev]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (6): 25-47. At the fifteenth Congress of the Communist party of the Soviet Union in 1927 it was determined that the Trotsky-Zinoviev bloc had assumed the position of the Social Democrats. Followers of this bloc maintained that the October Revolution had not created the conditions necessary for socialist construction and that it had only helped encourage a socialist revolution in the West. Without a successful world revolution it was doomed to failure. The policy of the bloc would in practice have led to the disintegration of the Party into small factions and to disorganization. At the fifteenth Party congress, the bloc was finally crushed. Based on material from the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism and on *Izvestiia TSK VKP* (b) [News of the Central Committee of the All-Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)], 1926-27. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2825. Anweiler, Oskar (Reinbek [Hamburg]). **DER THERMIDOR DER RUSSISCHEN REVOLUTION** [The Thermidor of the Russian Revolution]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(7): 390-401. Centers his discussion around Trotsky's statements that there was a Soviet Thermidor with the establishment of a new privileged governing class in Russia and its domination by the new Bonaparte, Stalin. The author believes that since there was continuity of leadership, there was no true Thermidor. Instead there was an effort to provide a material basis for a new society. F.B.M. Hollyday

6:2826. Astapenkov, V.A., ed. **DOKUMENTY OTDELA TSK RKP (B) PO RABOTE V DEREVNE (1919-1920 GG.)** [Documents of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist party (Bolshevik) on work in the rural districts (1919-1920)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1960 (1): 175-180. Presents a survey of the documents kept at the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism, attached to the Central Committee of the Russian Communist party, on the practical political and organizational work done by the Party for the consolidation of the union between the workers and peasants. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2827. Borodin, A.A., and P.P. Bachinskii. **KOMPARTIIA UKRAINY V BOR'BE ZA OSUSHCHESTVLENIE RESHENIIA VIII S'EZDA RKP (B) PO KREST'IANSKOMU VOPROSU** [The Communist party of the Ukraine in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the eighth Bolshevik party congress on the peasant question]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1960 (1): 71-90. The socialist October Revolution was guided by the

motto: "union with the poorest peasants, at the same time neutralizing the middle peasants, and against the bourgeoisie in the towns and provinces." In the border areas, especially the Ukraine, initiation of the reforms contained in Lenin's "Decree on Land" was somewhat delayed, owing to the occupation by international forces, and the question of the attitude to be taken toward the middle peasants became particularly important. The eight congress of the Russian Communist party (Bolshevik) in 1919 brought a turning point in Party policy. Instead of neutralization the aim was now to come to an agreement with the middle peasants in order to secure their active participation in the construction of socialism. Based on party archives and newspapers of the year 1919. Erna Wollert (t)

6 : 2828. Bukov, K.I., and G.A. Nagapatian. IDEINO-ORGANIZATSIONNOE UKREPLENIE MOSKOVSKOI PARTIINOI ORGANIZATSII V GODY GRAZHDANSKOI VOINY [The ideological and organizational consolidation of the Moscow Party organization in the years of the civil war]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (6) : 48-65. According to A.F. Miasnikov, secretary of the Moscow organization of the Communist party in 1919 and 1920, it has become customary to regard Petrograd as the great revolutionary initiator, whereas in fact Moscow led the way as far as the initial organizational work was concerned. Particularly in the worst years of the civil war the Bolshevik organizations in whose activities Lenin personally took part grew in strength and efficiency. In October 1919 alone the membership of the Party in Moscow increased by more than 16,000. Based on material from state archives, newspapers and Lenin's works. Erna Wollert (t)

6 : 2829. Caiger-Watson (Lieutenant Colonel, British Army Staff College). SOVIET MILITARY DOCTRINE -- A STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF VON SCHLIEFFEN. *Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution* 1958 103 (611) : 346-355. An examination of the development of Soviet military doctrine from the formation of the Red Army in 1918 up to the post-World War II era of reorganization for nuclear war. The author analyzes the general influence of foreign military thought on the strategy and tactics employed by Soviet land forces in the Finnish and Russo-German wars and, in tracing the evolution of a purely Soviet doctrine, shows that the military concepts of Von Schlieffen were no more influential than those of other Western strategists. Based on the writings of Frunze, Lenin, Voroshilov, Stalin and official Soviet and German military publications. A

6 : 2830. Dolgoplov, A.G., S.I. Rodionov, and others. ORGANIZATSIIA I DEIATEL'NOST' KOLLEKTIVNYKH KHOZIAISTV V PERVYE GODY SOVETSKOI VLASTI [The organization and activities of the collective farms during the first years of Soviet rule]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1959 (5) : 80-97. Little attention has been paid hitherto in Soviet literature to the experiences gained by the first agricultural collectives in the socialist reorganization of agricultural production. In 1918 and 1919 various types of collectives were established (communes, artels, co-operative societies, etc.), differing in structure as well as in the degree of socialization of the various means of production. The author gives a survey of the kolkhozes in the regions of Orlov, Kostroma and Yaroslavl. Based on material in state archives of each of these regions and in the Central State Archives of the October Revolution. Erna Wollert (t)

6 : 2831. Drobizhev, V.Z., and P.A. Ignatenko. NEKOTORYE ITOGI IZUCHENIIA ISTORII SOVNARKHOZOV 1917-1932 GODOV [Some results of the study on the history of the councils of national economy in the years 1917-1932]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (2) : 93-108. Presents a critical survey of Soviet Russian literature on the councils of national economy. Very few documents on the history of the councils and hardly any studies on their practical work have been published so far. Historians often have to resort to material which is twenty to thirty years old and not meant for use in research work. Few scholars can pursue their research beyond the initial period of socialist reorganization (1917-18). Erna Wollert (t)

6 : 2832. Dzhamalov, O.B. IZ ISTORII KOLLEKTIVIZATSII SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA V UZBEKISTANE [From the history of the collectivization of agriculture in Uzbekistan]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (11) : 45-61. Before general collectivization could begin the Soviet government had to master enormous tasks in overcoming the cultural backwardness in Uzbekistan. Agrarian reforms could only be realized gradually. In those areas where irrigation was essential the middle peasant

became a central figure only after the soil and water reform of 1925-27. Almost all dekhan farms [farms belonging to working peasants in Central Asia] were collectivized by 1938, and they supplied about two-thirds of the national cotton production. In 1957 the production of cotton -- the main product of the kolkhozes -- was six times as high as before the Revolution. Based on material from the Central State Archives of the October Revolution, Uzbek SSR. Erna Wollert (t)

6 : 2833. Eitner, Hans-Jürgen (Frankfurt am Main). FROL ROMANOWITSCH KOSLOW. *Osteuropa* 1960 10 (7/8) : 511-513. A biographical sketch which traces Kozlov's posts since he joined the Communist party in 1926. Kozlov is an urbane individual, very able, and enjoys Khrushchev's favor. In May 1960 he became secretary of the Central Committee, and he is considered by many as Khrushchev's heir apparent. E.C. Helmreich

6 : 2834. Fedenko, Panas. MYKOLA SKRYPNYK: HIS NATIONAL POLICY, CONVICTION AND REHABILITATION. *Ukrainian Review* 1957 (5) : 56-72. Soviet authors lack objectivity since they are obliged to follow the Party's directives in their writings. Fedenko discusses two different reviews, which appeared in the USSR in 1955 and in 1956, of A. Likholat's book Defeat of the Nationalist Counterrevolution in the Ukraine, 1917-1922. Though the second review tries to be more objective, it is still far from being free from political pressure. In order to prove this point Fedenko gives a detailed account of the life, activities and violent death of the Ukrainian leader Mykola O. Skrypnyk, who, in his opinion, is presented both in Likholat's book and in the above-mentioned reviews in a false light. Catherine Koumarianou

6 : 2835. Finarov, A.P. PEREVOD PROMYSHLENNYKH PREDPRIIATII NA 7-CHASOVOI RABOCHEI DEN' V 1928-1932 GG. [Introduction of the seven-hour working day in industrial establishments, 1928-1932]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1959 (6) : 107-114. Between 1928 and 1932 the working day in the Soviet Union was reduced from eight to seven hours. This measure created more pleasant living conditions for those workers on whom the beginning industrialization had made particularly great demands. They were now able to raise their cultural level and their technical qualifications, which in turn was of value for the progress of socialist industry. In the course of the first Five-Year Plan the annual output in heavy industry as well as the average wages of the workers attained a level twice as high as that of 1913. The threat of war in 1940 made it necessary to return to the eight-hour day. In 1960 the seven-hour day will be re-established for good -- and possibly even a six-hour day instituted. Based on archival documents and periodicals of the years 1927 to 1933. Erna Wollert (t)

6 : 2836. Geissler, Heinrich (Munich). EIN KLASSIKER DER SOWJETERZIEHUNG [A classic of Soviet education]. *Zeitwende* 1960 31 (2) : 110-118. The Russian poet and educationist A.S. Makarenko (1888-1939) has described how during the years 1920-1935 he gathered uncared-for youths in camps and raised their cultural level through his collectivist methods of education. In his theoretical writings Makarenko generalized the experiences he had thus gained. Today he is considered the classic of Soviet pedagogy and often compared to Pestalozzi. The author investigates common traits of the two educationists, as well as the differences between them, and shows that it is impossible to place them on the same level. Makarenko put his art of education in the service of atheist collectivism, whereas Pestalozzi, although he appeared to be less successful, became a founder of a pedagogy based on love and freedom and not restricted to any particular time. A (t)

6 : 2837. Hlobenko, M. THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN SOVIET LITERATURE. *Ukrainian Review* 1957 (5) : 19-37. Review of the book An Outline of the History of Ukrainian Soviet Literature, published in the USSR in 1954. According to the reviewer, the authors failed in their effort because instead of adopting scientific criteria in composing their work, they tried to adjust it to Party dogma. The book thus lacks objectivity, since many and important Ukrainian writers are either only mentioned or entirely omitted. Hlobenko gives some information on Ukrainian literature and on literary organizations liquidated early in 1930 under the pressure of the Communist party. In conclusion he supports the view that books based not on scholarly methods and criteria but on political dogma are likely to fail. Catherine Koumarianou

6: 2838. Holzman, Franklyn D. (Univ. of Washington). SOVIET INFLATIONARY PRESSURES, 1928-1957: CAUSES AND CURES. *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 1960 74 (2): 167-188. This analysis of Soviet inflationary pressures during the period from 1928 to 1957 discusses prewar wage and price trends, the wage inflation of the thirties, wartime inflation and postwar deflation. The author concludes that the decline in prices of consumers' goods was the combined result of wage stability, rising productivity, and rapid increase in volume of consumers' goods made available. The rise in wage rates could not be attributed to cost-push. The fact that the bulk of Soviet taxes are price-increasing taxes gives the system very little stability against wage inflation. Based partly on official Soviet statistics and partly on data taken from relevant publications. Barbara Waldstein

6: 2839. Karimov, R.K. PROBLEMA KADROV SPE-TSIALISTOV I STROITEL'STVO VYSSHEI SHKOLY V UZ-BEKISTANE V GODU PEROVOI PIATILETKI [Problems of training specialists and organization of the higher education system in Uzbekistan during the First Five-Year Plan]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1959 (6): 19-29. It was mainly the responsibility of the institutions of higher education to find a solution for the problem of organization and of training of specialists. Before the October Revolution no such institution had existed in Central Asia. At the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan, Uzbekistan already had two, and toward its conclusion in the early thirties, there were thirty-two, of which fourteen were concerned only with Uzbek SSR and eighteen with Central Asia generally. Three thousand highly qualified specialists for all branches of the national economy and for cultural fields were trained at these institutions in the above period. During this time the institutions of higher education also employed the first native teachers. Based on material from the Central State Archives of the October Revolution and the Party Archives of the Uzbek SSR. Erna Wollert (t)

6: 2840. Katuntseva, N.M. ROL' RABOCHIKH FAKUL'-TETOV V SOZDANII KADROV NARODNOI INTELLIGENTSII V SSSR [The role of Workers' High Schools in training the people's intelligentsia in the USSR]. *Vestnik Istorii Mirovoi Kul'tury* 1958 (12): 84-100. The aim of the Workers' High Schools (initiated in February 1919) was to give the workers and peasants the basic prerequisites for higher education. At first the Workers' High Schools faced opposition from bourgeois students and teachers, and they became instrumental in revolutionizing the educational system. From 1926 the academic and technical standards demanded rose rapidly. After 1937, with the disappearance of the old class structure in education and the establishment of adequate ten-year schools and adult evening schools, the Workers' High Schools became superfluous. Based on published Soviet material. Jean Jull

6: 2841. Kazakov, A.I. O VREMENI SOZDANIA I MESTE DEIATEL'NOSTI SIBIRSKOGO BIURO TSK RKP (B) [The time and place of the establishment of the Siberian bureau of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist party (Bolshevik) and its activity]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1960 (1): 126-133. This subject is one of the most important, and at the same time complicated, topics in the history of the Siberian Bolshevik underground organization in the rear of Kolchak's army, and there are numerous contradictions in descriptions of it. The Central Committee of the Russian Communist party (Bolshevik) existed from December 1919 until the end of 1924 and changed its location according to the situation at the front. Based on material from the Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism. Erna Wollert (t)

6: 2842. Kolesnikov, A.K. LENINSKIE PRINTSIPY ORGANIZATORSKOI RABOTY KPSS V DEISTVII [Lenin's principles concerning the organizational work of the Communist party of the Soviet Union in action]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (6): 3-24. Lenin emphasized that organizational questions could not be considered apart from politics and that politics were "concentrated economics." He described the plan for general electrification, for instance, as the second program of the Party. The most characteristic feature of Lenin's style was its realism. He demanded the utmost concentration from his collaborators. The Central Committee believes its most important tasks to be the selection of the various groups of specialists and the control of their activities through the masses, who are trained and represented by special control organizations. Based on Lenin's works and newspapers (1959). Erna Wollert (t)

6: 2843. Kostyuk, H. THE LAST DAYS OF ACADEMICIAN M. HRUSHEVSKY. *Ukrainian Review* 1957 (5): 73-83. Detailed account of the last years and death of Professor M. Hrushevsky. A prominent member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, he represented the leading element in the struggle of the Ukrainian people against Russian penetration in the Ukraine. In their efforts to counteract the resistance of the Ukrainian people, Soviet authorities exterminated all Ukrainian scholars and members of the Academy of Sciences. As Professor Hrushevsky was considered one of the leaders of the Ukrainian people, he attracted Moscow's enmity, and was finally deported from Kiev to Moscow, where he lived for some years under supervision and met a rather inexplicable and unexpected death. Catherine Koumarianou

6: 2844. Lavrent'eva, M.A. ZNACHENIE LENINSKOGO KOOPERATIVNOGO PLANA DLIA OSUSHCHESTVLENIIA NEKAPITALISTICHESKOGO PUTI RAZVITIIA MALYKH NARODOV SEVERA K SOTSIALIZMU [The importance of Lenin's co-operative plan for the achievement of the noncapitalist way of development of the northern nationalities toward socialism]. *Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta* 1957 (14): 20-33. Twenty-seven different nationalities and ethnic groups, with a total population of about 150,000-160,000, live in the extreme northern part of the Soviet Union, in the taiga and tundra from the Kola Peninsula across the Urals to the Pacific Ocean. The author describes the progress of collectivization among these nationalities. Based on statistical material. G. Liersch

6: 2845. Lel'chuk, V.S. STROITEL'STVO KHIMICHESKOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI SSSR V PERIOD PEROVOI PIATILETKI [The development of the chemical industry of the USSR during the First Five-Year Plan]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (10): 3-21. In the years 1921 and 1922 no branch of the Soviet Russian economy was as little developed as the chemical industry. Its role was negligible in tsarist Russia, since one-third of all essential chemical products were imported. In spite of great difficulties, especially lack of trained specialists and raw material, a self-sufficient chemical industry had been developed by 1932. Capital investment in this industry rose from 90 million rubles in the years 1928-29 to 762 million rubles in 1932. Based on material from the Central State Archives of the October Revolution, and the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism, and newspapers. Erna Wollert (t)

6: 2846. Levykin, K.G. DANNYE O PODGOTOVKE KADROV KOLKHOZNOGO PROIZVODSTVA V GODY VTOROY PIATILETKI [Some data on the training of cadres for collective farms during the Second Five-Year Plan]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1959 (5): 123-126. In the archives of the Ministry for Agriculture of the USSR documents have been discovered which describe the course of the preparation of kolkhoz cadres and machine operators. They consist of reports and tables from the years 1930-1937, compiled by the Department for Economic Planning of the People's Commissariat for Agriculture. Erna Wollert (t)

6: 2847. Malkevich, B.A. K PREBYVANIIU RABIN-DRANATA TAGORA V SOVETSKOM SOIUZE. (PO MATERIALAM ARKHIVA AN SSSR.) [Rabindranath Tagore's stay in the USSR (Based on material in the archives of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR)]. *Vestnik Mirovoi Kul'tury* 1960 (18): 92-104. Describes Tagore's visit in 1930 and stresses his interest in education. The author reproduces a letter from Tagore to Professor F.I. Sherbatski, and a previously unpublished lecture on Tagore delivered by S.F. Oldenburg before a scientific workers' club in Leningrad. Jean Jull

6: 2848. Mangutov, N.R. AGRARNYE PEROBRATZHENIIA V SOVETSKOI BURIATII DO POBEDY KOLKHOZNOGO STROIA [Transformations in Soviet Buryat agriculture before the victory of the collective farm system]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1959 (6): 30-39. The revolutionary agrarian reforms in Buryat-Mongolia met with difficulties arising from the fact that after the October Revolution the fight of the Soviet against Russian and non-Russian counterrevolutionaries led to the division of the country into two autonomous parts and the establishment of a buffer republic incorporating the eastern part while the western part became part of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. The reforms were carried out with less friction in the western than in the eastern part, where serious conflicts arose between the Buryat and the Russian

population as a result of the artificial division of the country. Based on material from the Central State Archives of the October Revolution and the Central State Archives of the Buryat-Mongol Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

Erna Wollert (t)

6:2849. Nikolaieva, B.P. TURKOMISSIIA KAK POL-NOMOCHNYI ORGAN TS. K. RKP (B) [The Commission for Turkistan Affairs as a plenipotentiary organ of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist party (Bolshevik)]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1958 (2): 73-89. The "Turkomissia," consisting of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of Soviets, the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFR, and the Central Committee of the Russian Communist party, received plenipotentiary powers from the Central Committee in October 1919. On reaching Turkistan it purged the local party, brought tsarist bureaucrats to trial, and started a propaganda campaign. The author describes the Turkomissia's struggle with the Bureau for Moslem Affairs, which had become the center of a nationalistic faction, whose leader, Ryskulov (also a member of the Territorial Committee), claimed that there was no class struggle in Turkistan, but only a struggle for national independence. Owing to great Russian oppression in the past, many natives of Turkistan supported this view. At the fifth territorial conference of the Party (1920), Ryskulov and his supporters were expelled. In July or August the Turkburo of the Party's Central Committee was set up, and it became the successor to the Turkomissia. Based mainly on material in the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and in the Central State Archives for the October Revolution.

Jean Jull

6:2850. Pavlov, I.V. RUKOVODSTVO KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII RAZVITIEM VNUTRIKOLKHOZNOI DEMOKRATII [The guidance given by the Communist party in the advancement of democracy in the kolkhozes]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (5): 35-50. When Lenin conceived his co-operative plan the Communist party endorsed as the most important principle in the establishment of kolkhozes the creation of democracy within them, to enable all kolkhoz peasants to participate in the common administration of the farms according to their creative initiative. In this question the Party had to fight against opposition from the kulaks, the conservative peasants and even the more extreme elements in its own ranks. During the last years of Stalin's life the initiative of the kolkhoz movement was hampered temporarily because of excessive centralization of the leadership. Based on KPSS v resoliutsiakh i resheniakh s'ezdov konferentsii i plenumov TSK [The Communist party of the Soviet Union in the resolutions and decisions of the conferences and plenary sessions of the Central Committee] (Moscow, 1954) and on Lenin's works.

Erna Wollert (t)

6:2851. Pigido, F. UKRAINIAN-JEWISH RELATIONS DURING THE REVOLUTION (1917-1921). Ukrainian Review 1957 (5): 84-98. Begins with a brief outline of the settlement of Jews in the Ukraine in the 18th and 19th centuries, and underlines the friendly relations always existing between the two peoples, in spite of the anti-Semitic measures of the tsarist government. The anti-Semitic campaign of the Russian government and the Russian Orthodox Church in the years preceding the Revolution of 1917 was the basic cause of the many difficulties the young Ukrainian government was confronted with, as far as the Jewish problem was concerned. The author enumerates factors connected with the Jewish pogroms of the years 1917-1921, from which the Ukrainian National Republic Government and the Ukrainian people remained entirely foreign. In order to support his theory that Ukrainians were not responsible for cruelties committed against the Jews during this period, he refers to and brings evidence from Jewish scholars, historians and writers. All necessary measures were taken for the ending of the anti-Semitic campaign and the re-establishment of good relations between Ukrainians and Jews.

Catherine Koumarianou

6:2852. Poznanskii, V.S., ed. K ISTORII RAZVITIIA MASSOVOGO RABOCHEGO IZOBRETATEL'STVA V KAZAKH-STANE [On the history of workers' mass innovations in Kazakhstan]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (3): 51-68. Presents thirteen relevant documents from the years 1932-1937.

G. Liersch (t)

6:2853. Rodionov, P.A. LENINSKII PRINTSIP KOL-LEKTIVNOSTI RUKOVODSTVA V DEIATEL'NOSTI PARTII

[The Leninist principle of collective leadership in the activity of the Party]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1958 (2): 18-34. Deals with the problem of combining monolithic centralism with democracy on a broad basis and examines it in the context of the first years of the NEP. The Civil War period had weakened the collective and concentrated power in the hands of central authority. Lenin widened the basis of Soviet democracy by the following methods: 1) insistence on the regular holding of provincial and district Party conferences and meetings, and on their discussion of basic problems, and encouragement of criticism (as a result many province committees in the Astrakhan and Yaroslavl areas were entirely reconstituted; 2) increasing the membership of the Central Committee from 19 to 25, and of the Politburo from 7 to 9, and 3) educational measures, the distribution of discussion leaflets, etc. The author stresses that in spite of Lenin's enormous authority, he was always ready to accept criticism and suggestions from his colleagues; Stalin, however, after consolidating the victory of the socialist system, allowed the cult of personality to undermine the Leninist principle of collective leadership. Based on published Russian sources, mainly Izvestiia.

Jean Jull

6:2854. Selegen, Galina V. (Princeton Univ.). EINIGE WEITERE ERGEBNISSE DER SOWJETISCHEN VOLKZÄHLUNG VON 1959 [Some further results of the Soviet census of 1959]. Osteuropa 1960 10(7/8): 482-488. On 4 February 1960 the Soviets published further results of the census of January 1959. This second report (the first was on 10 May 1959) considers three important aspects of a census: education, composition of the population according to age and sex, and nationality. Administrative districts are not the same as in 1929 and 1939 and data are not grouped in the same way as in previous censuses, making it difficult to draw comparisons. There had been no enumeration according to sex since 1926; the present census numbers 114,776,347 females and 94,050,303 males for a total of 208,826,650. Of these 99,977,695 are city dwellers, 108,848,955 rural inhabitants. Less than 2 per cent of the total population is illiterate. Tables are given showing population according to age groups for the years 1929, 1939, 1959. Another table presents figures for the nineteen leading national groups which account for about 200 million of the population. Here data are given showing how many use the mother tongue of their national groups. The use of Yiddish, for example, has declined from 72 per cent in 1926 to 20.8 per cent among the Jews.

E.C. Helmreich

6:2855. Shkaratan, O.I. IZMENENIIA V SOTSIAL'NOM SOSTAVE FABRICHO-ZAVODSKIKH RABOCHIKH LENIN-GRADA (1917-1928 GG.) [Changes in the social structure of the industrial workers of Leningrad (1917-1928)]. Istoriia SSSR 1959 (5): 21-38. Owing to demobilization of industry the number of workers employed in Petrograd decreased substantially, notably in the winter and spring of 1918. Many workers joined the Red Army and went to the provinces to do economic and Party political work. Cadres with the longest experience remained in the factories. High mortality rates owing to very poor living conditions caused heavy losses among the workers. Unqualified elements (e.g. from the rural population) and socially alien bourgeois elements had to replace these losses temporarily. This period was characterized by 1) the regulation of the number of workers available by state authorities; 2) the training of new cadres, and 3) the consolidation of unity among them. Based on material from state archives, and on contemporary newspapers and statistical material.

Erna Wollert (t)

6:2856. Solov'ev, A.N. IZ ISTORII FRANKO-SOVET-SKIKH SVIAZEI V 1931-1935 GODAKH [Franco-Soviet cultural and scientific relations, 1931-1935]. Vestnik Istorii Mirovoi Kul'tury 1960 (19): 80-92. Describes the work of the All-Union Society for Cultural and Scientific Relations (VOKS), of the French societies New Russia, and Friends of the USSR, and of the French Communist party. The author discusses the reception in France of Soviet books, films and theater, and the visit of French writers to the USSR. He particularly praises the work of Herriot. The author states that after the abortive mutual-aid pact of 1935, there was a marked decline in French interest in the USSR, and concludes that the collapse of France in 1940 showed the mistakenness of French policy toward the USSR after 1935. Based on published Russian and French material.

Jean Jull

6:2857. Spina, Enrichetta. TROTSKY. Nuova Rivista Storica 1960 44(1): 161-170. Review article on Isaac

Deutscher, *The Prophet Unarmed: Trotsky 1921-29* (Oxford University Press, 1959), which Spina compares to a Shakespearean tragedy. He suggests that Trotsky fell mainly because he underrated Stalin: he was not a close companion and had no real knowledge of the man he later called "a modern Borgia." Even as late as 1926 Trotsky dismissed warnings from Zinoviev and Kamenev, late allies of Stalin, that he would kill them all. In contrast to Stalin, Trotsky viewed the struggle inside the Party as a battle of ideas, not of personalities. Hence his tame acceptance of dismissal; hence his refusal to stage another 18 Brumaire. C.J. Lowe

6:2858. Tranchal, J. *L'AFFAIRE PETROV* [The Petrov affair]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1958 (106): 453-458. Summarizes the lives of Vladimir and Eudokia Petrov, former Russian Communist party members, on the basis of their book, *Empire of Fear* written in exile in Australia, to which they fled following the liquidation of Beriia, upon whom they depended. D. Jean Detiere

6:2859. Unsigned. *A NEW DEPARTURE*. *Central Asian Review* 1957 5(3): 230-234. Examines the view taken by A. Benningsen in his article "Sultan Galiyev: URSS et la Révolution Coloniale," published in *Esprit* in April 1957, that the Soviet government is now embarking on a policy of "colonial revolution" on the same lines advocated thirty-five years ago by Sultan Galiyev, a Moslem Communist of Kazan. In view of the growth of Chinese influence and prestige in Asia, the Soviet government would seem to be furthering the cultural links between the eastern republics of the USSR and the countries of the non-Soviet East and particularly those of the Middle East and South Asia. Barbara Waldstein

6:2860. Unsigned. *CENTRAL ASIAN HISTORY 1917-1924*. *Central Asian Review* 1958 6(3): 272-280. A synopsis of two works by Russian historians: 1) Klych Kulyev, *Bor'ba Kommunisticheskoi Partii za Uprochenie Sovetskoi Vlasti i Osushchestvlenie Natsional'noi Politiki v Srednei Azii (1917-1925)* [The struggle of the Communist party for the consolidation of Soviet authority and the implementation of a national policy in Central Asia (1917-1925)]. (Ashkhabad, 1956); 2) A.K. Babakhodzhaev, *Proval Angliiskoi Agressivnoi Politiki v Srednei Azii, 1917-1920* [The downfall of British aggressive policy in Central Asia, 1917-1920] (Tashkent: Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, 1955). An article by B.E. Iskandarov in the *Trudy* [Works] of the Tadzhik Academy of Sciences, 1954, Vol. 19, elaborates the same theme on similar lines, but with particular reference to Bukhara. In general, Soviet policy in Central Asia has proceeded by stages, in line with Leninist principles, to raise the cultural and economic level of all the peoples of the USSR. Local languages have been encouraged, as well as arts and crafts, literature and theater. The spread of education has enabled the people of Turkistan to take a full part in the administration of their autonomous regions. Turkistan has been divided into autonomous republics, mainly on a linguistic basis; nomadic tribes have been encouraged to settle; industry has been promoted, and the level of economic life raised far above that of tsarist days. Barbara Waldstein

6:2861. Unsigned. *DOKUMENTY O DEIATEL'NOSTI F.E. DZERZHINSKOGO* [Documents on the activities of F.E. Dzerzhinski]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1960 (1): 9-15. The Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has obtained letters by F.E. Dzerzhinski which deal with his work as People's Commissar of Transport and as president of the Supreme Soviet of National Economy. The letters, written in 1924 and 1925, are published here for the first time. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2862. Unsigned. *DOKUMENTY V.I. LENINA* [Documents of V.I. Lenin]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1960 (1): 3-8. Presents letters, notes and drafts of resolutions from the 36th collection of Lenin's works, which was prepared by the Institute for Marxism-Leninism and published recently. They throw light on Lenin's work in the years 1919-22, when he put into reality his policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social structures. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2863. Unsigned. *STABILIZATION OF THE NOMADS*. *Central Asian Review* 1959 7(3): 221-229. Discusses the period of transition leading to the first Soviet attempts at stabilization in the most important nomad areas in old Transcaspia

and Turkistan and subsequent enforcement of collectivization. Despite Soviet suppression, clan survivals among these people still persist. Barbara Waldstein

6:2864. Unsigned. *THE BASMACHIS: THE CENTRAL ASIAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT, 1918-24*. *Central Asian Review* 1959 7(3): 236-250. Describes the partisan fighting in Russian Turkistan which lasted from 1918 to 1924 and which was pan-Turk rather than pan-Islamic in character, was directed against the Soviet policy of national discrimination and oppression against the native population. The author considers various aspects of the revolt and its consequences up to the final suppression by the Soviets and concludes that the vastly increased number of Russian settlers in Central Asia today precludes any possibility of such a widespread revolt being repeated. Bibliography. Barbara Waldstein

6:2865. Unsigned. *THE VAKHSH VALLEY PROJECT*. *Central Asian Review* 1956 4(3): 264-268. The Vakhsh Valley cotton project was part of the First Five-Year Plan announced in 1930 and involved the construction of a new irrigation system to replace the medieval system hitherto used for this semi-desert region. This summary of the undertaking describes work on this project and on other technical installations such as hydroelectric power stations, the latter being commenced after the interlude of the war years in 1954. The final section is concerned with the further development schemes envisaged by the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Barbara Waldstein

6:2866. Ushakov, V.B. *OTNOSHENIYA MEZHDU SOVETSKIM SOIUZOM I VEIMARSKOI GERMANIEI V IZOBRAZHENII ZAPADNOGERMANSKOI BURZHUAZNOI ISTORIIOGRAFI* [The relations between the Soviet Union and Weimar Germany as seen by West German bourgeois historiography]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1959 (5): 182-190. In their research on the history of Soviet-German relations West German historians rely mainly on the memoirs of German reactionary politicians of the Weimar period and the Hitler era. The Treaty of Rapallo constitutes an undisputed example of peaceful coexistence between Germany and the Soviet Union. Based on works of G. Hilger, H. Gatzke, T. Schieder, F. Friedensburg and many others. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2867. Vasylyevych, I. *SOCIALISM: DOES IT EXIST IN THE USSR?* *Ukrainian Review* 1957 (5): 109-114. Reviews M. Vasylyiv's article "The Soviet Economic and Social Order," *ibid.*, 1956, No. 2, pp. 45-57 [See abstract 2:2999]. Vasylyevych finds it valuable for its penetrating analysis of the Soviet economic system, but disagrees with Vasylyiv, who, taking into consideration the fact that planning and all means of production are under state control, accepts the Soviet economic system as socialistic. The reviewer believes that since the Communist party is the ruling class and the one which controls the Soviet state, there cannot exist in the USSR socialism of "the kind that has been, and is to this day, understood by European ideologists or even by Marx and Engels." Catherine Koumariantz

6:2868. Yakubovskaya, S.I. *CENTRAL ASIA BEFORE AND AFTER THE REVOLUTION: A STUDY IN BLACK AND WHITE*. *Central Asian Review* 1955 3(4): 277-287. An abridged version of an article by S.I. Yakubovskaya published in 1954 by the Institute of History of the Moscow Academy of Sciences (Bulletin No. 48), entitled "The Elimination of the State of Inequality Among Nations (On the Basis of the History of the Peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan)." The author surveys the state of the peoples of these territories on the eve of the October Revolution, considers their economic and cultural development, and describes the different stages in the formation of the existing Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, the degree of political participation, the development of collectivization, and finally the transition from socialism to communism following the Constitution of 1936, which ultimately solved the problem of the elimination of the inequality of nations as such. Barbara Waldstein

6:2869. Zak, L.M. *SOZDANIE I DEIATEL'NOST' VARNITSO V 1927-1932 GODAKH* [Establishment and activities of the All-Union Association of Engineers and Scientists for Helping Socialist Construction (1927-1932)]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1959 (6): 94-107. Not enough research has been done in the Soviet Union on the history of the employment of old bourgeois experts in a useful activity for the Communist cause.

Highly qualified scientific representatives of the intelligentsia, among them skilled engineers and technicians, often assumed a cautious or even hostile attitude toward the new regime. The Varnitso (Vsesoiuznaia assotsiatsiia rabotnikov nauki i tekhniki dlia sodeistviia sotsialisticheskomu stroitel'stvu) was one of the organizations which succeeded in winning over these men for socialist construction. In the course of the struggle concerning the main problems of the first Five-Year Plan there developed a new type of public-spirited Soviet scientist, guided by Marxist-Leninist theory. Based on material from state archives and bulletins of the Varnitso. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2870. Zhdanovskaia, Z.V., A.T. Maslova, A.I. Shirokov, and others. O PREDMETE ISTOCHNIKOVEDENIA ISTORII KPSS [On the subject of the study of source material on the history of the Communist party of the Soviet Union]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (2): 89-101. Deals mainly with methodology, referring to I.S. Smirnov's "Ob istochnikovedenii istorii KPSS" [On the study of source material on the history of the Communist party of the Soviet Union] in *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (4): 195-201 [See abstract 2:2996]. The author mentions that the following documents are still untraceable: 1) The second edition of Lenin's What are "Friends of the People" and How do they Combat the Social Democrats?; 2) issue No. 1 (1895) of the *Workers' Gazette*; 3) Lenin's correspondence with Fedoseiev. Based on Lenin's works. Jean Jull

6:2871. Zubareva, V.V. BEZPARTIINYE KONFERENTSI -- ODNA IZ FORM POLITICHESKOI RABOTY V MASSAKH [Non-Party conferences -- one of the forms of political work among the masses]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (5): 164-173. The first conferences of non-Party members, at which all questions of current interest were discussed, were held on the initiative of the Moscow Communist workers in 1918-19 at the time of foreign intervention and counterrevolution at home. Lenin regarded these conferences as the best method for getting the working masses to participate in Party work and also as a means of establishing contact with the nonproletarian section of the population. Based on material from the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism.

Erna Wollert (t)

United States of America

See also: 6:2750, 2765, 2770, 2774, 2775

6:2872. Cranston, Pat (School of Communications, Univ. of Washington). POLITICAL CONVENTION BROADCASTS: THEIR HISTORY AND INFLUENCE. *Journalism Quarterly* 1960 37(2): 186-194. Radio coverage of the national conventions began in 1924, television coverage in 1940. In each successive national election year the networks and the political planners have placed more emphasis on the conventions as portrayed by the electronic media. The parties have taken radio and television into consideration when choosing the convention time and location and when working out the details of the convention. Millions now view the proceedings, and party leaders are convinced that a candidate's television appearance is a factor in voting. L. Gara

6:2873. Daniels, Jonathan. POLITICAL ARITHMETIC FOR THE SOUTH. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1960 59(3): 339-350. An address to the Southern Historical Association by a Southern journalist evaluating the sectional development of the American South, and especially the "New South," since the 1930's. The author emphasizes the complex progress and regression of the period. Undocumented. C.R. Allen, Jr.

6:2874. Fraenkel, Ernst (Freie Univ. Berlin). ROOSEVELT -- SCHATTEN ÜBER DER NATO. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1958 84(10): 908-915. Departing from the extremely critical attitude of the German public toward Franklin D. Roosevelt, attempts, by contrasting the views of Roosevelt's American supporters and opponents, to make possible an objective evaluation of the life work of this president, who was a controversial figure also in the United States. In particular, the author attempts to determine Roosevelt's significance for domestic policy and for the structure of the Constitutional, economic and social order in the United States, and to clear up some misunderstandings in Germany about his personality which can at least in part be attributed to the aftereffects of Nazi propaganda. A (t)

6:2875. McKee, Irving (Sacramento State College). CAPTAIN EDWARD HOWE WATSON AND THE HONDA DISASTER. *Pacific Historical Review* 1960 29(3): 287-305. Examines the greatest peacetime loss of warships in the history of the United States Navy, the Honda disaster on 8 September 1923, with emphasis on the role of Captain Edward Howe Watson. Though Watson made an error of judgment, his conduct throughout the disaster and the proceedings that followed was in accord with the highest traditions of the United States Navy. R. Lowitt

6:2876. Proctor, Samuel (Univ. of Florida). WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN AND THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1960 39(1): 1-15. Bryan retired to Florida after resigning as U.S. Secretary of State of his life to promoting the University of Florida. Sources: Memoirs, biographies, personal papers, and newspapers. G.L. Lyan

6:2877. Schwartz, Bernard (School of Law, New York Univ.). NEUZEITLICHER FÖDERALISMUS IN DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN [Modern federalism in the United States]. *Schweizer Monatshefte* 1959 39(8): 732-742. A study of the recent changes in the American Federal system with emphasis on the growth of the power of the Federal government during the past twenty-five years. Among the subjects discussed are 1) the Federal commerce power, which has been interpreted to include the authority to regulate almost all aspects of the American economy; 2) the decline of state power, and 3) the future of American Federalism. While the Federal system will remain a fundamental characteristic of the American polity, it will be greatly altered from the classic 18th-century version. A

6:2878. Stone, Albert E., Jr. (Yale Univ.). SEWARD COLLINS AND THE AMERICAN REVIEW: EXPERIMENT IN PRO-FASCISM, 1933-37. *American Quarterly* 1960 12(1): 3-19. Traces the vicissitudes of the *American Review* from its founding by Seward Collins in 1933 to its demise in 1937. To accomplish his declared goal of furthering the cause of fascism in the United States, Collins enlisted a coterie of contributors of varying right-wing persuasion, among them neo-Scholastics, Distributists, Humanists, Francoists, and, most importantly, the Southern Agrarians. With the defection of the Agrarians in 1936, the *Review's* shaky alliance fell apart. Although economically the corporate-state ideal suited the Nashville group perfectly, the Agrarians drew the line at the strong executive advocated by Collins, W.Y. Elliott and others. Based on Collins' unpublished correspondence and other original sources. W.M. Armstrong

F.1939-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 6:2778, 2783

6:2879. Hiegel, Henri. LE SORT DES ALLEMANDS EN HONGRIE, EN ROUMANIE ET EN TCHECOSLOVAQUIE DEPUIS 1944 [The fate of the Germans in Hungary, in Rumania and in Czechoslovakia since 1944]. *Information Historique* 1960 22 (1): 16-20.

A review and summary of three further volumes of documents published by the Federal German Ministry for German Refugees in the series *Dokumentation der Vertreibung der Deutschen aus Ost-Mitteleuropa*. These volumes trace the historical background of German communities in the three countries, the deportations and persecutions following the German collapse in 1944-45, the fate of the German communities left, which in Hungary and Rumania are still fairly large, and the return of rights of citizenship and in Rumania of a German cultural life.

G. Iggers

6:2880. Süsterhenn, Adolf. FRIEDEN DURCH GE-RECHTIGKEIT [Peace through justice]. *Friedens-Warte* 1959 55 (2): 107-114. A brief analysis of Pope Pius XII's basic views on international politics. Although he recognized the rights of peoples to self-determination, Pius XII warned against the errors of nationalism, favored European integration, and despite his awareness of the shortcomings of the United Nations, stressed the value of the international organization.

G. Iggers

Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

6:2881. Bartel, W. SOVMESTNAIA BOR'BA NEMETSKIKH I SOVETSKIKH BORTSOV SOPROTVIVLENIIA V BUKHENVAL'DE [The common struggle of German and Soviet resistance fighters in Buchenwald]. *Novaia i Noveishiaia Istoriia* 1958 2 (3): 139-154. Describes the underground antifascist organization in the concentration camp of Buchenwald, its activities, and the secret communications which the inmates established with the nearby Russian prisoners of war. Documented.

G. Liersch (t)

6:2882. Küng, N.F., and U.R. Talmant. IZ ISTORII DVIZHENIIA SOPROTVIVLENIIA SOVETSKIKH LIUDEI V LAGERIAKH GITLEROVSKOI GERMANII (1941-1945 GG.) [From the history of the resistance movement among Soviet people in the camps in Hitler's Germany (1941-1945)]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1959 (5): 39-55. Research on the antifascist movement in such concentration camps as Mauthausen, Sachsenhausen, Flossenbürg, Buchenwald and Dachau has revealed that in 1944 members of the prisoners' underground movement made preparations for armed resistance. The struggle of the Soviet Russian inmates against the fascists must be regarded as one of the heroic deeds in the Great Patriotic War.

Erna Wollert (t)

6:2883. Levy, Paul M.G. EINE BEFREIUNG -- VOR FÜNFZEHN JAHREN [A liberation -- fifteen years ago]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1960 86 (3): 225-228. An account of the liberation of Dachau concentration camp by American troops on 29 April 1945. The author, a Belgian citizen formerly interned in the Belgian concentration camp at Breendonk, was attached to the liberating army corps as war correspondent.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2884. Madejczyk, Czesław. DEPORTATIONS IN THE ZAMOŚĆ REGION 1942 AND 1943 IN THE LIGHT OF GERMAN DOCUMENTS. *Acta Poloniae Historica* 1958 1: 75-106. Describes German plans and actions in Polish occupied territories. According to Hitler and Himmler the Government General, Estonia and Latvia were to be completely Germanized over a period of twenty years, i.e., resettled by Germanic families from the Reich, German ethnic groups from other European countries and Dutch people, after deporting, terrorizing and killing the original inhabitants. The first areas to be treated in such a way were the districts of Lublin and Zamość. The action encountered not only the opposition of Polish resistance fighters, but also, for economic reasons, that of Governor Zörner of Lublin and Governor Frank of the Government General, who

thought resettlement should be postponed until after the end of the war, but did not reject the plan in principle. Intensification of Polish resistance, economic difficulties and developments in the eastern front finally caused the action to be stopped. Based mainly on documents from the Nürnberg Trials, Frank's diary and material from the Archiwum Głównego Komisji Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich [Archives of the Central Commission for Investigation of Nazi Crimes].

P. Podjed

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents

See also: 6:2805

6:2885. Butow, Robert J.C. (Univ. of Washington). THE HULL-NOMURA CONVERSATIONS: A FUNDAMENTAL MISCONCEPTION. *American Historical Review* 1960 65 (4): 822-836. Inadequate reporting by Ambassador Nomura of his talks with Secretary of State Hull in the spring of 1941 led to grave misunderstandings between the two countries. The language of Nomura's cables led Tokyo to treat as an American proposal the "Draft Understanding" of 9 April, actually prepared by a member of the ambassador's staff. He also failed to inform his government adequately of Hull's preconditions for negotiation. When the Japanese "answered" the Draft Understanding, Hull took this to be the initial Japanese offer and presented counterproposals. But to the Japanese these now seemed a disappointing hardening in the American position. Based on interviews, manuscript material, and memoirs of the participants.

M. Berman

6:2886. Deuerlein, Ernst. DIE GESCHEITERTE ANTI-HITLER-KOALITION: DIE POLITISCHEN UND MILITÄRISCHEN VERHANDLUNGEN ZWISCHEN GROSSBRITANNIEN, FRANKREICH UND DER SOWJETUNION IM FRÜHJAHR UND SOMMER 1939 [The abortive anti-Hitler coalition: the political and military negotiations between Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union in the spring and summer of 1939]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1959 9 (11): 634-650. After the establishment of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia on 16 March 1939 and the independence of Slovakia, the Soviet ambassador in London suggested on 20 March a conference in Bucharest to discuss measures for the support of Rumania. The French government was consulted. The ensuing talks between London, Moscow and Paris aimed at the conclusion of an alliance against Hitler. The political negotiations from March to July were followed in August by the discussion of military problems. Moscow declared that it would not sign a political agreement before an understanding on the military problems had been achieved. The conference of the military delegations began on 12 August in Moscow and resulted in a detailed statement of the strength and equipment of the French and British forces and the plans of their general staffs. After some hesitation the head of the Soviet delegation, Voroshilov, disclosed also Soviet military data. He demanded the acknowledgment by Britain and France of the right of the Red Army to march through Poland and Rumania. This question held up the negotiations, until the conclusion of the Soviet-German alliance made further discussions superfluous.

A (t)

6:2887. Kowalski, Włodzimierz. STOSUNKI POLSKO-ANGIELSKIE W PRZEDDZIEI W CZASIE II WOJNY ŚWIATOWEJ [Polish-English relations on the eve of and during World War II]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67 (1): 272-274. A summary of the two papers read at the session held on 5 November 1959 in the Higher School of the Foreign Service in Warsaw. Włodzimierz Kowalski discussed the British attempt at mediation in the Polish-Soviet dispute (January-March 1941). B. Treła dealt with the motives of Chamberlain's government for a guarantee for Poland. A short summary of the discussion is appended.

A.F. Dygnas

6:2888. Taylor, Theodore. A MATTER OF JUDGMENT. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1958 84 (7): 70-75. Describes the seizing of the U.S. freighter "City of Flint" by the German pocket battleship "Deutschland" on 9 October 1939, and its detention in Norwegian and Russian ports while under the control of a German prize crew.

Barbara Waldstein

Military History

GENERAL

See also: 6:2001

6:2889. Haupt, Werner. PORTUGALS ARMEE IM 2. WELTKRIEG [Portugal's army in World War II]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1960 10(4): 228-230. Begins with a brief survey of the military history of Portugal between the two World Wars. From the outbreak of the war in 1939 until 1941 Portugal remained strictly neutral. As a result of the landing of foreign troops on the island of Timor in the Malay Archipelago on 18 December 1941, the government, following a period of alert in 1942, ordered general mobilization on 29 July 1943. In the same year bases on the Azores were ceded to the Allies. Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off as late as 6 May 1945, but war was never declared. A (t)

6:2890. Kazimierz, K. WSPOMNIENIA WRZEŚNIOWE (LIST Z KRAJU) [Recollections from September (A letter from the motherland)]. *Kultura* 1960 14(9): 93-111. Personal recollections of a cadet-officer from General Władysław Bortnowski's army, giving the combatant's view of the battle on the Bzura River (c. 6 Sept. 1939). The author does not evaluate the military situation but gives only his immediate observations of the uneven struggle. A.F. Dygnas

6:2891. Mordal, Jacques. HIVER 1939-1940: LA GUERRE RUSSO-FINLANDAISE [Winter of 1939-1940: the Russo-Finnish War]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1958 (106): 416-425. A review of Finland's heroic resistance during the "Winter War," describing the military campaign and the support from France, England, Italy, and Sweden, and emphasizing the abortive Petsamo project of aid from France. The author comments on the paradox situation caused by Finland's friendship with Germany between the two World Wars, which forced it to fight against Russia and the West -- only to find itself at the mercy of Moscow at the armistice. D. Jean Detiere

6:2892. Unsigned. OB IZDANII "ISTORII VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINY SOVETSKOGO SOIUZA 1941-1945 GG." (V SHESTI TOMAKH) [Concerning the publication of the "History of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union, 1941-1945" (in six volumes)]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1959 (6): 211-212. This work is being prepared by the Institute for Marxism-Leninism and will be published by the Department for Military Publications at the Ministry of Defense of the USSR. Erna Wollert (t)

THEATERS OF OPERATION

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

6:2893. Knackstedt, Heinz. DER ALTMARK-ZWISCHEN-FALL [The "Altmark" incident]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1959 9(7): 391-411, and (8): 466-486. Discusses the "Altmark" incident from the point of view of international law. In the autumn of 1939 the "Altmark," under the service flag of the German Reich, served as baggage ship to the "Admiral Graf Spee," from which it had taken over 300 prisoners. Despite protests by Norwegian warships the British destroyer "Cossack" attacked the "Altmark" on 17 February 1940 and freed the prisoners. Although the "Altmark" crossed Norwegian waters for three days, it did not violate the thirteenth Hague Convention of 1907. According to international law it was no warship, and Norway was under no obligation to search the ship or free the prisoners. Even violation by the "Altmark" of Norwegian neutrality did not justify the "Cossack's" attack in Norwegian waters. The author concludes that the attack was a violation of Norwegian neutrality and international law. Based on official records and secondary material. A (t)

6:2894. Mordal, Jacques. THE FRENCH NAVY AT DUNKIRK, MAY-JUNE 1940. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1959 85(2): 31-45. A detailed description of 1) the strategic situation of the British and French forces in northern France in the early summer of 1940; 2) the German military plans and the part played by the French navy in the defense of the northern coastline, and 3) the evacuation of the British expeditionary forces from Dunkirk. In the author's view the success of this operation robbed Germany of a great part of its victory in the west and influenced Hitler's decision not to invade Britain. Barbara Waldstein

Africa, Mediterranean Theater and Italy

See also: 6:2613, 2777, 2907

6:2895. Hampshire, A. Cecil. TRIUMPH AT TARANTO. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1959 85(3): 71-79. An analysis of the attack on Taranto carried out on the night of 11 November 1940, when planes from the British aircraft carrier "Illustrious" inflicted decisive damage on the Italian fleet lying within the defenses of its major base. This victory altered the course of the naval war in the Mediterranean and contributed to ward victory in North Africa and ultimately in Southern Europe. Barbara Waldstein

6:2896. Haupt, Werner. DIE HEERESBIBLIOTHEK IN RIO UND IHRE VERÖFFENTLICHUNG ÜBER DAS EXPEDITIONSKORPS IN ITALIEN [The Army Library in Rio and its publication on the expeditionary corps in Italy]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1959 9(4): 225-227. Brazil was the only Latin American country besides Mexico to take an active part in World War II. An expeditionary corps and a fighter-plane formation fought in the Italian theater of operation from 6 September 1944 to 10 May 1945. More than twenty books have already been published on the history of this military action. The Biblioteca do Exército, a department of the Brazilian Ministry of Defense, has made important contributions to these publications. The author gives a brief critical survey of this literature with special regard to its significance for the history of World War II. A (t)

Balkans (1941-1945)

6:2897. Henrici, Sigfrid (General, Retired). SARAJEVO 1941. DER RAIDARTIGE VORSTOSS EINER MOT. DIVISION [Sarajevo, 1941. The raid-like attack of a motorized division]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1960 10(4): 197-208. Through an account of the attack of the 16th Motorized Infantry Division on Sarajevo in April 1941, attempts to demonstrate how a comparatively small motorized formation, acting with quick determination and risking the danger of exposed flanks, can paralyze any resistance by the enemy and achieve great military success. Based on the combat report of the 16th Motorized Infantry Division and personal recollections of the author. A (t)

6:2898. Hümmelchen, Gerhard (Frankfurt am Main). BALKANRÄUMUNG 1944 [The evacuation of the Balkans in 1944]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1959 9(10): 565-583. The crossing of the Croatian border by the last units of the Army Group E from Greece, Albania, Montenegro, Serbia, the Aegean Islands, and the islands of the Adriatic in mid-January 1945 completed one of the largest operations of retreat in World War II. The evacuation was necessitated by the grave deterioration of Germany's military situation. It is astonishing that the evacuation could be conducted at all in the face of the great superiority of the enemy. The author deals with the situation in the Balkans in the summer of 1944, presents detailed data on the strength of the German army in that area, and describes 1) the evacuation of the islands and Peloponnesus; 2) Bulgaria's entry into the war; 3) the final evacuation of Greece; 4) defensive fighting in Macedonia and Serbia, and 5) the withdrawal of troops from Albania and Montenegro. Based mainly on unpublished records of the German Wehrmacht, especially the air force, and on the unpublished records of the Southeastern Command (Army Group F) [Oberbefehlshaber Südost (Heeresgruppe F)]: Die grosse Absetzbewegung im Südosten (Headquarters, January 1945). A (t)

Soviet-German Theater (1941-1945)

See also: 6:2917, 2918, 2922

6:2899. Dallin, Alexander (Columbia Univ.), and Ralph S. Mavrogordato. RODIONOV: A CASE-STUDY IN WARTIME REDEFLECTION. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1959 18(1): 25-33. In occupied Soviet territory many men shifted allegiance between Germans and Russians in World War II. While some initially aligned with the Germans, the Soviet partisan movement and military victories in 1943-1944 encouraged redeflections. The author explores the behavior and the motives of the Red Army lieutenant-colonel Vladimir Rodionov, a Kuban Cossack, who after his capture by the Germans commanded Druzhina I, an antipartisan collaborator unit in

Belorussia, operating under the SD (SS security service). After gaining a special reputation for cruelty and efficiency, the Druzhina in August 1943 deserted to the Soviet side, functioning thereafter as a partisan brigade. A (Alexander Dallin)

6:2900. Haupt, Werner. DIE "BLAUE DIVISION" IN DER LITERATUR [The "Blue Division" in literature]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1959 9(4): 227-231. At the beginning of the Russian campaign in 1941 Spain sent to the eastern front a strong division which was in action for two years. The author presents a critical review of the literature on these Spanish volunteers. Books published during World War II are listed in chronological order, those published after the war according to subject matter. The most important works are summarized and evaluated from the viewpoints of military science, and publications which are not discussed are indicated in footnotes. The author pays special attention to the book by the last commander of the Division and the German publications on the history of the "Blue Division." A (t)

6:2901. Semiriaga, M.I. POBEDA NARODNOGO VOORUZHENNOGO VOSSTANIA 23 AVGUSTA 1944 GODA V RUMYNII [The victory of the popular armed rising in Rumania on 23 August 1944]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1958 (4): 98-116. An account of the situation in Rumania in 1943-1944. The author summarizes the peace terms offered by the Soviets to Antonescu and rejected by him. When the Russians occupied a portion of the country in 1944, the National Liberal leaders abandoned Antonescu and joined the patriotic bloc. The author describes in detail the events leading to the fall of Bucharest and Ploesti, resulting from the combined efforts of Soviet troops and Rumanian partisans and deserters, and emphasizes the help given by the Red Army to the Rumanian people in their struggle for freedom. Based on *Istoriia RPR* [History of the Rumanian People's Republic] (Bucharest, 1952) and other published Rumanian, German and Russian material, and on material in the Archives of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR.

Jean Jull

6:2902. Stremilov, V.V. LENINGRADSKAIA PARTIIAIA ORGANIZATSIIA V PERIOD BLOKADY GORODA (1941-1943) [The Leningrad Party organization during the blockade of the city (1941-1943)]. *Voprosy Istarii KPSS* 1959 (5): 101-121. Deals with some questions concerning the heroic work performed by the Leningrad Party organizations during the first one and a half years of the Great Patriotic War, and to which little attention has been paid in historical Party literature. The blockade of Leningrad by the Germans proved to be the most difficult period in the history of the city. Based on material from state archives, newspapers, and recollections of contemporaries. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2903. Tiazhikh, M.I., ed. LADOZHSKAIA LEDOVAIA DOROGA (1941-1943 GG.) [Ladoga ice road (1941-1943)]. *Isticheski Arkhiv* 1959 (3): 1-30. Presents 1) a report of a combat-engineer battalion charged with the maintenance of the lines of communication across Lake Ladoga to the blockaded city of Leningrad, and 2) a report on the activities of a motor transport brigade on duty on Lake Ladoga in the winter of 1942/43. G. Liersch (t)

6:2904. Vesely, Indřich. KOMMUNISTICHESKAIA PARTIIA CHEKHOSLOVAKII -- VDOKHNOVITEL' SLOVATSKOGO NARODNOGO VOSSTANIA 1944 GODA [The Communist party of Czechoslovakia -- the inspirer of the Slovak popular uprising in 1944]. *Voprosy Istarii KPSS* 1960 (1): 109-121. In 1938 the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist party transferred its political bureau, headed by Klement Gottwald, to the Soviet Union in order to protect its most valuable Party cadres from the fascists and to preserve a united leadership for the illegal Party organizations in the country. Since the struggle for liberation was conducted under different conditions in the two parts of Czechoslovakia, an independent underground leadership was formed in Slovakia, and it maintained close contact with the Czech Communists and particularly with the center in Moscow. Moscow also gave material support and sent experienced partisan units to Slovakia by air in 1944. Based on material from the Historical Archives of the Institute for the History of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and contemporary Czechoslovak newspapers.

Erna Wollert (t)

Pacific and Asian Theater

6:2905. Morison, Samuel E. (Harvard Univ.). THE BATTLE OF SURIGAO STRAIT. *U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1958 84(12): 31-53. A detailed strategic and technical description of the Battle of Surigao Strait which took place during the night of 24/25 October 1944 as part of the Battle of Leyte Gulf. This was the last naval battle in which air power played no part. The author holds that it marked the end of "battle line" as a tactical device for naval combat.

Barbara Waldstein

6:2906. Morton, Louis. JAPANESE POLICY AND STRATEGY IN MID-WAR. *U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1959 85(2): 52-64. Seeks to disprove the assertion frequently made during World War II in the United States that Japanese military and naval tactics were inflexible, determining at the highest level without regard to local changing conditions. The author considers the structure of the Japanese high command, describes the events in the fighting which led Japan to reconsider its position and finally gives a detailed account of the basic shift in strategy initiated at the highest government level with imperial approval and put into effect in September 1943, half-way through the war. Barbara Waldstein

Western Europe (1944/1945)

6:2907. Matloff, Maurice. WAS THE INVASION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE A BLUNDER? *U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1958 84(7): 35-45. Examines the strategic considerations in the European theater of war as well as the political considerations in the United States which led President Roosevelt to support "Operation Anvil," the plan for the invasion of southern France which grew out of the Cairo and Teheran Conferences in November-December 1943. The author submits that viewed in the light of the situation at the time, there was every justification for the American adherence to this invasion plan in support of the Normandy landings, despite Churchill's opposition and his alternative proposals for a secondary campaign in the Balkans. Barbara Waldstein

Atlantic Ocean and North Sea

6:2908. Bidlingmaier, Gerhard (Marineschule, Flensburg Muerwik). ERFOLG UND ENDE DES SCHLACHTSCHIFFES BISMARCK [Success and end of the battleship "Bismarck"]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1959 9(5): 261-281. Describes the significance and the consequences of the action which resulted in the scuttling of the "Bismarck," as seen from the British and German sides. A

6:2909. Hampshire, A. Cecil. BRITISH STRATEGY IN THE RIVER PLATE BATTLE. *U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1958 84(12): 85-91. Describes the action carried out by the British cruisers "Ajax," "Exeter" and "Achilles" in December 1939 against the German pocket battleship "Graf Spee." Hunted and damaged by the British ships, the "Graf Spee" suffered heavy casualties and finally scuttled herself on 17 December 1939, six miles southwest of Montevideo.

Barbara Waldstein

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

6:2910. Guarni, Cesare. NEGOZIATI TRA L'OCCIDENTE E LA RUSSIA DAL 1943 AD OGGI [East-West negotiations from 1943 to the present]. *Civitas* 1959 10(10): 3-20. A review of East-West negotiations, beginning with the first meeting of heads of states in Moscow in October 1943 to Khrushchev's visit to the United States in 1959. The author evaluates the results of the various meetings and emphasizes the fact that the initiative to all these negotiations was taken by the West. E. Füssl, O.S.B.

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

See also: 6:2793

6:2911. Fujii, Takayoshi (Fukuoka College of Arts and Sciences). DAINIJI KOKUNAI KAKUMEI SENSO, MOTAKUTO NO KENRYOKU E NO TOJO [The second civil war in China and Mao Tsê-tung's rise to power]. Hôgaku-Sonso 1960 60(4): 16-36, and (5): 46-67. A general history of the Chinese Communist party from the dissolution of the first Kuomintang-Communist alliance in 1927 to the reoccupation of Yenan by the Communist forces in 1948. M. Oyama

6:2912. Miyasaka, Hiroshi (Waseda Univ.). KAHOKU NI OKERU SUIRI-KYÔDÔTAI NO JITTAI [Irrigation communities in northern China]. Rekishi-Gaku Kenkyû 1960 (240): 16-24, and (241): 23-29. Analyzes these irrigation communities, created by means of floodgates. Based on "Investigation of the Customs of the Chinese Villages," Vol. 6 (1958). M. Oyama

Europe

BALKANS

6:2913. Tsaranov, V.I. IZ ISTORII KOLLEKTIVIZATSII SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA ZAPADNYKH RAIONOV MOLDAVII [From the history of the collectivization of agriculture in Moldavia's western districts]. Istoriia SSSR 1959 (5): 97-106. The collectivization of agriculture on the right bank of the Moldau began as early as 1940-1941, soon after the liberation of Bessarabia from Rumanian occupation. All kolkhozes were, however, destroyed when the fascists occupied the country. On the basis of experiences gained in the USSR, the re-establishment of the kolkhozes was conducted with great speed from 1946 to 1950. Based on material from state archives of the Moldavian SSR and the USSR. Erna Wollert (t)

FRANCE

6:2914. Smirnov, V.P. DEIATEL'NOST' FRANTSUZKOI KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII VO VREMIA "STRANNOI VOINY" (SENTIABR' 1939 G. - MAI 1940 G.) [The activity of the French Communist party during the "Phony War" (September 1939 - May 1940)]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1958 2(1): 74-95. Disproves the view held by bourgeois politicians and historians that the French Communist party ceased to fight against Hitlerism and renounced the policy of the Popular Front after the conclusion of the German-Soviet treaty of 23 August 1939, and that it did not participate in the resistance movement before Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union. At the suggestion of Maurice Thorez the author presents a description of the true attitude of the French Communist party during this period. He concludes that the party did not want to become the tool of the London bankers. G. Liersch (t)

GERMANY

See also: 6:2806

6:2815. Paret, Peter. AN AFTERMATH OF THE PLOT AGAINST HITLER: THE LEHRTERSTRASSE PRISON IN BERLIN, 1944-45. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 1959 32(85): 88-102. Describes the entry book kept from 27 July 1944 to 23 April 1945 by the special Gestapo detachment of the Lehrterstrasse Prison in Berlin. The author comments on the significance of the book in depicting the fate of 306 prisoners and elucidating the history of the German resistance movement. P.H. Hardacre

GREAT BRITAIN

See: 6:2660

ITALY

See: 6:2811

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See: 6:2813, 2916

SPAIN

See: 6:2819, 2820

Soviet Union

See also: 6:2688, 2813, 2829, 2833, 2835, 2838, 2858, 2865, 2913

6:2916. Dičius, P. TARYBINE ŽEMES REFORMA LIETUVOJE 1940-1941 METAIS [Soviet land reform in Lithuania, 1940-1941]. Lietuvos TSR Mokslo Akademijor Darbai 1958 (4): 19-30. A detailed account of the land reform in 1940-1941. The land was nationalized, and the holdings were limited to thirty hectares. As a result, the class character of Lithuanian agriculture was radically changed, thus making possible the transition "to collective cultivation of the land and socialist agriculture." A.E. Senn

6:2917. Ksenofontov, S.V. TRUDOVOI PODVIG RABOCHIKH ALTAIA V GODY VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINY [Labor feat of the workers of the Altai in the years of the Great Patriotic War]. Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta 1957 (14): 64-76. During the Great Patriotic War the kolkhoz peasants of the Altai transformed their region into one of the most important granaries of the Soviet Union. The workers, together with their colleagues who had emigrated from the West, built up a large-scale machine and war industry in the area. Thus the Soviet troops could obtain all essential supplies for the victory over the enemy. G. Liersch (t)

6:2918. Tel'pukhovskii, B.S. KOMMUNISTICHESKAIA PARTIIA -- VDOKHNOVITEL' I ORGANIZATOR POBEDY SOVETSKOGO NARODA V VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINE [The Communist party -- inspirer and organizer of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War]. Voprosy Istarii KPSS 1958 (2): 34-56. States that though the Soviet Union had as a result of industrialization and collectivization made enormous economic progress between 1917 and 1940, its military position was weak, and its people ideologically unprepared for war. This was due to 1) the miscalculation by Stalin, who had not expected war at this point, and, to some extent, the unpreparedness of Marshall Zhukov, and 2) the criminal activities of Yagoda, Yezhov and Beriia, which led to the extermination of many experienced commanding cadres. As a result of the appeals of the Party leadership and the heroic exertions of the Soviet people in the armed forces, the resistance, industry and agriculture, victory was finally achieved. Based on material in the archives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and published Russian sources. Jean Jull

6:2919. Tel'pukhovskii, V.B. OBESPECHENIE PROMYSHLENNOSTI RABOCHIMI KADRAMI V Pervyi PERIOD VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINY [The provision of labor for industry during the first period of the Great Patriotic War]. Voprosy Istarii KPSS 1958 (11): 23-44. A study of the magnificent mobilization of labor through the government and the Party as part of the war effort. In 1941 and 1942, 3,512,700 workers were trained, and the qualifications of 4,033,100 workers were improved. The efforts of the workers behind the front helped to win economic victory over fascist Germany. Based on material from state archives and newspapers of the years 1941 and 1942. Erna Wollert (t)

6:2920. Unsigned. THE POPULATION OF CENTRAL ASIA AND KAZAKHSTAN. Central Asian Review 1957 5(2): 120-126. An analysis of the changes in population figures in Soviet Central Asia and Kazakhstan between 1939 and 1955, based on official statistical tables, trade statistics and figures published in the Soviet Encyclopedia. Barbara Waldstein

6:2921. Vasilenko, V.A., G.D. Komkov, and others. TSENNOI VKLAD V RAZRABOTKU ISTORII KPSS PERIODA VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINY [A valuable contribution to the elaboration of the history of the Communist party of the Soviet Union during the period of the Great Patriotic War]. Voprosy Istarii KPSS 1960 (1): 144-154. Discusses the

fifteenth chapter ("Partiia v period Velikoi Otechestvennoi Voiny" ["The Party at the time of the Great Patriotic War"]) of the work *Istoriia Kommunisticheskoi partii Sovetskogo Soiuza* [The history of the Communist party of the Soviet Union], which was prepared by a team of authors. It is maintained in this chapter that victory was not accidental, but a result of the law of the advantages of a socialist state over the bourgeois world.

Erna Wollert (t)

6:2922. Vasil'ev, A.F. PARTORGANIZATSII IUZHNOGO URALA VO GLAVE PERESTROIKI PROMYSHLENNOSTI NA VOENNYI LAD (1941-1942) [Party organizations in the southern Urals at the head of the conversion of industry to a war footing (1941-1942)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1960 (1): 53-70. In the southern Urals the conversion to war industry was completed by September 1942. It was generally carried out within a very short period in spite of grave difficulties, such as the disproportion between the stock of machine tools and its equipment with instruments, the new technical norms, the transportation problem, and the training of new cadres necessitated by the drafting of most workers into the army. Based on material from the Central State Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism and from several provincial Party archives.

Erna Wollert (t)

6:2923. Zelkin, I.I. KUZNETSKII UGOL'NYI BASSEIN V 1942 G. [The Kuznetsk Coal Basin in 1942]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1959 (6): 83-94. Prior to World War I the Donets Basin supplied 87 per cent of the coal used in Russia, and even a temporary loss of this area would have been catastrophic for the

Russian industry. The situation was different during World War II: through a wider distribution of the means of production a second industrial base was built up in the east, while the coal and metal industry in the south was further developed at the same time. The Kuznetsk Basin had the greatest coal output in the east and together with the Ural Industrial Area, was able to supply the whole war industry with coal and metal. Based on material from the Central State Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism. Erna Wollert (t)

United States of America

See also: 6:2872, 2873, 2874, 2877

6:2924. Rogers, Ben F. (Jacksonville Univ.). FLORIDA IN WORLD WAR II: TOURISTS AND CITRUS. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1960 39 (1): 34-41. In the years 1941-1945 hotelkeepers and citrusgrowers gave their first attention to serving wartime needs; yet there were several tourists, and business continued on an even keel or advanced. Based on new papers and periodicals. G.L. Lycan

6:2925. Rosenthal, Eric (Queens College). THIS WAS NORTH LAWNDALE: THE TRANSPLANTATION OF A JEW COMMUNITY. *Jewish Social Studies* 1960 22(2): 67-82. A study of the sharp transition of a Chicago community from Jewish to Negro domination in ten years. The author surveys both the roots and the results of this change. A.B. Rollin

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JEWISH HISTORY UNDER NAZI IMPACT

Sponsored by the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, New York, and Yad Vashem Martyrs' and Heroes' Memorial Authority, Jerusalem, the Guide to Jewish History under Nazi Impact, by Jacob Robinson and Philip Friedman, is the first volume in a series of bibliographies that will survey the sources and literature of the history of the Nazi crimes against the Jewish people. It was published on 30 December 1960, and covers published and unpublished material in twenty-four languages. The introductory essays, the prefatory notes, the text, and the critical and descriptive annotations are in English. There are 3,684 entries, ranging from analytic and synthetic works, state papers, legislative records, and archival holdings and publications, to diaries, memorabilia, and collections of photographs. Annotations to the entries include information on varying editions, on reviews, and on the location of entries. The six indexes contain approximately 9,000 entries. Copies can be ordered from Documentary Projects, YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 1048 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, N.Y. (price \$15).

[Barbara Waldstein]

SOVIET WRITINGS ON LATIN AMERICA

The bibliography Latin America in Soviet Writings, 1945-1958, compiled by Leo A. Okinshevich and Cecilia J. Gorokhoff, edited by Nathan A. Haverstock, and published by the Slavic and Central European Division and the Hispanic Foundation Reference Department, Library of Congress, lists about 2,200 items originally written by Soviet authors and also Russian translations of works relating to Latin America by writers of all nationalities that were published in the Soviet Union between 1945 and 1958. Entries cover: anthropology, art and architecture, economics, education, geography and geology, government and politics, history, international relations, labor, law, literature, music, philosophy and travel. Special sections cover general reference works, science and medicine, social conditions, etc.

[Barbara Waldstein]

EARLY BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON THE AMERICAS

A facsimile edition of Bishop White Kennett's Bibliothecae Americanae Primordia, published under the title The Primordia of Bishop White Kennett, The First English Bibliography on America (Washington, D.C.: Pan American Union, 1959 [appeared in 1960]), is the second in a series begun in 1958 by the Inter-American Committee on Bibliography of the Organization of American States, with the purpose of acquainting the public with the classics in the field of American bibliography. The first facsimile edition in the series was El "Epítome" de Pinelo, Primera Bibliografía del Nuevo Mundo. The Primordia of Bishop Kennett (1660-1728) was published in London in 1713 and was the first catalogue ever printed in English devoted to books about America. It consists of a description of some 1,216 books, broadsides and manuscripts which the bishop presented in 1713 to the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The introductory study to the facsimile edition has been

prepared by Frederick R. Goff (Chief of the Rare Book Division, Library of Congress). The Pan American Union plans to publish a complete cycle of the earliest bibliographies relating to the four main cultural areas in the Western Hemisphere.

[From the foreword to The Primordia of Bishop White Kennett]

GUIDE TO AMERICAN LITERATURE

In his Bibliographical Guide to the Study of the Literature of the U.S.A. (Durham: Duke University Press, 1959), Clarence Ghodes has provided lists of books of interest, not only to the literary scholar, but also to the student of history. Sectors covered include: philosophy and general methodology of literary and historical study; technical procedures in literary and historical research; Library of Congress catalogues and chief registers of U.S. publications; indexes to contents of periodicals; American studies on American civilization; some special studies of American history, and selected histories of ideas in the U.S.

INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC CULTURE

The Institute of Islamic Culture (c/o M. Ashraf Darr, Secretary, Narsingdas Garden Villa, Club Road, Lahore) was founded by Khalifa Abdul Hakim in 1950, with a view to 1) making the youth of Pakistan aware of their intellectual and moral heritage; 2) serving their spirit of inquiry; 3) resolving the conflict between the scientific and religious and between the economic and ethical attitudes; 4) defining Islam by bringing out its fundamentals in a rational and liberal manner, and 5) interpreting Islam's teachings so as to show its dynamic character in the modern world of intellectual and scientific progress. The institute, whose director since the death of Khalifa Abdul Hakim in 1959 has been M.M. Sharif, has no sectarian or political associations and eschews all sectarian and political controversies. Works published by the institute have, inter alia, dealt with the fundamental truths of Islam and their application to modern social, economic, political and intellectual problems and with the cultural and religious history of the Moslems.

[From information provided by M. Ashraf Darr]

RESEARCH CENTER IN KOREA

The Asiatic Research Center (Korea University, Seoul, Korea) was inaugurated as a research center affiliated with Korea University in June 1957. It is the purpose of the center to promote the understanding of the history, culture and social framework of the peoples of Asia, with emphasis on Korea. The center publishes the semi-annual Journal of Asiatic Studies and the Asiatic Research Bulletin (ten issues per year) and sponsors lectures to bring its research activities before the public; it further subsidizes special research projects, maintains a library, and undertakes the publication of books, the collection of material from abroad and the translation of foreign publications on Asian studies into the Korean language.

[From Bulletin of the Asiatic Research Center, September 1960]

NOTES AND NEWS

This section contains information on past and forthcoming events of interest to historians. Associations of historians wishing to bring meetings of general interest to the attention of historians are invited to write to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Attn.: "Notes and News."

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Meeting of Pacific Coast Branch of the
American Historical Association, 1960
Meeting of Society for the History of
Technology, 1960
British Meeting on American Studies,
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Meeting of the American Jewish Historical
Society, 1961
Meeting of the Society for French Historical
Studies, 1960
Meeting of German Historians of Eastern
Europe, 1960

MEETING OF PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1960

The Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association (c/o Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Schutz, Whittier College) held its fifty-third annual meeting at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, from 7 to 9 September 1960. The general subjects discussed and the individual papers read are listed below.

HOW LIMITED WAS THE KOREAN WAR? Chairman: W. Stull Holt (Univ. of Washington). Harvey DeWeerd (Rand Corporation), Political Limitation. John Miller, Jr. (Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army), Military Limitation. Comment by Dello Dayton (Weber College) and Louis Morton (Dartmouth College).

CLASSICAL GREECE. Chairman: Malcolm F. McGregor. Harry J. Carroll (Pomona College), The Contest Among the Prytanies: A Study of the Competitive Principle in Athenian Democracy. Lionel Pearson (Stanford Univ.), The Early History of Messenia in the Peloponnese -- An Example of Historical Fabrication as Practiced by the Greeks. Comment by Carl Schuler (Western Washington College of Education).

RENAISSANCE HUMANISM. Chairman: Quirinus Breen (Univ. of Oregon). Emil Lucki (Univ. of Utah), Humanism and Renaissance University Curricula. Aldo Scaglione (Univ. of California), The Humanist as a Scholar and Poliziano's Conception of the Grammaticus. Comment by William T. Costello, S.J. (Gonzaga Univ.).

THE WEST AND ISLAM. Chairman: Christina Harris (Stanford Univ.). Caesar Farah (Portland State Univ.), The Impact of the West on the Conflict of Ideologies in the Arab World. Amin Banani (Reed College), The Impact of the West on Iran. Comment by Nicholas Heer (Stanford Univ.) and Frederick Latimer (Univ. of Utah).

Luncheon. Chairman: Francis Herrick (Mills College). George Kennan (Institute for Advanced Study), Russian and American Interests in the Pacific.

EASTERN CAPITAL IN WESTERN AMERICA. Chairman: Charles Gates (Univ. of Washington). Arthur M. Johnson (Harvard Univ.), Boston Investors in the Trans-Allegheny West. Comment by Gene M. Gressley (Univ. of Wyoming), John B. Rae (Harvey Mudd College) and Dorothy Johansen (Reed College).

MEDIEVAL BORDERLANDS. Chairman: Bryce Lyon (Univ. of California). Harry Rosenberg (Colorado State Univ.), Determining Factors in Latin-Byzantine Relations: Some Suggestions. R. Ignatius Burns, S.J., (Univ. of San Francisco), The Church as a Frontier Institution: The Kingdom of Valencia in the Thirteenth Century. Comment by Donald Queller (Univ. of Southern California) and C. Warren Hollister (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara).

IMPERIALISM VERSUS NATIONALISM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE. Chairman: John S. Galbraith (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). Peter Harnetty (Univ. of British Columbia), The Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon in India, 1899-1905. Richard H. Wilde (Long Beach State College), Lord Milner in South Africa, 1901-1905. Comment by Samuel McCulloch (San Francisco State College).

INTERNATIONAL RIVALRY IN THE RIO DE LA PLATA AREA IN THE 18TH CENTURY. Chairman: Mario Rodriguez (Univ. of Arizona). Jose Canales (Fresno State College), Montevideo: Counterweight to Colonia. Dauril Alden (Univ. of Washington), The Undeclared War of 1773-1777: Climax of Luso-Spanish Platine Rivalry. Comment by Milton Vanger (Sacramento State College).

WESTERN CANADIAN HISTORY. Chairman: Frederick H. Soward (Univ. of British Columbia). Jean Murray (Univ. of Saskatchewan), Walter C. Murray and Higher Education in the Prairie Provinces. L.G. Thomas (Univ. of Alberta), The Contributions of Arthur S. Morton to Canadian History. Comment by Margaret A. Ormsby (Univ. of British Columbia).

INTERNAL CONFLICTS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Chairman: Douglass G. Adair (Claremont Graduate School). Michael Kay (San Jose State College), The Regulation in North Carolina: A Class Struggle. Keith B. Berwick (Univ. of California, Los Angeles), Neutralism in the Revolution. Comment by Siegfried B. Rolland (Univ. of Idaho) and Wilbur R. Jacobs (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara).

FRENCH ECONOMIC HISTORY. Chairman: Val R. Lorwin (Univ. of Oregon). Charles Le Guin (Portland State Univ.), Jean Marie Roland and Eighteenth Century French Economy. David I. Kulstein (San Jose State College), The Economic and Social Ideas of Napoleon III. Comment by Burdette C. Poland (Pomona College) and Allan H. Kittell (Montana State College).

CHINA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS. Jung-pang Lo (Univ. of Washington), Chinese Explorations of the Indian Ocean before the Advent of the Portuguese. Woodbridge Bingham (Univ. of California), China and Iran: Historical Links and Comparisons. Comment by James Liu (Stanford Univ.).

GRADUATE INSTRUCTION IN HISTORY: THE PERKINS REPORT. Chairman: Dexter Perkins (Rochester, New York). E. Wilson Lyon (Pomona College), Raymond J. Sontag (Univ. of California), and David Harris (Stanford Univ.).

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. Chairman: William S. Greever (Univ. of Idaho). Gloria Griffen Cline (Sacramento

State College), The Hudson's Bay Company in Yerba Buena. Thomas C. McClintock (Oregon State College), J. Allen Smith: A Pacific Northwest Progressive. Jonas A. Jonasson (Linfield College), Railroad Passenger Traffic and Regional Reaction. Comment by Arthur L. Throckmorton (Lewis and Clark College) and George A. Frykman (Washington State Univ.).

THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR. Chairman: Daniel M. Smith (Univ. of Colorado). N. Ray Glimore (Monterey Peninsula College), Mexico and the War. Paolo E. Coletta (U.S. Naval Academy), McKinley, the Peace Negotiations, and the Acquisition of the Philippines. Comment by Raymond G. O'Connor (Univ. of Kansas) and Charles S. Campbell, Jr. (Claremont Graduate School).

Annual Dinner. Chairman: Raymond J. Sontag (Univ. of California). Thomas A. Bailey (Stanford Univ.), America's Emergence as a World Power: The Myth and the Reality.

MEETING OF SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF TECHNOLOGY, 1960

The Society for the History of Technology (c/o Secretary, Melvin Kranzberg, Room 311, Main Building, Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland 6, Ohio) held its third annual meeting in New York from 27 to 30 December 1960. The complete program of papers is given below.

FAIRLY RECENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. Chairman: Lynn White, Jr. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). Alexander M. Ospovat (Univ. of North Dakota), Abraham Gottlieb Werner's Ideas on Science and Education. Harold I. Sharlin (Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn), The Engineering Gap Between Faraday's Discovery of Electro-Magnetic Induction and the Electric Dynamo.

Joint Session with the American Historical Association. **TECHNOLOGY AS CAUSE IN HISTORY.** Chairman: Mervin J. Kelly (Former President, Bell Telephone Laboratories). Roger Burlingame (West Redding, Connecticut), Technology -- Neglected Clue to Historical Change. Lewis Mumford (Univ. of Pennsylvania), History -- Neglected Clue to Technological Change. Comment by H. Stuart Hughes (Harvard Univ.).

Joint Session with Sections L (History and Philosophy of Science) and M (Engineering), American Association for the Advancement of Science. **NINETEENTH-CENTURY TECHNOLOGY.** Chairman: Sidney Withington (New Haven, Connecticut). Arnold R. Daum (Northwestern Univ.), New Evaluations in the History of the Petroleum Industry in the 19th Century. Thomas P. Hughes (Washington and Lee Univ.), The British Electrical Industry Lag, 1882-1888. Comment by Bern Dibner (Burdny Library).

Presidential Address. Lynn White, Jr., Eilmer of Malmesbury: An 11th-Century Aviator. A Case Study of Technological Innovation, Its Context and Tradition.

Joint Session with Sections L and M, American Association for the Advancement of Science. **AUTOMATION.** Chairman: Preston R. Bassett (Ridgefield, Connecticut). James R. Bright (Harvard Univ.), The Development of Automation as a Concept and Technical Fact. John Diebold (New York City), The Historical Development of Automation. Comment by A.J. Jaffe (Columbia Univ.).

Joint panel with Sections B (physics) and M, American Association for the Advancement of Science. **THE PLACE OF NUCLEAR ENGINEERING IN THE UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.**

Symposium: **PATENTS AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE.** Part I. Chairman: J. William Hinkley (President, Research Corporation, New York). Discussants: Jacob Rabinow (President, Rabinow Engineering Co., Washington, D.C.), Richard P. McGrail (Deputy Executive Vice President, American Cancer Society, New York), and Johan Bjorksten (President-Elect, American Institute of Chemists, Bjorksten Research Laboratories, Inc., Houston, Texas). Chairman: Melvin Kranzberg. S. Colum Gilfillan (Chicago) and I. Jordan Kunik (New York City), Indices to Measure the Rise of Inventing and the Decline of Patenting from 1880 to the Present. Part II.

Chairman: Robert L. Johnson (Chancellor, Temple Univ.) Discussants: Fritz Machlup (Princeton Univ.), Charles C. Price (Univ. of Pennsylvania), Rudolph F. Bannow (President, National Association of Manufacturers), and Robert C. Watson, Commissioner, U.S. Patent Office).

BRITISH MEETING ON AMERICAN STUDIES, 1961

The British Association for American Studies (c/o George Shepperson, Univ. of Edinburgh, Edinburgh 8) conducted a conference in Manchester from 22 to 28 March 1961. The program included special sessions on "British Investment in 19th-Century America" and "American Immigration and World Population Migration" [chairman of both sessions: Frank Thistlethwaite (St. John's College, Cambridge)], nine seminars, and the following lectures. Douglas Grant (Leeds Univ.), Canada and the United States: The Cultural Relation. Bert J. Loewenberg (Sarah Lawrence College), Historical Issues in American Democratic Theory. Richard S. Davis (Former Director, Minneapolis Institute of Arts), The American Art Museum: Its Rise and Its Role. James Cameron (Leeds Univ.), Catholicism and American Democracy. Charles Crowe (Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pennsylvania), Community and Identity in Transcendentalist Thought. Frank Newman (Univ. of California, Berkeley), Mass-Production in American Universities: A California Case-Study. Dwight Macdonald, The Present State of the American Cinema. George Mowry (Univ. of California, Los Angeles), The Roots of Recent American Pessimism.

Peter Taylor (Ohio State Univ.), Work in Progress -- A Reading from Unpublished Fiction. Melvin Lasky (Co-editor, Encounter), American Images of Europe. Max Savelle (Univ. of Washington), Benjamin Franklin and the Liberal Anglo-American Society of the 18th Century. Irving Kreutz (Kenyon College), Next Week, Aurenge-Zebe: Provincial Theater in the United States. Henry Nash Smith (Univ. of California, Berkeley), Mark Twain and American Literature: The Formation of a Writer. Clinton Rossiter (Cornell Univ.), Policy-Making under the American Constitution: the One-Upness of the President. Lucian Marquis (Univ. of Oregon), The End of Ideology: Politics and the Novel in the Fifties. Ian McCallum (Director, American Museum in Britain), America's Crystal Palaces. A.H. Halsey (Birmingham Univ.), American Higher Education. Merrill Jensen (Univ. of Washington), The Making of the American Constitution. Robert P. Falk (Univ. of California, Los Angeles), The Novels of Horatio Alger and the Protestant Ethic.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1961

The American Jewish Historical Society (150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N.Y.) held its fifty-ninth annual meeting at the Jewish Museum of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York, on 18 and 19 February 1961. The following papers were read.

Presidential address: Bertram W. Korn, Jews and Negro Slavery in the Old South (1789-1865).

IMMIGRATION. Chairman: Oscar Handlin. Hyman B. Grinstein (New York), Jewish Immigration through New York City (1860-1880). Esther L. Panitz (Paterson, New Jersey), Too Little and Too Late: A Study of Jewish Attitudes to Immigration in the Light of American Economic Opportunities (1865-1897). Comment by Harold J. Jonas (Goshen, N.Y.).

THE AMERICAN SCENE. Chairman: Edwin Wolf, II. Margaret Kanof Norden (Brookline, Massachusetts), A Bibliography of the Writings of Lee Max Friedman. Nathan M. Kaganoff (Washington, D.C.), The Traditional Jewish Sermon in the United States (1763-1915). Charles Weiss (Philadelphia, Pa.), Recent Developments Relating to the Practice of Milah in the United States. Rachel Wischnitzer (New York), Which of the Portraits of Menasseh Ben Israel was in the Possession of Ezra Stiles? Comment by Selig Adler (Buffalo, N.Y.).

Luncheon. **THE CIVIL WAR: THE RESURGENT INTEREST OF COLLECTORS AND WRITERS.** Chairman: Justin G.

Turner. Nathaniel E. Stein (New York), From a Collector's Vantage. Isaac M. Fein (Baltimore, Md.), Baltimore, Maryland, During the Civil War. Charles M. Segal (Brooklyn, N.Y.), Isachar Zacharie: Union Spy.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR FRENCH HISTORICAL STUDIES, 1960

The Society for French Historical Studies (c/o Secretary, David H. Pinkney, 318 Jesse Hall, Columbia, Missouri) held its sixth annual meeting at the University of Rochester on 8 and 9 April 1960. The following papers were read.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Chairman: Robert R. Palmer (Princeton Univ.). Peter Gay (Columbia Univ.), Politics and Rhetoric in the French Revolution. Comment by Crane Brinton (Harvard Univ.).

NINETEENTH CENTURY POLITICS AND SOCIETY. Chairman: Lynn Case (Univ. of Pennsylvania). David Pinkney (Univ. of Missouri), Who ruled France after the Revolution of 1830? Walter M. Simon (Cornell Univ.), Auguste Comte and Positivism. Comment by Leo A. Loubère (Univ. of Buffalo).

THE THIRD FRENCH REPUBLIC IN CRISIS. Chairman: Shepard B. Clough (Columbia Univ.). Samuel M. Osgood (Drexel Institute of Technology), The Action Française between the Wars. William E. Scott (Duke Univ.), The Franco-Soviet Pact of 1935. Comment by John T. Marcus (Hofstra College).

THE FOURTH AND FIFTH REPUBLIC. Chairman: John C. Cairns (Univ. of Toronto). Stanley Hoffmann (Harvard Univ.), The Impact of World War II on French Society and Politics. Edward W. Fox (Cornell Univ.), Defense of the French Constitution. Comment by Roy Pierce (Univ. of Michigan).

MEETING OF GERMAN HISTORIANS OF EASTERN EUROPE, 1960

Approximately forty German historians in the field of European history met in Giessen, West Germany, for a meeting from 21 to 23 March 1960. The general theme of the conference was "Historical Studies of East and West." The following lectures were presented.

Reinhard Wittram (Univ. of Göttingen), The Problem of Truth in Historical Materialism. Günther Stökl (Univ. of Cologne), Changes in Historical Consciousness. Peter Scheibert (Univ. of Marburg), The Organization and Result of Controlled Historical Studies in the East. Herbert Ludat (Univ. of Giessen), The Polish Contribution to the Investigation of Medieval Europe as an Example. Eugen Lemberg (Univ. of Frankfurt), The Question of Periodization as Seen in the Example of Czech and Slovak History. Dietrich Geyer (Univ. of Tübingen), Consequences of the Reception of the Soviet Interpretation of History as Demonstrated by the Historians in East Germany. Helmut Neubauer (Univ. of Munich), The Plan and Goal of the Soviet World History (Vsemirnaia Istoriia).

[From *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 1960 8 (2): 261]

SCOPE AND METHOD

For details regarding the scope and method of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, the attention of readers is drawn to the Abstracting Instructions (pp. VII-IX, Index number of Vol. 3). The more important relevant policies of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are indicated below.

Scope. HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS includes articles on political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and intellectual history appearing on the period 1775 - 1945 in the periodical literature (including yearbooks) the world over. For the present it will not include historical articles of limited local interest (as counties and municipalities) or those normally understood to belong to another field (such as history of music), unless these articles are of significance or of relevance to the understanding of the developments of a particular period.

Periodicals to be included. As a bibliographical and reference publication containing non-evaluative abstracts, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is designed to satisfy a large variety of needs. It is consequently not limited exclusively to scholarly journals. All periodicals currently published are to be covered retroactive to 1 January 1955. This includes both historical periodicals and the numerous "peripheral" journals which carry occasional historical articles. *Festschriften*, dedicated to persons or institutions, or published to commemorate an event, are abstracted if any of their articles are within the scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

Procedural matters. It will be evident to the user of this bibliographic service that some journals conform to the ideology of the countries in which they are published. Abstracts mirror the views of the authors of the original articles, not of the abstracters nor of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. On occasion it has been necessary to shorten the text of the abstracts or to make minor editorial changes. As it is not practicable to show the changed version to the abstracter, the ultimate responsibility for the contents of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS rests with the editor.

Abstract headings are given as follows: Name of Author (Institutional affiliation or location). TITLE OF ARTICLE [Translation of title]. Title of publication. Indicated year of publication Volume number (Issue number or running number of fascicle): page numbers.

The explanation of the authorship of abstracts, other than the name of the person abstracting, is as follows: "Journal": the journal cited furnished the abstract. The name of the abstractor on the staff of that journal, or the person delegated by the journal editor, when known, is indicated in parentheses.

"A": the author prepared the abstract.

"A(t)": abstract prepared by the author of the article and translated into English.

"IHE": abstract prepared by *Indice Histórico Español*. IHE abstractors are listed by initials which are identified in the List of Abstracters.

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VOLUME 6

Prepared by

INO ARNDT, ALEXANDER S. BIRKOS AND ERIC H. BOEHM

This is the first Subject Index produced with the assistance of an electronic computer -- the IBM 1401. The Editor acknowledges with appreciation the part of Dr. Lawrence A. Harper at the University of California, Berkeley, who first pointed the way some years ago; and the guidance of Roger M. Simons, IBM, San Jose; the participation of Dr. Jerry Stannard, University of California, Santa Barbara, of the programmer, Myron H. Buchanan; and the services of the Western Data Processing Center located at the University of California, Los Angeles. Numerous other persons who have aided me in the past three years will be cited in a more detailed description of procedures which we hope to publish next year.

The new method involves no change in the intellectual effort required for indexing. After the preparatory work, now completed, use of data processing machinery will substantially reduce those aspects of the job which were mechanical in the past. This method also paves the way for much easier cumulation for a decennial index. It reduces the possibility of errors and can, later, greatly accelerate the publication of the index.

Use of a computer has not necessitated any compromise in the quality of our method of indexing. Quite the contrary, it facilitates the introduction of a convenience for the user of the index. Abstracts which have in the past been cited directly after the name of some of the smaller countries are now cited under the appropriate subheading -- similar to the policy followed in the past for larger countries with numerous abstract entries.

The index was prepared from the abstracts, not from the articles. Recommendations by the abstracters on individual abstracts were considered, but the indexers avoided making entries which were not reflected in the abstract. Numbers refer to abstracts, not to the pages in HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

In anticipation of the establishment of a ten-year index, use is made of subheadings which are substantially the same, with minor modifications, for all countries. It should be noted, however, that the abstract numbers cited under any given heading or subheading may deal only with one aspect of the topical heading (e.g. with military history under "Military and naval history"). Accordingly an annual index may not have abstracts on all aspects cited under a topical heading.

Names of persons have been cited separately in a biographical index. When no topical Subject Index entry appears appropriate for a biographic article, the abstract is cited topically under

"Social and cultural history

families, individuals and human relations."

The user of the index will find that the text of the main topical headings is given in more detail than their counterparts under countries, but the basic pattern under each is the same. Ample use is made of cross-references to avoid any doubt about the headings.

Populated places or topographic features are cited under their present names, e.g. Volgograd rather than Stalingrad.

"Foreign relations" under the countries is used to denote also cultural and intellectual relations, and it includes abstracts on minor wars and armed conflicts which are not specifically cited in the index.

To minimize search among the abstracts the user is advised to match abstract numbers, to look for coincidence in numbers. For instance, under "Economic history....industry," the user should match entries under "by place" with those under "by topic." Thus, matching an entry under "USA" with the entries under a specific industry will reveal if there is an abstract with information on that particular industry in the USA. In a similar way, matching abstract numbers cited after two country subheadings of "Emigrants, émigrés, emigration and immigration" may reveal the ethnic group which emigrated to a particular country.

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